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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

The month in brief

This issue of the **LABOUR GAZETTE** contains the full text of an important judicial decision respecting picketing in Canada, and a summary of a similar decision in the United States. It also contains a report of the proceedings of the Third Conference of the International Labour Organization (League of Nations) held recently at Geneva, and the text of the draft Conventions and Recommendations there adopted for the protection of agricultural and industrial workers.

At the beginning of December the percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions stood at 11.1 as compared with percentages of 7.4 at the beginning of November and 10.2 at the beginning of December, 1920. Many unions continued to indicate a substantial amount of short time. According to reports received from over 5,500 employers, there were further contractions in the volume of employment afforded and conditions continued to be considerably less favourable than during December, 1920.

The average cost of the weekly family budget of 29 staple foods for 60 cities was \$11.00 at the beginning of December as compared with \$11.08 for November, \$14.84 for December, 1920, and \$7.96 for December 1914. The cost of food, fuel and rental averaged \$21.49 at the beginning of December, as compared

with \$21.60 for November, \$25.87 for December, 1920, and \$14.26 for December, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number of 271 commodities was slightly higher, being 230.7 for December as compared with 227.3 for November, 290.5 for December, 1920, and 137.6 for December, 1914.

The time loss due to industrial disputes during December was less than during November but greater than during December, 1920. There were in existence during the month 17 strikes, involving about 2,883 workpeople with a time loss of 64,733 working days. Only one strike was reported as having commenced during December. One of the strikes commenced prior to December was reported terminated, leaving 16 strikes, involving about 2,458 workpeople, on record at the end of the month.

Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During December the Department received reports from three Boards established to deal with disputes between (1) the Algoma Steel Corporation, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and certain of its employees, being engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen; (2) the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, and certain of its employees, being motormen, conductors, shopmen, etc., members of Local Divisions Nos. 101, 109 and 134, Amal-

gamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, and (3) the International Transit Company, Sault Ste Marie, and certain of its employees, being motormen, conductors, barn employees and interlocker signalmen, members of Local Division No. 850, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

One application was received for the establishment of a Board and a further appointment was made in connection with an application which had been received during November.

Jottings

The following conventions of International Unions will be held during the first quarter of 1922: The International Seamen's Union of America will meet at Chicago, Ill., on January 2. The National Organization, Masters, Mates and Pilots of America will meet at Norfolk, Va., on January 16. The National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association will meet at Washington, D.C., on January 16-21. The Order of Sleeping Car Conductors will meet at Chicago, Ill., on March 13 to 18.

The Natural Resources Intelligence Branch of the Department of the Interior has just issued a revised edition of "Compact Facts", which contains in concise form, information regarding Canada; its area, population, trade and industries; their extent, capital invested, wages paid, values of live stock, principal crops and amounts produced; mineral resources and present production; also forest resources and forest products. Copies of the booklet are available on application to the superintendent, Natural Resources Intelligence Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

The British Columbia Minister of Lands stated in the provincial legislature on November 17 that \$1,701,500 had been borrowed by the province from the Dominion under the "Better Housing Act". Of this sum \$1,692,950 had been loaned to various municipalities. The

interest charged on the loan by the Dominion to the province is 5 per cent, the same rate being charged by the provincial government to the municipalities.

On December 1, the British Columbia legislature passed a resolution moved by the Honourable William Sloan, minister of mines: "That this House places itself on record as endorsing the principle of old-age pensions, and respectfully directs the attention of the Federal authorities to the desirability of legislation being enacted based on the conclusions of the conference of the year 1919."

Under an amendment to the British Columbia Railway Act, street railway companies are required to make application to the Minister of Railways before changing from two-man to one-man operated street cars, and must submit the routes upon which such a change is proposed to be made. One-man operated street cars must be equipped with certain specified safety control devices. Under this rule permissoin was granted to the British Columbia Electric Railway Company in December to operate one-man cars in Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster.

Last winter, the Saskatchewan government, with the assistance of the Canadian Pacific Railway, operated agricultural instruction cars throughout south-western Saskatchewan. Meetings were held at 60 points and were attended by 12,265 persons; the system of farming recommended by the Better Farming Commission was explained, and 12,000 copies of the Commission's report were distributed. The government has arranged for the appointment during 1922 of representatives in the local improvement districts of the south-west of the province to co-operate with farmers in furtherance of "better farming."

At a convention of Farm Women of Manitoba, Mr. J. H. Evans, provincial deputy minister of agriculture, stated that the endeavour to secure immigration of household workers had not proven

sufficiently successful to warrant continuation of the policy. He said that 175 household workers had been brought to Manitoba but it was found that in the British Isles positions were available for all trained help, only the partially trained being available for overseas at an unjustifiable expense.

In reply to an inquiry in the Saskatchewan legislature on December 15, it was stated by the government that 342 female domestic workers had to date been brought into the province under the government's assisted passage scheme. The total amount of money advanced to these domestics was \$29,263, of which \$24,190 had been repaid. The number of harvesters brought into Saskatchewan through the Employment Service for the harvest of 1921 has been given officially as 26,495, the advertised wages being \$4 a day and board. The wages advertised by the Employment Service for summer work on farms was \$60 per month.

Toward the close of 1921 the Workmen's Compensation Board of Alberta discontinued the practice by which inspectors formerly called on employers to collect the money owing for the insurance of their employees under the Act. The onus of making remittances direct is now placed on the employers. Several prosecutions are reported of employers who failed to comply with the new rule.

The British Columbia legislature passed a resolution on December 2 requesting the Dominion Government to take the necessary steps to amend the "Prison and Reformatories Act" and "Juvenile Delinquents Act" respectively to provide for indeterminate sentences and parole to juvenile delinquents in British Columbia.

The Mother's Allowances Act of Manitoba, at the end of 1921, was providing for 560 women with two or more children. Eighty new cases were added during the year to those under the care of the commission.

The third meeting of the fall session of the Quebec division executive of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was held at Sherbrooke, Que., on October 20. The idea of bringing in a workmen's compensation act based on the act now in force in Ontario, was not approved of, but by a unanimous vote it was decided to seek to amend the present Act and bring it up to date. Several amendments were suggested and referred to a special committee appointed last year to study this matter.

The British Minister of Health has introduced a bill to extend, temporarily, beyond twelve months, the period during which unemployed persons may remain insured under the National Health Insurance Acts. Such persons will be required to show that their absence from work has been due not to any change in normal occupation, but to inability to obtain employment. The cost of benefits in this case will fall on the funds of Approved Societies, no additional cost to the Exchequer beyond the normal contribution being involved.

The provision of baths at coal mine pit heads has been urged by the organized workers of the British coal fields and has also been recommended by the standing joint committee of industrial women's organizations, the cost of erection to be paid out of the fund subscribed under the British Mining Industries Act, 1920, for the improvement of social conditions of colliery workers. A joint committee of representatives of mine owners and of the Miners' Federation has the disposal of the fund under consideration.

The United Mine Workers of America propose to test the validity of the Kansas Court Industrial Relations law, claiming that the law violates the state and federal constitutions by empowering the court to fix wages and working conditions and by making innocent acts a criminal conspiracy.

The Division of Women in Industry of the United States Department of La-

bour has issued a special bulletin (No. 109, September, 1921), dealing with the employment of women in 5 and 10 cent stores. The bulletin is based on a study made in order to "throw light on the employment of women in this growing industry, so that standards and policies may be formulated to increase their efficiency and to advance their opportunities for profitable work."

The results of the Economic Essay Contest of 1921, conducted by the Chicago tailoring firm of Hart, Schaffner & Marx, and announced in the May, 1921, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, are as follows: In Class A the first prize of \$1,000 was won by Miss Hazel Kyrk, Ph.D., for a study entitled "A Theory of Consumption." The second prize of \$500 was won by Charles Stillman Morgan, Ph.D., for a study entitled "The Regulation and Management of Public Utilities." In Class B the first prize of \$300 was awarded to Paul T. Nutting, Oberlin College, for a study on "Public Problems of Bituminous Coal, and the second prize of \$200 to William John Schultz, Columbia University, for a study on "Six Years of Inflation, 1914-1920."

A Safety Section has been formed in the Scientific Division of the International Labour Office with Dr. Frederick Ritzmann, formerly chief of the Industrial Department of the Labour Ministry of Baden, in charge. It will co-operate with the section on Social Insurance in the study of accident insurance and workmen's compensation laws and administration and with the Industrial Hygiene Section in the study of industrial safety. Medical and surgical treatment, and methods of re-education, re-training and restoration to industry will also be studied.

The November issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, on page 1382, contains an article on the growth of trade unionism since 1913, taken from the *International Labour Review*. The members of trade unions in thirty countries are there esti-

mated to number 48,029,000. In the December issue of the *International Labour Review* revised figures are given which place the total at 48,600,000, later information having been received from Austria, Japan, Poland, South Africa and the United Kingdom. The latest figures for these countries are Austria, 900,820, Japan, 110,688, South Africa, 132,784, United Kingdom, 8,502,000.

The Labour portfolio

On December 29, the Honourable Gideon D. Robertson, who had been the Minister of Labour since November 7, 1918, resigned office with the other members of the Administration and he was succeeded by the Honourable James Murdock.

The new Minister of Labour, like his predecessor, had for many years taken an active part in the trades union movement, and was up to the time of his appointment Vice-President and Chief Canadian Executive of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, an office he had held since 1905, save for the period during which Mr. Murdock served as a member of the Board of Commerce, September, 1919, to June, 1920, when he resigned from the Board of Commerce and resumed his former work. The Honourable Mr. Murdock resigned his office in the Brotherhood on December 30, the day following his appointment as Minister of Labour. The retiring Minister, Honourable Senator Robertson, had been, it will be recalled, prior to his appointment as a member of the late Government, a Vice-President and Chief Executive Officer in Canada of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, his appointment to the Senate of Canada dating from January, 1917.

Minister of Labour urges early signing of wage agreements

The Honourable James Murdock, Minister of Labour, issued an appeal on January 6 to employers and employees in Canada to give early consideration to their agreements for the present year respecting wages and working conditions in order to pre-

vent as far as possible any wastage of working days that might otherwise occur during the coming spring and summer months. The Minister's appeal was as follows:

"The Labour Department of the Dominion government cannot be successful in performing its intended functions without the co-operation and assistance of Canada's citizenship, both employer and employees.

"Conditions in years gone by, and especially during the past year, have indicated the misfortunes incident to delaying the making of agreed understandings between employer and employee, and this has been more particularly in evidence, and detrimental to the public interests in many parts of Canada, in connection with the building trades. The year 1921 saw, in many cases, weeks of spring or summer weather wasted, because agreements as to wages or terms of employment had not been reached between those representing the employers' committees and the various classes of building trades workers in certain cities and other localities.

"The Minister of Labour requests the earnest co-operation of all of Canada's citizenship at the present time, to the end that an earnest effort may be put forth by employer and employee, especially in the building trades, between now and not later than March 31, to secure agreed understandings as to wages and conditions, so that prompt movement in the direction of creating and maintaining business activity during the spring and summer months of the present year may obtain.

"The department does not assume to determine for employer or employee what their agreements as to wages or conditions should be, but does urge as a public duty that employer and employee should reach common mutually satisfactory ground of agreement prior to March 31, so as to ensure that valuable outside working weather during the spring and summer months may not be wasted.

Canada needs, must have, and will have, co-operation between employer and employee."

Workmen's compensation in Ontario in 1921

According to a preliminary statement issued by the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario there were 45,191 accidents reported to the Board in 1921, as against 54,851 in 1920, a decrease of 9,660. The fatal accidents decreased from 452 to 386. The daily average was 151 accidents reported in 1921, as against 183 in 1920. The compensation awarded during 1921 amounted to \$5,526,519, as against \$7,076,439 during 1920, a decrease of \$1,549,920. The high figures for 1920 were partly owing to the retroactive increase in death pensions under the amendments of that year. The amount paid by the Board for medical aid during 1921 was \$662,793, as against \$703,705 in 1920. This made the total benefits awarded during 1921 \$6,189,313, as against a total of \$7,780,145 in 1920. The average daily number of cheques issued by the Board during the year was 485, and the benefits awarded averaged \$20,631 per day.

Fur farms in Canada during 1920

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued a report on fur farms of Canada during 1920. These statistics are collected annually with the co-operation of Provincial Game Departments. According to the report, the fur farms in Canada in 1920 numbered 587, comprising 578 fox farms, six mink, two raccoon and one Karakul sheep. The value of the fur-bearing animals on the farms at the end of the year was \$4,722,905, the value of silver foxes alone being \$4,536,417. The total number of animals on the farms at that time was 16,529 including 13,694 silver foxes and 1,480 other varieties of foxes. The only other animals kept in large numbers were Karakul sheep of which there were 1,100 on the one farm devoted to them, valued at \$80,000.

The total value of fur-bearing animals sold from fur farms during the year 1920 was \$763,221. This total comprised \$750,123 realized from the sale of silver foxes; \$12,913 from patch and other foxes; and \$185 from other fur-bearing animals. Taking for each farm the average selling value, silver foxes are shown to have ranged from \$100 to \$1,100 each. The total value of pelts sold from fur farms in 1920 was \$388,335, the main item being silver fox skins with a total value of \$373,140. Average prices per farm for silver fox pelts ranged from \$75 to \$750.

The farms devoted to fur-bearing animals other than foxes appear to be still in an early stage of development, as only 3 live mink and 36 mink pelts were sold, 108 mink and 4 raccoons having been killed for pelts. None of the other animals including skunk, fisher, marten and Karakul sheep were either killed or sold.

Statistics of United States industries for 1919

A preliminary statement, subject to revision, containing a summary of manufacturing industries in the United

States for 1919 has been issued by the United States Bureau of the Census. There were in all 290,168 establishments employing an average of 9,103,200 wage earners. The invested capital amounted to \$44,985,958,000; the cost of materials, \$37,372,534,000; and the value of products, \$62,910,202,000. The greatest industrial state was New York in which there were 49,374 establishments employing 1,229,900 wage earners with capital of \$6,033,852,000, using materials of the value of \$4,947,991,000 and having a product of \$8,875,007,000. The state of Pennsylvania ranked next with 27,977 establishments employing 1,137,100 wage earners, with a total capital of \$6,227,268,000, materials costing \$4,212,347,000, and products to the value of \$7,312,333,000.

British pro- posal to make industrial agreements legally binding

At a recent meeting of the Association of Joint Industrial Councils and Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committees in Great Britain, the question was raised of making agreements negotiated by Joint Industrial Councils legally binding on the trade concerned. Twenty-five Councils were in favour of amended legislation to this end and two were against, and it was thereupon decided to communicate further with those Councils who had not declared their policy, and later, if a majority of the Councils approved the proposal, to send a deputation to the Minister of Labour pressing him to take steps to meet their request. The meeting also resolved to request the Minister to issue an instruction to contracting departments of the government that they should recognize, for the purpose of the Fair Wage Clause, such rates of wages as were agreed upon by the Joint Industrial Councils.

Seasonal labour in the building industry

The Boston section of the National Congress of the Building and Construction Industry has presented a report on Seasonal Labour in the Building Industry accompanied by a series of charts showing the amount of employment per month in an average year. The report states that "certain elements helping to create the peaks of employment are subject to adjustment.... We believe that a thoughtful study by owners of their maintenance and repair work, in the light of this chart, will suggest possible re-arrangement of many items of work so as to remove them from the high-peak period and place them in the period of general unemployment with a very definite benefit to the owner as well as to Labour and the industry as a whole." The charts refer to organized labour and involve some 26,500 men; if unorganized labour were added the total would probably be at least 36,500 men. They indicate that "in a normal year there is about enough work, in total, to

keep 75 per cent of the men steadily employed, or, in other words, all the men in the industry are, on an average, idle for about 25 per cent of the time, or 3 months each year." The trades which are shown to be busy in winter are steamfitters, elevator constructors, electricians, sheet metal workers, and asbestos workers. All the other trades are busy in summer. Elevator constructors and sheet metal workers are the most steadily occupied, showing only 25 per cent unemployment at the low peak. Painters and decorators, while they have the longest busy season, have the sharpest drop to 75 per cent unemployment for three months. They also report that the largest proportion of their work is maintenance or repair work, 60 per cent. Owners, architects, engineers, and contractors are urged to take advantage of the opportunities for better service offered by the low peak periods of employment.

Trade schools established by Texas employers

Owing, it is stated, to the action of the trade unions in limiting the number of apprentices, and the alleged resulting scarcity of skilled mechanics in many lines of industry, the Employers' Association, Texas, U.S.A., has established an organization for training boys in various trades. The Association has two schools at Dallas, a bricklaying and a baking school. At the latter the boys do the baking and a local hotel has agreed to take the entire output. The boys at the bricklaying school are sent out on small jobs of laying sidewalks, steps, etc., until they can do better work. One half of the money received for the work at both schools is given to the boys. The Association proposes to start schools of tanners, plumbers, painters, paperhangers, electricians, printers, pressmen, and other callings. Employers are invited to support the schools, the plan being for each employer to subscribe a stated sum for three years when it is believed that all the schools will be self-supporting.

Demand for 44-hour week refused in Australia

Recent press despatches state that the Australian Commonwealth Court of Arbitration has rejected the demand of the combined trades unions for the reduction of the standard working week throughout Australia from 48 hours to 44 hours. The president of the court, in announcing the decision stated that such reduction of hours would greatly add to the ranks of the unemployed and would also seriously affect the Australian industries, which, if the demand for a 44-hour week were granted, would be unable to compete successfully with the industries of other countries.

"Chamber of Labour" at Bremen, Germany

The senate of the free city of Bremen, by an act of July 17, 1921, has created what is stated to be Germany's first Chamber of Labour. The Chamber is composed of two sections, one for manual and the other for non-manual workers, and is organized along the lines of the works councils. It has 30 members elected by general, equal, direct and secret ballot on the system of proportional representation. All workers over 18 years of age are entitled to vote, and all workers over 24 years of age are eligible for election. It is provided that at least 20 members of the Chamber must be actually manual or non-manual workers, after which officials of trade unions are eligible for election. The affairs of the Chamber will be managed by a chairman, vice-chairman and treasurer with the aid of a jurist as permanent adviser. The Chamber will deal with the economic and cultural interests of the workers of Bremen, to the exclusion of all political questions. It is planned to appoint trade committees to handle problems relating exclusively to isolated groups, which committees will report to the plenary assembly in order to secure final decisions. The cost of the Chamber will be defrayed in principle by the State. If the expenses exceed a sum set aside for this purpose in the budget, trade union organizations

will be called upon to contribute in proportion to their membership. It is stated that experience derived from the working of this Chamber will be utilized to perfect the scheme of economic councils provided for in the Weimar constitution, and at present under discussion in the Provincial Federal Economic Council.

International Building Trades Congress

A congress of the International Federation of employers in the Building Trades met at Brussels, Belgium, on October 18, 1921. There were present about 50 delegates representing organizations in Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Spain and the United States. The congress expressed the hope that the 8-hour day would be suspended in the countries where it was already in force, and that it would not be adopted in those countries which still had it under consideration, until the international situation had been stabilized; it urged employers' associations to impress upon their governments that any application of the law to open-air industries such as building and public works should take the whole year as the time-basis for calculating hours. The congress declared itself in favour of the standardization and simplification of building, and of increasing the number of skilled workers in the industry by encouraging vocational training. A resolution was adopted to the effect that national organizations affiliated to the International Federation should collect all information concerning emigration and immigration of labour; this should be transmitted to the permanent office of the Federation so as to be available in the course of any negotiations; meanwhile, reciprocal labour conventions should be adopted by those countries where they were still wanting, in order to improve the recruiting of labour. The congress also declared itself absolutely opposed to compulsory profit-sharing, although admitting that under certain circumstances profit-sharing had its advantages and was a means of establish-

ing cordial relations between men and management.

Juvenile Affairs law of South Africa

The new Juvenile Affairs Act of South Africa, passed in 1921, is described in a recent

Educational Supplement of the *London Times*. It states that the Act is the result of experience gained by juvenile advisory boards set up about five years ago in large towns for vocational guidance work. These boards, which were on a voluntary basis, have now been placed on a statutory basis. The new law requires school principals to report to the board each term all pupils who, before the beginning of the following term, will be for any reason beyond the reach of the compulsory education law. A common form of card record is to be used which will epitomize the school history of each pupil. Provision is made for the compulsory registration by employers of all juveniles taken into employment or discharged. The boards hope thus to secure a national register of juveniles. It is part of their plan to organize a thorough survey of occupations. In this way the future demand for juvenile labour may be anticipated, and facilities provided for the training of young workers in accordance with the estimated demand in each occupation. The boards emphasize the importance of an organized system of continuation schools.

Unemployment relief measures in Switzerland

On September 30, the Federal Council of Switzerland issued a decree providing for unemployment relief, modifying a decree of October 29, 1912. By the latter, assistance was granted both for total and partial unemployment, the cost of relief being covered by grants from the Federal Government, the cantons and communes and by contributions levied upon the employer. In the case of total unemployment the amount of relief granted is 60 per cent of the normal earnings, or 70 per cent where there are legal dependants. Unemploy-

ment relief must not be paid as a rule for more than 60 working days in a year. The new decree provides for the granting of subsidies to enterprises that owing to the depression would otherwise be compelled to close down, upon the following conditions: (a) that the continued employment of workpeople who would otherwise be dismissed shall thus be assured; (b) that, without the subsidy, the enterprise would be working at a loss; (c) that the total amount of the subsidy shall not exceed the sum which would otherwise have to be paid to the staff as unemployment relief; (d) that the subsidy shall be refunded in any case where this is justified by the results. The cantons were also authorized to make it compulsory for unemployed persons in receipt of assistance to attend technical or other school courses; to substitute relief in kind for part of the relief in cash; and where justifiable to increase from 60 to 120 days the period during which relief may be paid in one year.

**Unemployment
policy of
Swedish
government**

The Swedish cabinet which took office on October 12 adopted a programme for dealing with the unemployed which was proposed by M. H. Lindqvist, Minister for Social Affairs. The Minister stated that the number of unemployed in Sweden which was about 60,000 last June had risen to about 100,000. Of this number about 40,000 were receiving assistance either in the form of unemployment relief or at relief works. "Evidently for industry as well as in the interest of the workers," he said, "it would be preferable if those who are now given employment on relief works could be given employment in their own trades. This especially applies to such groups of highly skilled workers as, for instance, in the mechanical engineering industry, iron works and certain other important branches of industry, who are at present unemployed. The granting of state subsidies to private industrial undertakings, as has been proposed, does not seem to me to be advisable. In my

opinion, industry should be supported by means of state orders even in cases where the time for such an order does not appear to be advantageous to the state from the business point of view, but where it is certain that by a reasonable sacrifice on the part of the state during the near future a considerable amount of labour can be found for skilled workers. The government should, by letters to various state departments, request them to send in as soon as possible proposals as to the measures to be taken in this direction."

**Plans for un-
employment
relief in
Belgium**

On October 8, a delegation of the Trades Union Commission of Belgium were received by the Premier of Belgium and the Minister of Labour for the purpose of discussing the unemployment situation. The delegation stated that in spite of some improvement there were still several hundred thousand workers out of employment. They demanded that the work of the National Emergency Fund be continued; that the construction of public works be accelerated; that control of certain industries be established, particularly those producing building materials, and that these industries should be compelled to continue their normal output on reasonable terms; that the resumption of economic relations with other countries, including Russia, should be encouraged; and that the food supply departments which had been abolished should be re-established. The premier replied that the National Emergency Fund would continue to function as long as the crisis lasted; that the Government desired to accelerate the execution of public works; and that it would examine favourably suggestions concerning the control of the building industries. With regard to export trade, he stated that credits to the amount of 250,000,000 francs had been voted as a guarantee of success, and if these experiments succeeded the Government would continue to act on the same lines. He promised to consider the re-establishment of certain food supply

departments if it did not entail fresh financial sacrifices for the state.

Bill concerning labour conditions of domestic servants in Germany

A bill concerning the labour conditions of domestic servants in Germany has been submitted to the Federal Economic Council and will be discussed shortly by the Socio-Political Commission of the Council. The bill comprises 46 clauses regulating the rights and obligations of domestic servants under the contract. It provides for the introduction of a system of identity cards for servants, regulates the conditions of employment of charwomen, etc., and finally contains provisions for inspection and penalties in case of infringement of the law. Domestic servants are defined as persons forming part of a household who execute work in the household of their employer, or for members of this household under a labour agreement, provided that this work is not an occupation within the meaning of the Insurance Act for non-manual workers. The following are, however, excluded: persons engaged also in agricultural work who do not belong to the household itself, or whose work in the household is merely subsidiary to another occupation which is their chief means of subsistence. The bill prohibits the employment of children

under 14 years of age as domestic servants. The central federal authorities may prescribe that the labour agreement shall be in writing. Persons employed in hospitals and sanatoria do not come within its scope. The bill does not fix a limit for the hours of actual work but limits the number of hours on duty to 13 consecutive hours a day, subject to the proviso, however, that the worker shall be entirely free from 3 p.m. on one day every week, and on two Sundays within every period of 4 weeks, also a week's holiday should be provided after 9 months' service. The other clauses of the bill relate to the identity card, notice of dismissal, etc. The work of charwomen and similar workers is regulated differently. According to the bill this category includes all persons engaged solely on domestic work, but not forming part of the household itself. The hours of work of this class of workers must not exceed 56 hours a week. Hours of work must be so arranged that the worker has normally 10 consecutive hours of rest per day, and in the case of workers under 18 years of age, 11 hours a day. Children below 14 must not be employed for more than 3 hours a day, and not before 7 a.m. or after 7 p.m., nor before school hours. The employment of children under 12 years of age is prohibited.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

I.—The Labour Market, Strikes, Prices

The Labour Market

THE volume of employment as reported by employers showed a decided contraction during December, while the actual reductions made in staff during the month were less pronounced than those recorded at the same time in the preceding year, nevertheless conditions generally were not as favour-

able as in 1920. More unemployment was recorded by trade unions at the beginning of December than in November and there was little difference between the situation reported for the month under review and that which obtained in December, 1920. There continued to be marked declines in the business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service during November,

the number of applicants registering, placements made, and vacancies notified by employers all showing considerable reductions.

Weekly reports from employers to the Dominion Headquarters of the Employment Service of Canada

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS for the period November 20 to December 17

indicated further substantial losses in employment, the index number having declined by approximately four per cent during the four weeks. As compared with the corresponding period in 1920 the situation continued to be decidedly unfavourable; the index number in this comparison showed a decrease in the middle of December of almost twelve points. Logging operations and retail trade recorded considerable expansion during the four weeks under review, while pronounced shrinkage was again reported in sawmills and in railway construction and maintenance, supplemented by important losses in shipping and stevedoring, railway transportation, coal mining and building construction. Employment in all districts declined largely, but the contractions in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, which involved the release in each district of between 5,000 and 6,000 persons, were especially pronounced. Conditions in all provinces were decidedly less favourable than during the corresponding period of 1920.

Retail trade recorded large increases in activity, a reflection of Christmas buying, and the seasonal expansion in logging continued, although it was on a somewhat smaller scale than during the periods recently reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE. Improvement continued to be registered in the employment afforded in boot, shoe and leather, and pulp and paper factories. Additions to staffs were made also by firms producing rubber footwear and in the mining of metallic ores. In all these industries the favourable movement was particularly marked in Ontario and Quebec, but the Prairie Provinces also indicated increased employment in some groups. Approxi-

mately 8,300 persons were released from employment by the construction and maintenance departments of the railways during the four weeks under review, the contraction being especially noteworthy in the Prairie provinces and Ontario. Sawmills continued to release large numbers of workers from employment, although the declines were scarcely as pronounced as during the last two periods previously reviewed. The closing of the summer ports affected adversely employment in the shipping and stevedoring group as a whole, but the re-opening of the winter ports provided work for many workers in the Maritime provinces. In the food group, fruit and vegetable canneries showed further marked losses in employment, supplemented by reductions in staff in chocolate, sugar and confectionery factories. A distinctly downward movement was evidenced in the employment afforded in the iron and steel group; the shrinkage in the crude, rolled and forged division was particularly marked, but there were also large reductions in payroll in shipyards and general machinery plants. Less activity was indicated in coal mining in Nova Scotia, although some improvement was again registered in Alberta. Further declines on a larger scale occurred in the employment afforded in railway transportation, and street and electric railways were less busy. Seasonal contractions were widely reported in building construction, while highway construction also showed a substantial decline. The first unfavourable movement that has been indicated in the textile industries since July was reported during the period under review, when there was a falling-off in the employment afforded, mainly in factories producing men's and women's clothing. Textile factories continued to be busy. Decreases on a smaller scale than those mentioned above were recorded in several other branches of the manufacturing group, notably in abattoirs and meat-packing plants, tobacco, cement, lime, electrical apparatus and soap factories.

Although the contractions recorded in most groups during the four weeks under review as mentioned above, were less extensive than those reported at the same time in the preceding year, the situation generally continued to show considerable depression when compared with 1920. Greater activity was again recorded in the leather, edible plant, shipping and stevedoring, street and electric railway and highway construction groups. Very pronounced losses in that comparison occurred in the iron and steel, pulp and paper and non-ferrous metal groups. The volume of employment afforded in logging was scarcely as great as during 1920, while railway and building construction, trade, and mining continued to show considerable contraction.

Unemployment as reported by trade unions at the beginning of December showed the first increase it has registered since April, there being approximately 4 per cent more unemploy-

TRADE
UNION
REPORTS

ployment than at the beginning of November. The increase in idleness for the period under review was the largest that has been shown for any month of 1921, and was of practically the same magnitude as that recorded at the beginning of December, 1920. (Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes; persons occupied in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of sickness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to those unions reporting.) The decrease in activity as compared with the preceding month was due largely to slackness among garment workers in Quebec, though the mining, transportation and construction trades also were less busy.

All provinces reflected less favourable conditions than at the beginning of November, but Quebec, with 10 per cent less employment, showed the greatest contraction. The percentages of unemployment recorded in all provinces, except Ontario, also exceeded those registered for December of 1920, while in that district the improvement was merely nominal. In this comparison the Prairie provinces showed relatively more slackness than was reported elsewhere.

Returns were tabulated from 1,506 unions whose membership aggregated 164,107 persons, 18,151 of whom were out of work at the beginning of December, a percentage of 11.1 as compared with 7.4 in the preceding month and with 10.2 at the beginning of December, 1920. In the manufacturing and mechanical industries, as a whole, there was a decline in the volume of employment as compared with the preceding month, due to less activity for tradesmen in textiles, carpets and cordage, clothing, pulp and paper, woodworking and furniture, and boots and shoes. The situation among workers in metals, machinery and conveyances showed very little change. Unions in the manufacturing industries continued to report considerable short time. In the transportation group there was 3.4 per cent of idleness as compared with 2.7 per cent at the beginning of November. This decrease in employment was accounted for by slackness among steam railway employees, especially trainmen and road maintenance men. Navigation workers, also, registered smaller percentages of employment. Street and electric railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs, on the other hand, were more fully engaged than in the preceding month. The situation among asbestos miners in Quebec and coal miners in the Western provinces was practically the same as in the preceding month, but conditions in the Nova Scotia coal fields were less favourable. Many miners in both Eastern and Western coal fields continued to work only a few days a week. Less employment was reported by tradesmen in building and construc-

tion, the percentage of idleness being 17.8 as compared with 12.7 at the beginning of November. All provinces recorded marked slackness in this group, but the percentages of unemployment in the four Western provinces were larger than elsewhere. Plumbers and steam fitters and steam shovel and dredgemen were somewhat more fully employed, while all other tradesmen in the group reported less activity. Fishermen in British Columbia registered considerable slackness. On the other hand, lumber workers and loggers in the same province were busier. Retail clerks, barbers, theatre employees, and stationary engineers and firemen reported a somewhat less favourable situation than in November, but hotel and restaurant employees were more fully engaged.

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of

EMPLOYMENT	October 24 -- November
OFFICE	19, 1921, showed a con-
REPORTS	siderable reduction
	when compared with

both the preceding period and the corresponding period of last year. Although the figures showed some fluctuations from week to week, there was a general downward tendency during the period under review, and during the week ended November 12, placements reached a level lower than at any time since the establishment of the Employment Service. Loss of time due to the Thanksgiving and Armistice Day holidays, however, accounted to some extent for this sharp decline. During the last week of the period under review a slight recovery was shown by all reports. Contractions were noted in the number of positions offered by employers, there being approximately thirty-five per cent fewer vacancies reported than during the preceding period, and about eighteen per cent less than during the corresponding period of 1920. The marked decrease as compared with the previous four weeks may be attributed largely to a falling-off in the demand for harvesters and thresher

hands at the close of the harvesting season in the Prairie provinces. There was, also, a substantial reduction in the number of placements effected in regular employment during the period of approximately forty per cent from the report of the preceding period, and about forty-eight per cent from the report of the same period of last year.

During the four-week period ended November 19, 1921, the offices of the service reported that they had made 21,829 references to regular positions, and that 13,767 placements (11,538 of men and 2,229 of women) were effected. Placements reported during the preceding four-week period numbered 22,996 and during the corresponding period of 1920 they totalled 26,895. In addition to the above, 6,043 placements were made in casual employment (one week or less) as compared with 7,386 during the preceding period and 6,218 during the same period of last year. During the period under review, employers notified the service of 23,485 positions (of which 16,929 were for men and 6,556 for women). Vacancies notified during the preceding period numbered 36,089 and during the period ended November 20, 1920, a total of 28,899 vacancies were reported. Applications for employment during the period under review totalled 34,149 (27,130 from men and 7,019 from women) as compared with 41,299 applicants registered during the preceding four-week period, and 38,588 applications during the same period of 1920.

	Employment in the building trades,
	as indicated by the value of the building
	permits issued in 56
BUILDING	cities, showed an in-
PERMITS AND	crease during November
CONTRACTS	as compared with Oc-
AWARDED	tober; the value rose
	from \$9,248,469 in the
	latter month to \$10,958,066 in Novem-
	ber, a gain of \$1,709,597 or over 18 per
	cent. In comparison with the returns
	for November, 1920, which had totalled
	\$5,362,549, there was an increase of \$5,-
	595,517, or more than 104 per cent. The

greater part of the expansion in both comparisons occurred in the province of Quebec, where the issuing of permits for the construction of several large buildings caused the total value for the province to show percentage increases of 146 and 599 over October, 1921, and November, 1920, respectively. All other provinces reported considerable declines when compared with the October figures. In Nova Scotia, Ontario and Alberta the value of the permits issued during the month under review exceeded that issued during November of last year, but elsewhere there was less anticipated activity. Of the larger cities, Montreal alone (with permits valued at over six million dollars) indicated substantially more estimated building than in October, while Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed reductions. As compared with the corresponding month of last year, Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver showed increases in the building authorized, but in Winnipeg there was a decline. Of the smaller cities, Sydney, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Windsor, Lethbridge and Victoria recorded gains in both comparisons.

According to the *Canadian Building Review* issued by MacLean's Building Reports, Limited, the value of the contracts awarded during November amounted to \$16,639,800 as compared with \$18,997,200 in October, 1921, and with \$15,399,200 in November of last year. Ontario and Quebec together reported \$15,101,100 or approximately 91 per cent of the November total, the Maritime District awarded contracts valued at \$342,300 and in the four Western provinces the contracts totalled \$1,196,400. Of the November total, \$7,503,200 was to be expended on residences, \$3,873,300 on business buildings, \$1,160,700 on industrial establishments and \$4,102,600 on engineering contracts.

Strikes

The loss of time on account of industrial disputes during December was less than during November, but greater than during December, 1920. There

were in existence at some time or other during the month 17 strikes, involving about 2,883 workpeople with a time loss of 64,733 working days, as compared with 18 strikes, 3,950 workpeople and 98,099 working days in November, 1921; and 14 strikes, 1,822 workpeople and 20,324 working days in December, 1920. On December 1, there were on record 16 strikes affecting 2,733 workpeople. One strike was reported as having commenced during December. One of the strikes commencing prior to December was reported terminated, leaving 16 strikes, involving about 2,458 workpeople on record at the end of the month.

Prices

The general movement in prices during December was comparatively slight. The index number of wholesale prices was slightly up while the average retail cost of food was slightly down.

The average cost in sixty cities of a family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$11.00 at the beginning of December as compared with \$11.08 for November, \$14.84 for December, 1920, \$14.73 for December, 1919, \$13.65 for December, 1918, and \$7.96 for December, 1914. The chief changes for the month were seasonal increases in eggs and butter with decreases in meats and nearly all the other items included. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged. The cost of food, fuel and rent was \$21.49 at the beginning of December as compared with \$21.60 for November, \$25.87 for December, 1920, \$23.49 for December, 1919, \$21.64 for December, 1918, and \$14.26 for December, 1914. In December, 1921, food was 50 per cent above prices for 1913; fuel was 81 per cent; rent, 45 per cent; clothing, 73 per cent; and sundry items, 80 per cent; all items averaging 61 per cent above 1913 prices.

In wholesale prices the index number of 271 commodities was slightly higher at 230.7 for December, as compared with 227.3 for November, 290.5

for December, 1920, 322.7 for December, 1919, 288.8 for December 1918, and 137.6 for December, 1914. The principal changes for the month were increases in fodder, animals and meats, dairy pro-

ducts, fruits and vegetables, miscellaneous metals, and raw furs, with decreases in textiles, iron and paints and oils. As compared with December, 1920, all groups were lower except raw furs.

II.—Industries and Trades during December, 1921

Logging

FURTHER advances were made during the month in the employment afforded in logging camps, although the gains were not as pronounced as those recorded earlier in the season. Ontario operators continued to show the greatest expansion, but Quebec firms also were busier. Towards the latter part of the month, however, the camps at River Desert and La Tuque employed slightly smaller staffs, while there were no changes at St. Jovite Station, Three Rivers, Louiseville and several other centres. In Ontario large numbers of men were again dispatched to Upper Ottawa points; there was also more activity at Blind River and Nesterville, while employment at Braeside and Pembroke remained stationary. On the other hand, camps at Haileybury and Fort Francis showed some curtailment in operation. Employment in logging in British Columbia continued to decline slightly, particularly at Alert Bay. Information respecting the month of November which was not available for insertion in the December issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, shows that timber of all species scaled in British Columbia in that month totalled 143,714,315 feet. The quantity of Red Cedar scaled was larger than that of other species and with Douglas Fir formed more than 70 per cent of the total.

Mining

Mining afforded a great deal less employment during December than in November, largely on account of reduced activity in the Nova Scotia coal fields. At Glace Bay there was important curtailment of operations, the mines at Sydney were also less busy. At Little Bras d'Or, Joggins Mines, Stellarton, Springhill, and Westville, however, slightly larger staffs were employed, while no change was noted in the situation at Inverness. The mines at Minto, N.B., afforded practically the same volume of employment as in November. In Alberta, the changes were mainly small, although there were rather substantial declines in staff at Drumheller and Coleman. At Blairmore, Commerce, Edmonton, Nordegg and Taber there were slight increases in activity, while a considerably larger staff was employed at Brule Mines. Metal mining in Ontario remained practically on the same level as during November. Gold mining at Timmins showed improvement, but at South Porcupine and Schumacher the situation was somewhat less favourable. There was a slight increase in employment at Cobalt. The nickel mines at Copper Cliff were not as busy, while the mines at Coniston showed no changes in staff. There was further slight improvement in asbestos and chrome mining in Quebec, particularly at Asbestos, Black Lake and Coleraine. Salt mining at Amherstburg, Ont., showed less activity than in November. Gold mining at Stewart, B.C., showed expansion. Copper, silver, gold, and zinc mining at Trail, Rossland, and Britannia Beach in the

same province also afforded more employment, while there were nominal declines at Anyox and Surf Inlet.

Manufacturing Industries

The food group afforded considerably less employment during December than in the preceding month.

FOODS, This decline in activity
TOBACCO AND was due to continued
LIQUORS curtailment of canning operations and to reductions in sugar and confectionery establishments.

The sugar refineries at Dartmouth, N.S., continued to be partly shut down and employed a smaller staff than in November. Chocolate manufacturing at Halifax was at a lower level than in the preceding month. Employment in the sugar refineries and in the chocolate and confectionery plants at St. John and St. Stephens, N.B., respectively, was in lesser volume than in November. The province of Quebec also showed decreased activity in the manufacture of food. At Montreal, however, confectionery production was somewhat brisker than in November, but biscuit and candy making showed some curtailment. Sugar refining employed a smaller number of persons, while flour mills maintained practically the same staffs as in the preceding month. Reduced activity was widely reported in Ontario. At Brantford, London and Toronto, losses were recorded in the manufacturing of biscuits, confectionery and chocolates, although some of the declines were on a small scale. Minor decreases in employment occurred in flour and other cereal mills at Keewatin and Port Colborne. Canning and preserving factories also were less busy, particularly at Leamington. An important contraction was reported in the production of starch at Fort William. In Manitoba there was a slight gain in activity, mainly at Winnipeg, in the manufacture of flour, but confectionery establishments in the same centre showed curtailment. Sugar refining in Vancouver, B.C., employed practically the same staff as in November. Some shrinkage was reported in the employment

afforded in meat packing plants at Hull, Que., and similar establishments in Montreal were considerably less busy. Dairying at Ottawa and Toronto remained steady as regards employment. Meat packing at Toronto, on the whole, showed curtailment, although some firms reported increases. The situation in this industry at Peterborough remained unchanged. In Manitoba contraction was reported in meat packing plants at Winnipeg. There was also less activity at Calgary and Edmonton, Alta. Tobacco manufacturing in Montreal showed considerable curtailment at the end of the month, although part of the losses was due to temporary shutdowns for inventory-taking and repairs. At Farnham, and Quebec city, however, there were minor gains in the employment afforded in this industry. Distilled and malt liquor manufacturing in Montreal was slightly busier. The tobacco factories at Hamilton, Ont., employed considerably smaller staffs than during November. Distilled liquor production at Walkerville remained practically on the same level as in the preceding month.

Considerable shrinkage was reported in the employment afforded in the iron and steel industry during December partly on account of numerous shutdowns in locomotive and other shops for holiday and inventory purposes. The rolling mills at New Glasgow, N.S., showed very small changes in staff when compared with November, although a slight upward tendency was in evidence. Railway car manufacturing in the same centre was at a standstill, the factories still being closed down. Shipbuilding and repairing in New Glasgow also was at a very low level; the shipyards at Halifax, moreover, continued to report curtailed operations. At Sydney and Sydney Mines steel furnaces and rolling mills employed smaller staffs than during the preceding month, although some improvement was noticeable towards the latter part of December. Boiler and engine manufacturing at

Montmagny, Que., was less active than during November. Steel foundries at Longue Point were partly shut down at the end of December, although they were working during the greater part of the month. At St. John's sewing machine production showed some contraction. Fire arm manufacturing at Brownsburg and Quebec was slightly more active than in November, particularly in the former centre. Steel shipbuilding in the province of Quebec was, on the whole, on a lower level than during November; at Montreal and Three Rivers there were large contractions in employment, while at Sorel the situation remained practically unchanged. The closing of the locomotive and car shops in Montreal over Christmas and the New Year released large working forces from employment temporarily. Rolling and forging mills, foundries, machine, engine and boiler shops, and sheet metal plants in the same city reported considerable curtailment. The manufacture of small hardware, on the other hand, was slightly busier. Agricultural implement production at Terrebonne was at a lower level than during the preceding month. Practically no change was reported in the employment afforded in tool shops at Rock Island, general plant machinery factories at Sherbrooke and in iron and steel fabrication plants at Lachine. Machinery shops at Galt, Hamilton and Toronto, Ont., reported almost the same situation as in the preceding month. Iron and steel fabrication at Walkerville employed a somewhat smaller working force than in November, but the same industry at Hamilton reported some expansion. In the latter centre wire manufacturing declined to some extent. Steel furnaces in Hamilton, on the whole, employed fewer workers, increases in one establishment not being sufficient to counterbalance losses in personnel in another. The railroad shops at London, Ottawa, Hamilton, Kingston, Stratford, and Toronto were wholly or partially closed over Christmas and the New Year, although earlier in December they had employed practically their ordinary

working force. Shipbuilding at Kingston, Midland and Port Arthur showed further curtailment in operations. Agricultural implement plants at Brantford, Hamilton, Toronto and Smith's Falls reported increases, but there were decreases in staff at Orillia. Engine and boiler manufacturers on the whole reported reduced activity, there being slight declines at Brantford and Toronto. Some expansion occurred in the employment afforded in foundries and machine shops at Oshawa, but at Brantford and Toronto the situation was less favourable than in November. Small hardware factories at Brockville were somewhat busier, but at Hamilton and Ingersoll there were minor reductions in staff. Automobile manufacturing, on the whole, employed larger working forces than for several months past, improvement being reported at Ford, Oshawa, St. Catharines and in some Walkerville factories. One plant at Walkerville, however, showed considerable fluctuation in employment and at the end of the month it was employing only about ten per cent of its November staff. At Windsor and Chatham also there was slightly less activity. The production of heating appliances at Guelph and London eased off to some extent, but there was a minor increase in employment at Toronto. Iron pipe factories at Guelph were considerably less busy. The rolling mills at Sault Ste. Marie registered contraction, while the same industry at Toronto employed a somewhat larger working force than in November. Firms producing stamped and enamel ware in Toronto were busier than for several months. Forging mills at Oshawa and Swansea were not as fully employed as in November. In Manitoba there was also less activity in the iron and steel industry on the whole; the rolling mills at Selkirk reported only about thirty per cent of its November staff and there was also a drop in production in structural iron and steel fabrication at Winnipeg. Ship building in British Columbia showed a further falling off at Vancouver, while the situation in Victoria remained unchanged.

Manufacturers of copper articles at Montreal employed larger working forces at the end of December than during November, although in the early part of the month their

NON-FERROUS METAL

staffs were considerably reduced. Firms producing brass, bronze and copper goods in the same city reported varying conditions, increases in some establishments being offset by declines in others. Jewellery manufacturing at Montreal employed more workers than in the preceding month, but at Sherbrooke there was less activity in such factories. Tin and aluminum factories at Maisonneuve and Shawinigan Falls respectively were busier. The production of brass, bronze and copper articles at Hamilton, Toronto and Sarnia, Ont., was in greater volume than during November. Nickel refining at Copper Cliff and Port Colborne showed a falling off. Aluminum factories in Toronto employed larger staffs, and silverware manufacturing in the same city remained on the same level as in November. At Anyox, B.C., slight improvement occurred in copper smelting and refining.

Further improvement was recorded in the leather group during December, although the expansion

LEATHER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS

was hardly as pronounced as in previous months. Boot and shoe manufacturers in Montreal almost without exception, employed larger staffs than in November. There were also increases in employment in the same industry at Quebec and St. Hyacinthe. Harness and saddlery makers in Montreal, however, were somewhat less busy. In Ontario the situation was more favourable also, footwear factories at Galt and London reporting larger working forces than during November. Tanneries at Toronto and London, on the other hand, showed some falling off in production, though there was a slight improvement in the situation at Kitchener. Rubber manufacturing was somewhat more active than in the preceding month. Rubber footwear factories at

Granby and St. Jerome employed more help than in November. The production of fountain pens at Montreal eased off somewhat. In Ontario there was further expansion, some increases in employment being reported in rubber footwear establishments at Guelph, Merritton and Kitchener. Tire factories at Guelph and Kitchener also showed expansion, but at Toronto there was a minor drop in production. Firms manufacturing rubber and elastic goods at Toronto and Bowmanville employed more help than for several months.

Contraction continued to be registered in the lumber group during December,

LUMBER PRODUCTS

although the declines in employment in sawmills were somewhat less pronounced than in October and November. At Plaster Rock, N.B., there was a minor gain in employment at the sawmills. In the province of Quebec rather slight declines were recorded in sawmills at St. Pâcome, Sayabec, Breakeyville, Quebec, and Hull, but at Montreal and Sorel increased activity was indicated. Furniture factories at Beauharnois and Cowanville reported no change in the situation. In Ontario the reductions in sawmills were on a larger scale than elsewhere. At Arnprior, Fort Francis, Pembroke, Rockland and Keewatin there were considerable decreases in activity. Box and container manufacturing at Toronto also declined, and furniture manufacturing at Brantford and Stratford eased off to some extent. At Newmarket the furniture industry employed a slightly larger number of persons. There was no change in the employment afforded in the manufacture of sporting goods in Toronto. Carriage manufacturing at Chatham and Orillia was on a slightly lower level. The production of washing machines and wringers at London was in somewhat lesser volume than in November. Sawmilling operations at The Pas, Man., were considerably curtailed. Contractions in lumber mills were indicated also in British Columbia, particularly at Fraser Mills,

Golden and Vancouver. Practically no change in the situation was reported at Chemainus and Wardner. Musical instrument manufacturing at Montreal afforded slightly more employment, and some establishments at Toronto were busier. Other large factories in the latter center, however, reported temporary shutdowns over the Christmas season.

A more favourable movement was indicated in the pulp and paper group than in the preceding month, there being increased activity, particularly in the early part of December. In Nova

Scotia more employment was afforded in paper mills at Liverpool, but at Murray there was a decline in the number of workers employed. In New Brunswick there was a downward tendency, large reductions being indicated at Bathurst, Chatham and St. John. Firms in the province of Quebec also showed some curtailment of operations. At Three Rivers, Cap Magdelaine and Bagotville the reductions were particularly large, but, on the other hand, slightly improved conditions were indicated at Hull, Chicoutimi, East Angus and La Tuque. In Ontario some expansion was indicated especially at Cornwall, Ottawa, Iroquois Falls, Sturgeon Falls and Smooth Rock Falls. At Sault Ste. Marie and Thorold, however, the downward tendency was in evidence in the employment afforded in paper mills. Printing and publishing at Toronto also reported less activity. Improvement was indicated in printing and publishing in Winnipeg, although some firms were hardly as busy as in November. In Saskatchewan printing shops in Regina and Saskatoon maintained practically the same staffs as in the preceding month. In Alberta there was a minor increase in the employment afforded by some firms at Edmonton, but Calgary reported a slight falling off in the printing business. In British Columbia the situation in paper mills remained station-

ary, declines in activity at Ocean Falls being very largely counterbalanced by increases at Powell River. Printing and publishing at Vancouver and Victoria showed improvement.

The textile industries were somewhat quieter during December than in November, some branches of the trade being affected slightly by between season inactivity

TEXTILE PRODUCTS

and holidays. Cotton manufacturing in New Brunswick afforded more employment, mainly at Marysville and Milltown, while at St. John there was a minor reduction. A more favourable situation was indicated in cotton and knitting factories at Yarmouth and Truro, N.S. In Quebec province considerably more employment was reported in cotton mills at Montreal, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Magog, Montmorency Falls and Valleyfield. Thread manufacturing at Montreal showed a small increase in production and at St. John's there was more activity. Woollen mills at Sherbrooke reported a minor decline in employment, while the silk goods factories in the same centre reported practically the same staff as in November. The production of felt goods at Lachute Mills was somewhat quieter. At St. Hyacinthe there was a slight contraction in the employment afforded in knitting mills. Corset manufacturing at Quebec showed a considerable falling off towards the latter part of the month, the factories being partially closed down. Earlier in December however, practically the same staffs as in November were employed. In the garment industry varying conditions were reported in Montreal; some manufacturers of women's clothing were a great deal busier, but there were slight declines in employment in other factories. Men's clothing establishments in the same centre were decidedly slacker, as were also men's furnishings factories at St. John's. In Ontario also the situation on the whole was somewhat less favourable. Cotton mills at Hamilton in some instances were busier, but in

others there were temporary shutdowns over Christmas and the New Year. At Welland there was a falling off in production in cotton goods, but at Cornwall there was a minor increase in activity. The woollen factories at Toronto afforded more employment; the same is true also for Hespeler and Peterborough. On the other hand, the Almonte woollen mills indicated slightly smaller staffs than in November and at Preston the factories were partially closed. Contrary tendencies were evidenced by manufacturers of knitted goods in different centres. At Toronto there was a decided falling off in production due to some extent to partial shutdown over the holidays; at Hamilton, on the other hand, considerably more activity was indicated. The Brantford, Galt and Dunnville knitting mills were less busy, but more favourable conditions were indicated at Paris, while at Woodstock the situation remained unchanged. Men's garment factories at Toronto maintained practically the same staffs as during November; at Hamilton however a temporary shutdown released from employment a large number of men's clothing workers. Some curtailment of staffs was indicated in this trade at London. Men's furnishing factories at Toronto and Kitchener also were less busy. The same was true also of women's clothing factories in Toronto. Carpet makers at Guelph and Toronto employed larger staffs. The production of bedding in the latter city was at a lower level than in November. Practically no change was indicated in conditions among cordage workers at Brantford, but at Welland this industry was less busy. Garment factories at Edmonton, Alta., absorbed a rather larger number of persons than during the preceding month.

Oil refineries at Montreal maintained the same staffs as during November. At Dartmouth, N.S., Sarnia, Ont., and Ioco, B.C., however, there were increases in employment in oil refineries. There was a slight fall-

ing off in carbide production at Welland, Ont. Cyanamid factories at Niagara Falls, however, were busier. At Toronto the manufacture of baking powder afforded considerably less employment. Explosive manufacturing at Montreal eased off somewhat. There was also a decline in the production of paints and varnishes in the same centre. At Toronto soap factories were closed down, partly for inventories, at the close of December. Light, heat and power plants at Montreal were considerably less busy although some improvement was indicated towards the latter part of the month. In Ontario electric current plants also employed more help, particularly at Toronto. At Winnipeg such establishments were not as busy as in November. On the other hand, at Vancouver electric companies added to their payrolls. Electrical apparatus manufacturing at Montreal was more active than in the preceding months. Ontario firms on the whole, however, indicated contraction although there was increased activity at St. Catharines. The declines were particularly pronounced at Hamilton and Toronto, while the Stratford factories showed only a minor reduction in employment. Glass manufacturing at Montreal employed larger staffs in December than for several months past. Cement factories in the same city reported a large contraction in employment. Minor gains in production were indicated in glass manufacturing at Hamilton and Toronto, but an insignificant reduction occurred at Wallaceburg. At Port Colborne and Belleville smaller staffs were recorded by cement plants than in the preceding month.

Construction

The Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk, and Canadian National railways again reported considerable contraction in the employment afforded on railroad construction, including maintenance of way. At the end of December they had over 7,700 fewer men in their working forces than at the end of the preceding month.

The declines were particularly large at the beginning of the month under review, but they were reported in greater or lesser degree each week in December. The Canadian Pacific Railway released approximately 4,500 persons from employment; the Canadian National Railways employed 3,000 fewer workers while the Grand Trunk Railway let out 250 men. Quebec and Ontario suffered especially heavy losses, but practically all districts shared in the decline.

Employment as indicated by the value of the building permits issued in 56 cities showed an increase during November as compared with October, the value having risen from \$9,248,469 in the latter month to \$10,958,066 in November, an expansion of over 18 per cent. The most decided gains occurred in Quebec Province. Contractors in every section of the country, with very few exceptions, employed considerably smaller staffs. In Nova Scotia decreases in the number of persons engaged on construction work were reported at Halifax and other centres. In New Brunswick there was also less activity particularly in St. John. In the province of Quebec, Montreal and Sherbrooke firms as well as those in other cities also reduced their staffs. In Ontario slightly increased activity occurred at Windsor, but all other centres, notably Toronto, Hamilton, London and Kingston, afforded less employment in building. Public highway construction in Ontario also released a large number of men. The downward tendency evidenced by employment in construction in the eastern centres was noted also at western points.

Transportation

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways during December were \$8,475,328 as compared with \$10,742,852 in November. Information respecting the month of November, which was not available for insertion in the December issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, shows that the earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway during November were \$18,-

787,679 as compared with \$22,089,624 in the preceding month and with \$23,799,146 in November, 1920. During December the number of persons employed by the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian National railways in operation, including general offices, trainmen, engine crews, station employees, sleeping, parlour and dining car employees reported a net decline of approximately 2,700 workers. The Canadian National Railways released practically 1,600 of these persons, the Canadian Pacific Railway let out over 850 workers, while the Grand Trunk Railway employed over 200 less persons than in November. All provinces except the Maritimes shared in these losses, those in the Prairie provinces and Ontario, however, being especially pronounced. Electric railways also were less busy than in the preceding month, notably in Montreal and Toronto, though there was also a decline in employment on a smaller scale in Ottawa, Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton. At Vancouver and Victoria, however, slightly more activity was indicated. Longshore and stevedoring work at Quebec and Ontario ports showed a considerable falling off, but the opening of the winter ports in the Maritime provinces caused employment in that section of the country to be greatly improved.

Trade

The usual Christmas expansion was evidenced in retail trade during December, although some establishments did not increase their working forces as largely as usual and towards the end of the month there was a considerable falling off in activity. Enlarged working forces were reported in stores in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Vancouver and Winnipeg. Other centres in many instances indicated gains on a smaller scale. Wholesale trade continued to afford slightly less employment, particularly in Montreal.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

Proceedings for the month of December, 1921, with texts of Boards' Reports

DURING the month of December the Department received reports from three Boards established to deal with disputes between (1) the Algoma Steel Corporation, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and certain of its employees, being engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen; (2) the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, and certain of its employees, being motormen, conductors, shopmen, etc., members of Local Divisions Nos. 101, 109 and 134, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, and (3) the International Transit Company, Sault Ste. Marie, and certain of its employees, being motormen, conductors, barn employees and interlocker signalmen, members of Local Division No. 850, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

One application was received for the establishment of a Board and further appointments were made in connection with an application which was received during November.

Application Received

During the month of December an application was received for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation from the employees of the Dominion Coal Company, Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company and the Acadia Coal Company, the leading coal mining

companies of Nova Scotia, being members of District No. 26, United Mine Workers of America. A Board was established composed as follows: Mr. U. E. Gillen, Toronto; Colonel W. E. Thompson, Halifax; and Mr. James Ling, New Waterford, N.S. The employing companies are members of the British Empire Steel Corporation, and, having failed to name a person for appointment to the Board, Colonel Thompson was, on December 27, appointed by the then Minister of Labour, Honourable G. D. Robertson. Messrs. Thompson and Ling, being unable to agree on a chairman, Mr. Gillen was appointed on January 6, by the Honourable James Murdock, who had a few days previously assumed the portfolio of the Department of Labour in succession to the Honourable Mr. Robertson.

Other Proceedings under the Act

During the month of December, Mr. W. F. O'Connor, K.C., Ottawa, was appointed chairman of the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Hull Electric Company and certain of its employees, being members of Division No. 591, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The appointment was made by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two Board members, Messrs. Kelley and Bancroft.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Algoma Steel Corporation, Sault Ste. Marie, and its engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen.

A REPORT was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Algoma Steel Corporation and certain of its employees, being engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen. The Board was composed as follows: Mr. W. E. Segsworth, chairman, and Messrs. J. E. Irving and U. E. McFadden, nominees of the company and employees respectively. Mr. James Murdock, who was first nominated by the employees as their representative on the Board found it necessary to resign and Mr. McFadden was appointed in his stead. The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. McFadden, and contained certain recommendations as to settlement of the dispute. It also expressed favour of the company's decision to reduce the wages of their employees in view of the reduction which had been reported in the cost of living. Mr. McFadden, while signing the report, added a note dissenting on the latter point. Mr. Irving, although concurring substantially with these findings, presented a minority report.

Report of Board

Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario,

December 19th, 1921.

Honourable G. D. Robertson,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Sir:—

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by you in the matter of a dispute between the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, and certain of its employees, being engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen (hereinafter called the transport workers), was convened at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, on the afternoon of December 15th, 1921.

There appeared before the Board, George K. Wark, representing the men, and J. D. Jones, representing the Company. A. R. Kerr, E. DeCourcy and M. S. Lowry also gave evidence for the men.

Two public and several private meetings of the Board were held on December 15th, 16th and 17th.

Both parties appearing before the Board were in agreement regarding the facts and showed every disposition to give the Board all the information in their possession bearing on the case. They also discussed the various phases of the dispute in frankness and good temper, but no agreement could be arrived at.

The facts appear to be as follows:

On November 1st, 1920, the following agreement was entered into between the parties to this dispute:

Algoma Steel Corporation Limited,
November 1st, 1920.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING RATES OF PAY FOR ENGINEERS, FIREMEN, CONDUCTORS AND BRAKEMEN EMPLOYED IN THE TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT.

The wage rates of Engineers, Firemen, Conductors and Brakemen in the Transportation Department will remain the same as those paid to similar classes employed in the Algoma Central Railway Yard at Sault Ste. Marie.

The rates of the above classes of employees in the Transportation Department will be changed as the rates of similar men in the Algoma Central Yard at Sault Ste. Marie are changed, any such changes becoming effective on the first day of any month in which these changes may be decided by the Algoma Central Railway or the Canadian Railway Wage Board.

Straight time will be paid for all time worked in excess of the usual working hours up to 12 hours, and time and a half will be paid for time worked in excess of 12 hours, although if at any time during the period of this agreement any general change in the system of pay for overtime should be made as affecting a majority of the men employed in other departments

of the Plant, any such general change will apply also to Engineers, Firemen, Conductors and Brakemen in the Transportation Department.

The usual hours of work will be as may be mutually arranged from time to time, it being the intention that the present 8 hour basis be continued.

This agreement is to remain in effect for a period of one year from November 1st, 1920, that is, to November 1st, 1921.

ALGOMA CENTRAL CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Sgd.) C. E. DUNCAN,
General Superintendent.

(Sgd.) JNO. J. BURKE,
Sup't. Transportation.

For the Trainmen:

M. S. LOWRY
A. R. KERR
H. HUGHES
J. McMILLAN
E. DECOURCY
T. SMITH

Early in January, 1921, the plant being closed down for lack of orders, the officials of the company had a general meeting with the men and explained that in order to get business they would have to lower the price of their product, and if they were to operate without loss they would have to make an all round cut in wages of 17.6 per cent. Failing this the plant would have to remain shut down. The majority of the men with whom there was no agreement agreed to the cut. Some of the transport workers were at the meeting but took no part in it.

Early in January, 1921, however, and before the 22nd, the transport workers held several meetings with Mr. Duncan and Mr. Burke. At these meetings the men protested against the cut, but were told that if they did not accept, the plant would remain closed. They finally went to work but delivered to Mr. Duncan and Mr. Jones in person a protest in writing of which the following is a copy:

Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario,
January 22nd, 1921.

We, the undersigned trainmen and engineers, who signed Memorandum regarding rates of pay for engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen, employed in the Transportation De-

partment of the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, on the 1st of November, 1920, hereby submit the following offer:

In order to permit the continuance of the Corporation's operations we agree to accept temporarily the proposed reduced rate of wages for the Transportation employees, viz., 17.6 per cent without prejudice to our rights under said Memorandum bearing date the 1st November, 1920, and signed by C. E. Duncan, General Superintendent, and John J. Burke, Superintendent Transportation.

FOR THE TRAINMEN:

M. S. LOWRY
A. R. KERR
H. HUGHES
J. McMILLAN
E. DECOURCY
T. SMITH

The result of these meetings with the men was that on January the 22nd there was a general cut in wages of 17.6 per cent which included the transport workers.

About the middle of March the plant shut down owing to lack of orders. In April the Company was negotiating for a definite order and called a general meeting of the men and informed them that if the Company were to take the order offered they would have to make another general cut of 10 per cent, and left it with the men as to whether the Company should accept the order at the reduced price and start the plant or remain shut down. The transport workers were at the general meeting. The men agreed to accept the cut, the transport workers protesting but not in writing.

The plant started May 1st, 1921, under the 10 per cent cut, the transport men going to work with the others.

On the first day of September another cut of 10 per cent was made. There was no general meeting with the men previous to this cut, but the men were consulted in groups through their foremen and the officials of the Company. The transport workers again protested in writing, but kept on working at the reduced wage.

The rates of pay and the working conditions were not altered during the period November 1st, 1920, to October 31st, 1921, on the Algoma Central Railway.

During the month of September the transport workers applied to the Minister for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. So much for the facts.

The Company justifies its actions on the grounds:

(1) That the actions of the men in going to work and the terms of the letter of protest constituted a consent on their part to a cancellation of the contract.

(2) That if the plant were to run without loss the general cuts made were necessary and that the best interests of the men and the community at large would be served by making the cut, notwithstanding the agreement with the transport workers.

(3) That it was unjust to reduce the pay of the majority of the men who had no agreement without reducing the pay of the transport workers who had an agreement.

The transport workers maintain:

(1) That the agreement was broken without their consent.

(2) That "consideration should be given to the matter of whether or not a reduction in wages is justifiable at this time and under existing circumstances."

As to the first contention of each of the parties it is not the function of this Board to construe the exact legal rights of the parties, but it seems clear from the evidence that the men believe the agreement was in force up to October 31st, 1921.

As to the second contention of each of the parties, evidence produced before the Board justifies the opinion that the Company could not operate without a loss unless the reductions were made. Consideration has been given as to whether a reduction was justified at this time and under the existing circumstances, and the Board is of the opinion that, in view of the decrease in the cost of living as shown by figures recently published by the Ontario Government and the Department of Labour at Ottawa, and in view of the falling prices of the product of the steel plant, the reductions

would be justified as apart from the agreement.

The third contention of the Company appears to be unsound as the existence of the agreement differentiated between the majority of the men and the transport workers.

The transport workers ask for back pay under the agreement, being the difference between the wages actually received by them respectively during the period between the 22nd day of January, 1921, and October 31st, 1921, and what their wages would have been for the time during which they worked, under the rates provided for in the agreement.

Every effort was made to bring the parties to an agreement and suggestions made to both parties, but without any result. After the last sitting of the Board the representative of the men offered to accept in settlement an amount less than their full claim under the agreement, but without prejudice to their full rights under the agreement if their offer was not accepted. The Company maintained that they did not owe the transport workers any part of their claim.

In considering what settlement the Board could recommend, the Board observes that the agreement terminated on October 31st, 1921, and the men ask for their contractual rights under the agreement. In view of these facts the Board is of the opinion that this dispute is of such a nature that the parties should appeal to courts competent to settle their respective rights as a matter of law.

(Sgd.) W. E. SEGSWORTH,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) URIAH MCFADDEN.

Uriah McFadden joins in this report with the exception that he is of the opinion that the decrease in the cost of living at Sault Ste. Marie particularly has not been such as to justify the reduction of wages made by the employers.

(Sgd.) URIAH MCFADDEN.

Minority Report

Toronto, Ontario,
Dec. 22nd, 1921.

Honourable G. D. Robertson,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Sir:—

Circumstances over which I had no control called me away from Sault Ste. Marie after all the evidence had been heard in the matter of the dispute between the transport workers in the mills of the steel plant of Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, and the Corporation. Before leaving it was arranged between the chairman of the Board and the members that the Board would convene at Toronto in the absence of Mr. McFadden for the purpose of considering the Board's report.

At the adjourned meeting to-day at Toronto, I have had the opportunity of reading the report signed by the chairman and my brother member, Mr. McFadden, and of discussing the matter further with the Chairman.

I concur substantially with the statement of facts as set out in the majority report of the Board, and absolutely concur in the opinion that a Court of Law is the proper tribunal to determine the rights of the parties in a dispute such as we have before us in this matter.

But dealing with the matter on its merits, I have reached the conclusion that the claim of the employees should be denied.

I am of the opinion that a Board of Conciliation, when enquiring into the dispute "and into the right settlement thereof," should do so quite independent of the legal rights of the parties under agreements in somewhat the same manner as the Board of Railway Commissioners determine what is a "reasonable rate", and the Railway Board has held, in several cases, that in that enquiry existing agreements between the parties are not to be considered. (See C.P.R. Co. and Spanish River P. & P. Mills vs. Algoma Eastern R. Co.—C.R.C. Decision, Vol. 8, No. 785.)

Dealing with the dispute in this matter on this basis I am of the opinion that the several cuts in the rates of wages complained of were *per se* just.

However, if agreements should be considered, I am of the opinion that the employees have no just complaint, for the reason that they expressly agreed to accept the said several cuts in the rates of wages. It will be observed, respecting the agreement of November 1st, 1920, that it imposed no obligation on the Company to keep the plant running, nor to pay the men during shut-downs. This agreement was modified in respect of the rate of wages by the writing dated 22nd January, 1921, signed by the representatives of the transport workers and impliedly consented to by the Company in keeping these men at work, copy of which writing is incorporated in the majority report of this Board. In that writing the men say "in order to permit the continuance of the Corporation's operations we agree to accept temporarily the proposed reduced rate of wages for the transportation employees, viz., 17.6 per cent without prejudice to our rights under said Memorandum bearing date the 1st November, 1920." This writing cannot be construed to mean that the men did two such inconsistent things as to accept the reduced rates for any period, and at the same time reserved their right to the higher rates for the same period. It is clear that during whatever period of time is embraced in the meaning of the word "temporarily" as used in the writing, the men were entitled to only the reduced rate of wages. The word "temporarily" is a relative word and may embrace almost any period of time according to the circumstances. I construe the writing to mean that the men, because they contemplated the conditions might change for the better, reserved to themselves the right to notify the Company, if and when such improved conditions did take place, that their acceptance of the reduced rate was at an end, and that thereafter they would demand the higher rates. As this reservation was conditional on improved conditions, the right of notification

never accrued, as conditions got worse instead of better, moreover, the men, by verbally notifying the Company, at the time of the cut in May, that they would continue to work under the terms of the writing above referred to, and again in September by their similar writing, impliedly notified the Company, in my opinion, that they did not consider that the time embraced in the meaning of the word "temporarily" had expired.

I conclude therefore that the men, having expressly agreed to accept the reduced rate, "in order to permit the continuance of the Corporation's operations" or, in other words, in order that they themselves might have employment, have no just complaint on the merits.

(Sgd.) J. E. IRVING,
Member of Board.

Report of Board in Dispute between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, and its motormen, conductors, shopmen, etc.

A REPORT was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, and certain of its employees, being motormen, conductors, shopmen, etc., members of Local Divisions Nos. 101, 109 and 134, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. In this case the application was received from the company. A Board was established composed as follows: Mr. E. C. Ditmars, chairman, and Messrs. A. G. McCandless and R. P. Pettipiece, nominees of the company and employees respectively. The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. McCandless and expressed the opinion that the company was justified in reducing the wages of their employees. Certain recommendations were made concerning changes in working conditions. Mr. Pettipiece did not concur in these findings and presented a minority report. Advices received show that the findings of the Board were not agreeable to both parties, but negotiations were re-opened and an adjustment effected.

Report of Board.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of differences between The British Columbia Electric Railway Company,

Limited, and The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, represented by Local Division No. 101, of Vancouver, British Columbia, Local Division No. 109, of Victoria, British Columbia, and Local Division No. 134, of New Westminster, British Columbia, comprising employees of the various departments of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited.

To the Honourable Gideon Robertson,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Sir:—

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in the above matter, consisting of Mr. W. C. Ditmars, Chairman, and Mr. A. G. McCandless (employers), and Mr. R. P. Pettipiece (employees), begs to submit the following report:

The Board met first on November 8th, 1921, when the company was represented by Mr. W. G. Murrin, Assistant General Manager, and Mr. Wm. Saville, General Secretary of the Company, while Mr. W. H. Cottrell, Mr. F. A. Hoover and others appeared for the men.

After the members of the Board had been sworn in by J. W. Prescott, J. P., Mr. Murrin gave a general outline of the dispute, and, as it was apparent to

the Board that it would be impossible to get the two parties to the dispute together, they proceeded at once to take evidence.

Regular sittings of the Board, at which all members were present, were held on the following dates: November 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 22nd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 28th, 29th, and 30th.

There was an adjournment from the 11th to the 15th of November, to allow the men further time to prepare their defence.

According to records in our hands, the company made application for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation on October 4th, for the purpose of considering the following points:

- (1) Proposed reduction of fifteen per cent in wages.
- (2) Wages and conditions governing the operation of one-man cars.
- (3) Abolition of extra payment to motormen and conductors, for Sunday and holiday work.
- (4) Amendment of working conditions of agreement, dated 5th November, 1919.

The question of the reduction of wages being considered the most important point at issue, it was decided to deal with that first. The company submitted a vast quantity of data, charts, etc., and sought to show that they were justified in asking for the said fifteen per cent reduction in wages for the following reasons:

- (1) That the cost of living, as shown by the *Labour Gazette*, had fallen from \$25.72 in October of 1920, when the last adjustment of wages was made, to \$20.67 in October of 1921, a decrease of 19½ per cent.
- (2) That, as former wage adjustments and increases had been based on the increase in the cost of living, then wages should be lowered as the cost of living is decreased.

- (3) That the wage rates at present paid by the company are higher than those generally paid by other street railway companies.
- (4) That the wage rates at present paid by the company are higher than those paid in other trades in this province for a similar class of labour.
- (5) That wages generally in this province have been reduced within the last year from twenty to forty per cent.

The men opposed any reduction being made in wages at the present time, claiming that, while living costs had decreased, they were still little or no better off than in pre-war times, when the purchasing power of their money was so much greater; that they were still receiving little more than a living wage, and that they had established a higher standard of living which should not be altered. Their contentions were supported by considerable evidence consisting of charts and statements.

The hearing of the evidence was completed on November 22nd, 1921, and, after due consideration, the Board found that it was impossible to come to a unanimous decision on the question of wage reduction. A majority of the Board, however, were of the opinion that the company was justified in asking for a fifteen per cent reduction, but they did not agree that so drastic a cut should be made at this time. They felt that any reduction necessary should be made as easy as possible for the men, and that they should keep pace as nearly as possible with the rate increases made previously. They are, therefore, prepared to recommend that a general reduction of ten per cent (10%) be made on all wages, except as hereinafter mentioned, as and from December 1st next.

In arriving at this decision, we have taken the following factors into consideration and have based our findings accordingly:

- (a) Supply and demand.

- (b) The decrease in the cost of living.
- (c) Wages paid locally for a like class of labour.
- (d) Wages paid street car employees in other Canadian cities.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND:—We find that, while there is a great deal of unemployment in the city and locality at the present time, the company is restricted to some extent from going into the open market for its employees, on account of its agreement with the association or union. On this account, the law of supply and demand does not govern to a great extent.

DECREASE IN COST OF LIVING: — We believe that the company has established beyond a doubt the fact that there has been a very considerable reduction in the cost of living, not only in Vancouver, but throughout the whole of Canada. According to the *Labour Gazette*, the peak of living costs was reached in June of 1920, since when there has been a steady decline until August of this year, when there was a slight upward tendency. The net decrease during the period between June, 1920, and October of this year, amounts to twenty-seven per cent (27%). We also availed ourselves of certain local information, and satisfied ourselves that the general tendency of prices of all food commodities, fuel and wearing apparel, is downwards, and we believe that the purchasing power of the dollar has risen during the last year by at least twenty per cent.

WAGES PAID LOCALLY FOR A LIKE CLASS OF LABOUR: — Statements and evidence submitted by the company, as well as a certain amount of local information gathered by the Board, convince us that the general trend of wages is downward, and that other industries in this city are paying a considerably lower scale of wages for all classes of labour, from skilled mechanics downward to common labour.

WAGES PAID STREET CAR EMPLOYEES IN OTHER CITIES:—The evidence submitted went to show that motormen and conduc-

tors employed by the company were with one or two minor exceptions, receiving the highest wages paid anywhere in Canada, the rates paid in Eastern Canada being much lower than paid here, while the cost of living in eastern cities is somewhat higher.

Taking all of the above points into consideration, and weighing carefully all the evidence submitted by both parties, we are of the opinion that the company is justified in asking for a reduction in wages, and we beg to recommend as above.

TRAIN DESPATCHERS:—We also beg to recommend that no change be made at present in train despatchers' salaries, and that they remain as provided for in supplementary agreement effective October 1st, 1920. The duties of these men are most exacting and they are charged with grave responsibilities, and we feel that the present salaries are not too high for the services rendered.

We further recommend that the following alterations be made in working conditions set forth in agreement between the Association and the men, dated 5th November, 1919, and supplementary agreement, effective 1st October, 1920, viz.:—

WAGE SCHEDULE.

Section 2 (d):—This subsection to be amended to read as follows:

All work done on Sundays to be paid for at the rate of time and one-quarter. Holidays at the rate of time and one-half.

This refers to wages of motormen and conductors who are now paid for Sunday and holiday work at the rate of time and one-half, and, while we recommend as above, we do not wish to be understood as favouring the principle of extra pay for this class of work. We are firmly of the opinion that all such work necessary to the operation of an industry required to give continuous service, where men are regularly assigned by bulletin to work on Sundays and holidays, should be compensated on the same

basis as on week days. We feel, however, that as the men have been paid at time and one-half for this work since 1918, we would hardly be justified in removing this additional emolument at this time, especially in view of the fact that time and one-quarter is allowed in some other eastern cities. We, however, are opposed to the principle as set forth above.

*Section 2 (e) :—*This subsection to be amended to read as follows:

Extra men to be guaranteed a minimum monthly earning of eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents (\$87.50).

Under present working conditions, extra men are guaranteed six hours work per day. It has been shown to us, however, that it is an arrangement that is hardly equitable, in that a man may earn high wages for say five days a week, and he is still entitled to a six-hours pay on the sixth day whether or not he earns it. We think that the principle of a minimum wage for the month is more just and equitable, and that it affords the men ample protection.

SPREAD-OVER.

Section 39 :— This section to be amended by striking out twenty-five cents (25c.) on the third line and substituting therefor ten cents (10c.). The amended section will then read as follows:

In the event of a run not being completed within ten hours of the commencement of the first shift, all such overtime shall be paid for at the rate of 10 cents per hour in addition to work pay, the Company agreeing to complete runs within the following times:—

- 50 per cent within 9 hours.
- 10 per cent within 9½ hours.
- 20 per cent within 10 hours.
- 10 per cent within 11 hours.
- 10 per cent within 12 hours.

This has regard to the spread-over clause which now provides that motor-men and conductors shall receive twenty-five cents per hour in addition to their regular pay, when a run is not com-

pleted within ten hours of the commencement of the first shift. We feel that twenty-five cents per hour is too heavy a penalty to enforce upon the Company for something which cannot be avoided. It has been shown to us that there are some runs which cannot be completed within ten hours; both the Company and the men have assured us that the running sheets are worked out in such a way that this spread-over is reduced to a minimum, and, while the Company has agreed to keep the eighty per cent (80%) of its runs within ten hours, we feel that an additional ten cents (10c.) per hour for this spread-over is a fair remuneration to the men.

REPORTING TIME.

*Section 24 (c) :—*This subsection to be amended to read as follows:

Conductors making relief on the road, shall be paid travelling time according to schedule running time from the nearest office to relief point, and from relief point to the nearest office.

In making this recommendation, we feel that the extra box time provided for in this section is not justified under present working conditions.

HOURS OF WORK.

*Subsection 87 (d) :—*This subsection to be amended by the addition of the following:

Except that the extra pay shall not apply to shifts starting before five (5) p.m.

We may say that it was made quite plain to us that under the present wording of this subsection, certain inequalities arose, and we feel that this slight alteration removes any misunderstanding, and makes this subsection more definite.

*Section 87 (e) :—*This subsection to be amended to read as follows:

All overtime to be paid at the rate of time and one-half, except that when men are required to work more than five hours overtime, after

having already worked eight hours at straight time, they shall be paid double time for all time worked in excess of such five hours. Time and one-half will be paid for all work done on Sundays, holidays and Saturday afternoons.

REPORTING TIME.

*Section 24 (f) :—*This subsection to be eliminated entirely.

RECOGNITION OF ASSOCIATION.

*Section 3 :—*This section to be amended by adding the following :

Shop and barn men, however, not to attain seniority rank until three months have elapsed from date of entering employ.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

*Section 8 (a) :—*This subsection to be amended by adding the following :

Upon application to the official in charge.

CONCESSIONS.

*Section 14 (e) :—*This subsection to be amended by adding the following :

Except on District 3, where they will not be good on Sundays and holidays.

OVERTIME.

*Section 117 :—*This section to be amended to read as follows :

All overtime to be paid for at rate of time and one-half, except that when men are required to work more than five hours overtime, after having already worked eight hours at straight time, they shall be paid double time for all time worked in excess of such five hours. If called out before regular time of starting in the morning, to receive time and one-half until such regular time of starting. Time and one half will be paid for all work done on Sundays, holidays and Saturday afternoons.

ONE-MAN CARS.

In the event of the Company operating one-man cars on any part of their system, we recommend that the men so operating them be paid at schedule rates plus ten per cent (10%). We make this

recommendation for the reason that it has been shown to us that on these cars the man's duties will be more exacting and his responsibilities greater, and, as it will likely call for some of the best men the Company have, we feel that they should be recompensed accordingly.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) W. C. DITMARS,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) A. G. McCANDLESS,
for the Company.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia,
this 30th day of November, 1921.

Minority Report

Vancouver, B. C.,
December 5th, 1921.

The Honourable Gideon Robertson,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Sir :—

Re Board of Conciliation British
Columbia Electric Ry. Co., vs.
Employees.

I must dissent from the decision reached by the other two members of the Board.

Simply because the employees of the British Columbia Electric Railway Co. Ltd., were driven to strike, in sheer desperation, through the increased cost of living, in 1918, and compelled to plead these grounds as the primary reason for so doing, in no way establishes the principle that because men can live for less they should work for less.

But even if that hypothesis were accepted, which I do not admit, the purchasing power of wages received in pre-war days as compared with today, according to *Labour Gazette* statistics, is so infinitesimal that there is no warrant or foundation for such a sweeping reduction as proposed by the Company or that conceded by the other members of

the Board. It is merely a question of viewpoint. However sincere (and this is conceded) the Chairman, it must be remembered that his life viewpoint and environment has been that of an employer.

To speak of supply and demand when discussing what wages should be is to at once associate human beings with such commodities as rails, electric equipment, track-grease or junk.

To suggest that wages are higher in Vancouver than elsewhere, for similar classes of work, is nothing new. It has always been so.

To compare the employees of the British Columbia Electric Railway Co. Ltd., with employees' wage-cuts in other industries of the Province is grossly unfair.

Most of the other industries mentioned have either closed down altogether or in part. There is no business. Not so, however, with the British Columbia Electric Railway Co. Ltd. During the stress of war-times this Company secured increased fares, eliminated the jitney, has prevented even the City itself introducing an omnibus system, and,

in short, has secured a complete monopoly of a continuous business, a bigger and better business than it had in 1918. All other commodities have been reduced in price. But the Company demands more, even at the expense of lowering the standard of living of its employees.

Assuming, for the sake of argument, that increased cost of living preceded increased wages and that, *per se*, decreased cost of living should be followed by decreased wages, it should, at least, be in the same inverse ratio, and, on the law of averages, the most the Company should hope to secure under such circumstances would be a five per cent (5%) reduction.

This, with the revised working conditions would mean a total reduction of around twelve per cent (12%). That would have been an ample reduction for the Board to make at this time.

With this conclusion the Chairman does not agree. I therefore cannot be a party to the majority report.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) R. P. PETTIPIECE.

Report of Board in Dispute between the International Transit Company, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and its conductors, motormen, barn employees and interlocker signalmen.

A REPORT was received from the

Board established to deal with the dispute between the International Transit Company, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and certain of its employees being conductors, motormen, barn employees and interlocker signalmen, members of Local Division No. 850, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The Board was composed as follows: Reverend Father T. J. Brennan, chairman, and Messrs. J. L.

O'Flynn and E. V. McMillan. The report was unanimous and was accompanied by an agreement signed by both parties to the dispute.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of differences between The International Transit Company and certain of its employees, being Conductors, Motormen, Barn Employees, and Interlocker Signal Men.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario,
November 30th, 1921.

The Honourable G. D. Robertson,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Sir:—

The Board of Conciliation in this matter, as authorized by you, held meetings at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, to investigate the matters in dispute between the International Transit Company, and certain of its employees. The Board are very happy to report that the best of feeling, throughout, existed between the men and their employers, and the Board were called upon to act as a Board of Conciliation, rather than a Board of Arbitration. The Board are pleased to report that an amicable agreement was arrived at through the offices of the Board, without the Board having to make any definite ruling on any of the points involved, and you will find attached to this report a copy of the agreement, as signed by the Company, and by the representative of the employees, which is perfectly satisfactory to all parties concerned, and which agreement the Board is pleased to approve.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Sgd.) Rev. Father JAMES BRENNAN,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) E. V. McMILLAN,
Representative of Employees.

(Sgd.) J. L. O'FLYNN,
Representative of the Company.

THIS AGREEMENT MADE BETWEEN THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSIT COMPANY AND THEIR EMPLOYEES, BEING MEMBERS OF DIVISION NO. 850, AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA.

The following wage schedule and working conditions shall be effective and binding on the

parties, from the 1st of October, 1921, and thereafter from year to year. If either party to this agreement desires any change, they shall give notice in writing not less than thirty (30) days prior to the 30th of September in each year, and on receipt of this notice the desired changes shall be open for discussion:

(A) That the Company agree to recognize the above Union and that the standing of any employee will not be affected by reason of his membership in the organization.

(B) The Company to meet and treat, through the properly accredited officers of the Association, upon all questions and differences that may arise during the time of this agreement.

In order to discuss matters affecting operation and promote better co-operation between all parties, a meeting will be held on the first Saturday following the 20th of each month between the Company's officers and the executive officers of the Union, the latter to be allowed full pay for time attending such meeting.

(C) Employees who are members of any committee, or officers of the Association, or delegates to the convention of the Association, shall be entitled to leave of absence for the purpose of attending conventions or doing such committee work without the loss of seniority rights or other privileges.

(D) Any employee against whom charges may be received shall report to the Superintendent when off duty. His case shall then be dealt with according to the rules and regulations of the Company, but any employee shall have the right of appeal to the General Manager or Vice-President of the Company, with a committee of the Association if he so desires. In case any member of the Association is suspended or discharged for any cause whatsoever, and upon investigation it is found the member was not at fault, he shall be reinstated to his former position and paid for all time lost. No employee under sixty (60) days in the service is covered by this clause.

(E) Nine hours shall constitute a day's work for all employees, and no employee will be compelled to work beyond his regular hours unless he is agreeable to do so.

(F) The Company will list all conductors and motormen in order of seniority. Conductors and motormen will have the right to choose the runs they prefer, in order of seniority, the choosing of runs to take place every three (3) months.

(G) Caps, badges and buttons, shall be supplied by the Company free of charge, and are to be returned by the employee on leaving the service.

(H) Heaters will be placed in the vestibule of all cars, and stools will be supplied for the use of the motormen while on duty.

(I) All employees will be granted free transportation at all times and on all car lines operated by the Company.

(J) In case of disruption of the service, through failure of power, snowstorms, etc., all employees reporting at the barn will be paid their regular day's pay. Reporting by telephone will not constitute a report as understood by this agreement.

(K) The following rates of wages to be paid Conductors, Motormen and Barn Employees:

1st Six Months.....	40c. per hour
2nd Six Months.....	41c. per hour
3rd Six Months.....	42c. per hour
4th Six Months.....	43c. per hour
thereafter	45c. per hour
Interlocker Signal Men.....	\$90 per month

and \$5.00 a month to the present employees, extra, on account of the long service of the present incumbents.

Dated at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, this twenty-ninth day of November, 1921.

THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSIT COMPANY.

(Sgd.) A. E. PICKERING,
General Manager.

Witness

(Sgd.) REV. J. T. BRENNAN.

Witness

(Sgd.) J. L. O'FLYNN.

DIVISION No. 850 AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA.

(Sgd.) H. J. HOGAN,
President.

Secretary.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING DECEMBER, 1921

ONE strike, involving 150 workpeople, was reported as having commenced during December. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 17 strikes, involving approximately 2,883 employees and a total time loss estimated at 64,733 working days, as compared with 18 strikes, 3,950 workpeople and 98,099 working days in November, 1921; and 14 strikes, 1,822 workpeople and 20,324 working days in December, 1920. The time loss occasioned by the one strike which began in December was 900 working days, while a loss of 63,833 days is charged to the 16 strikes that commenced prior to December. One of the strikes commencing

prior to November was reported as having terminated during the month. The following 16 strikes, involving 2,458 workpeople, were on record on December 31: employees of steel and coal companies, Sydney; gauge men, Sydney; coal miners, Drumheller; compositors, Montreal; compositors, etc., Vancouver; photo engravers, Montreal; photo engravers, Ottawa; printers, Montreal; printers, Ottawa; printers, Toronto; printers, Winnipeg; printers, bookbinders and pressmen, Halifax; type-setters, pressmen and bookbinders, Hamilton; garment workers, Montreal; cigarmakers, Vancouver; and shoeworkers at Toronto.

Disputes by Industries

The following is a review of the disputes by industries in the order in which they appear in the statistical table. A brief summary is given of the more important strikes.

MINES, SMELTERS, QUARRIES, CLAY PRODUCTS, ETC.—Following a wage reduction of 25 per cent put into effect on December 21 by one coal mining company in the Drumheller field, 150 mine workers went on strike on December 24,

on the ground that this act constituted a violation of an agreement which does not expire until March. The company claimed that it was not a party to the agreement between the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers of America. The latest information indicated that the mine was picketed and that officials of the union had gone to the scene to protest against the wage reduction and

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING DECEMBER, 1921

Industry or Occupation.	Particulars.	No. of employees affected	Time loss in working days.
Strikes commencing prior to December, 1921			
LUMBERING—			
Loggers, Ocean Falls, B.C.....	Commenced August 1. Against increase in working hours. Information received indicates this strike terminated during November.		
METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES—			
Employees of steel and coal companies, Sydney, N.S.	Commenced November 22, 1920. For increased wages and improved working conditions. Unterminated.	150	3,900
Gauge men, Sydney, N.S.....	Commenced June 9. In sympathy with employees of the steel and coal companies. Unterminated.	16	416
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—			
Compositors, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced June 14. Objection of men to perform work that came from shop where strike existed. Unterminated.	25	650
Compositors, etc., Vancouver, B.C.....	Commenced May 2. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	40	1,040
Photo engravers, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced May 2. For shorter hours. Unterminated.....	63	1,638
Photo engravers, Ottawa, Ont.....	Commenced May 2. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	13	338
Printers, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced July 1. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	370	9,620
Printers, Ottawa, Ont.....	Commenced June 1. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	153	3,978
Printers, Toronto, Ont.....	Commenced June 1. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	810	21,060
Printers, Winnipeg, Man.....	Commenced July 1. Alleged lockout following a refusal of employers to renew agreement. Unterminated.	180	4,680
Printers, bookbinders, pressmen, etc., Halifax, N.S.	Commenced May 2. For shorter hours. Unterminated.....	39	1,014
Typesetters, pressmen and bookbinders, Hamilton, Ont.	Commenced May 1. Alleged violation of agreement by employers. Unterminated.	30	780
CLOTHING—			
Garment workers, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced November 9. Against a reduction in wages and other working conditions. Unterminated.	400	10,400
FOODS, LIQUORS AND TOBACCO—			
Cigarmakers, Vancouver, B.C.....	Commenced May 31. Alleged violation of agreement by employers. Unterminated.	11	286
LEATHER—			
Shoeworkers, Montreal and St. Hyacinthe, Que.	Commenced November 2. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed December 12.	425	3,825
Shoeworkers, Toronto, Ont.....	Commenced April 26. Against reduction in wages. Unterminated...	8	208
Strike commencing during December, 1921			
MINES, SMELTERS, QUARRIES, CLAY PRODUCTS, ETC.—			
Coal miners, Drumheller, Alta.....	Commenced December 24. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.	150	900

effect a settlement if possible. The mine officials refused to meet them, and instead, it was reported, had warrants served for the arrest of some of the officials on the charge of trespassing on the property of the mining company and of intimidating men going to work. The strike was untermated at the end of the month.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.—The situation in this group at the end of the month was 10 strikes, involving 1,723 employees with an estimated time loss of

44,798 working days. During November and December there was practically no change in the situation. The deadlock over the question of the 44-hour week, which caused the strikes last May, has remained unbroken.

CLOTHING. — The strike of garment workers which commenced on November 9 in Montreal to maintain former wage and working conditions, was still in effect at the end of the month. Four hundred employees and nine firms were involved on December 31.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING NOVEMBER, 1921

THE following details with regard to strikes and lockouts in the United Kingdom during November, 1921, based on returns from employers and workpeople, are taken from the December issue of the *British Labour Gazette*.

NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND DURATION.

—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in November, was 74, as compared with 64 in the previous month, and 60 in November, 1920. In these new disputes, nearly 26,000 workpeople were directly involved, and 2,000 indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition to the numbers involved in new disputes nearly 8,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 47 other disputes which began before November, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of new and old disputes in progress in November was thus 121, involving about 36,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during November of about 250,000 working days.

The following table classifies the disputes by groups of trades and indicates the number of workpeople involved

(whether directly or indirectly) at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during November in all the disputes in progress:—

Groups of Trades.	Number of disputes in progress in November			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in November.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in November.
	Started before 1st November.	Started in November.	Total.		
Building.....	6	11	17	4,000	30,000
Mining and quarrying..	11	23	34	18,000	98,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.....	13	6	19	1,000	9,000
Other trades	17	34	51	13,000	117,000
Total, November, 1921.	47	74	121	38,000	252,000
Total, October, 1921..	49	64	113	25,000	187,000
Total, November, 1920	76	60	136	1,138,000†	3,631,000

†Including over 1,000,000 workpeople in the coal mining industry in Great Britain.

CAUSES.—Of the 74 new disputes, 41, directly involving nearly 11,000 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 11, directly involving nearly 2,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; 5, directly involving over 6,000 workpeople, on questions respecting working hours; 5, directly involving nearly 6,000 workpeople, on details of

working arrangements; and 12, directly involving about 1,000 workpeople, on other questions.

RESULTS. — During November settlements were effected in the case of 36 new disputes, directly involving over 19,000 workpeople, and 22 old disputes, directly involving over 3,000 workpeople. Of these disputes, 13, directly in-

volving over 4,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 20, directly involving over 4,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 25, directly involving over 14,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 10 disputes, directly involving about 7,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

CONFERENCE OF WESTERN FEDERATION OF CIVIC EMPLOYEES

A CONFERENCE of the Western Federation of Civic Employees, a recently formed federation at present composed of civic unions of the cities of Alberta, was at held at Calgary on November 23 and 24 to consider resolutions respecting civic wage reductions and other matters which were adopted at a recent conference at Medicine Hat of officials of various Saskatchewan and Alberta cities. As noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for December the Medicine Hat conference had adopted resolutions recommending reductions in the scale of pay for civic employees on the basis of reducing the rate for each position by 32 per cent of the difference between the 1921 rate and a figure 10 per cent above the 1914 rate for the same position, adjustments being made where it was recognized that the 1914 rates for any position were not on a fair basis as compared with other rates. The conference was presided over by Mr. E. H. Knight, president *pro tem* of the Federation, who is also president of the Calgary Civic Service Federation. There were present employee representatives from Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge; Mr. Walter Smitten, secretary of the Alberta Federation of Labour; Mr. F. E. Harrison, Dominion Fair Wage Officer; and Mr. John Noble, international representative of the electrical workers. Consideration was given to replies to letters which had been sent to civic employees' organizations in Alberta cities and also in various western cities outside of the province with a view to get-

ting concerted action for all the western cities.

The conference was opposed to any reduction in wages, as it was felt that salaries and wages now paid by the different municipalities are inadequate to meet the altered conditions of living, and that the 1922 schedule should be based upon the "improved conception of the standard of living, having in mind the increased cost of commodities, rent, etc." The basis of wage negotiations adopted by the Medicine Hat conference was claimed to be unfair and unjust in that it would reduce the wages of the lower paid men too far below the recognized minimum of \$130 per month as given by the LABOUR GAZETTE for July and August, 1921. It was pointed out that the official figures as given in the September issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE indicated an expenditure of \$103 per month for 65 per cent of the requirements of a family, or a total of \$139 per month, and that the figure is \$27 per month more than a workman's income at 60 cents per hour or \$112 per month, so that any amount below \$139 per month would deprive the labourer's family of some of the necessities essential to maintain a fair standard of living. [The figure referred to in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September was \$21.98 being the average cost in 60 cities for a family budget of food, fuel and rent, which was stated to be estimated to include 65 per cent of the average workingman's family expenditure. It was stated in the LABOUR GAZETTE, however, that the budget did not

purport to show the *minimum* cost of these items for a family, but did serve to show the changes in cost from month to month of the items included.] The conference recommended that any existing inequality and lack of uniformity in wages of civic employees, as recognized by the Medicine Hat conference, should be adjusted previous to considering wages for the year 1922. It also recommended that the minimum rate of pay agreed upon for permanent labourers should be the minimum rate for all common labour, and that the status of the teamster should be that of skilled labour. As an alternative to resolutions adopted at the Medicine Hat conference favouring one week's holiday with pay after two years' continuous service for hourly employees working $5\frac{1}{2}$ days per week and two weeks' holiday for all other employees working six days per week with one year's continuous service, and the non-payment of hourly employees for any statutory holiday on which they do not work, the conference adopted the following resolution "that all monthly employees who have worked continuously for one year shall receive two weeks' vacation on full pay and two weeks each year thereafter. When a legal holiday falls during a period of vacation equal time off shall be granted as service conditions permit. All hourly employees who have worked continuously for one year shall receive two weeks on full pay of the ordinary pay and two weeks each year thereafter." It was also resolved that "where employees have to work on Sundays extra remuneration should be granted and double time paid for all work on legal and statutory holidays"; that instead of apprentices receiving 40 per cent of the prevailing rate of pay for first year, 60 per cent for second year and 80 per cent for third year as adopted by the Medicine Hat conference, "the rate paid to apprentices of 18 years or over should not be less than the rate paid for common labour, and the rate paid to apprentices under 18 years of age should

not be less than 75 per cent of the rate paid to common labour, with annual increases of equal proportion until journeymen status is reached"; that spare men on street railways should be guaranteed not less than 150 hours work each month; that in the opinion of the conference motor-conductors are inadequately paid for the added responsibility and extra work that has been placed upon them by operating the one-man car, and that a new basis founded upon general practice should be established.

Other resolutions adopted by the conference were in favour of group health and accident insurance and group life insurance to cover all civic employees, and representatives from each city were requested to take these matters up with a view of having them adopted at an early date. The need of an old age pension scheme was also emphasized, and the various local units were asked to submit resolutions and schemes to the next conference of the Federation for consideration and recommendation.

Mr. E. H. Knight was appointed as president of the Federation, and Mr. J. J. McCormack, of Edmonton, as secretary until the next conference which would meet in Lethbridge in January, 1922, concurrent with the convention of the Alberta Federation of Labour. A special committee was appointed to draft a tentative constitution and set of by-laws to be forwarded to each civic union for its approval.

It was also agreed "that each union comprising the Western Federation of Civic Employees should affiliate with the Central Labour Council in its respective city; that each member-union consider at a special meeting the decisions arrived at at this conference and submit its report and recommendations to the secretary; and that the secretary communicate with other cities of Western Canada requesting them to consider favourably becoming a part of the Western Federation of Civic Employees.

CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE FIGHTERS

THE fourth annual convention of the International Association of Fire Fighters was held at Columbus, Ohio, on September 12-16, under the presidency of Mr. Fred W. Baer. There were present 74 delegates representing a membership of approximately 21,000.

The president drew attention to the progress made toward the adoption of the two-platoon system. It was first introduced in Omaha, he stated, in December, 1906, and it was five years later before a second city in the United States granted the system to its firemen. At present the two-platoon system has been adopted in 500 cities of the United States, Canada and the Canal Zone, and some of these cities have a three-platoon system.

The report of the secretary-treasurer gave the receipts for the year ended July 1, 1921, as \$41,460; the expenditure as \$41,742 and the balance on hand as \$6,777.

Among the important resolutions adopted by the convention was one providing for the appointment of a committee to draft a law looking toward the control of the occupancy and structure of buildings, with a view to preventing changes in occupancy or structure unless authorized by license or permit, thereby giving firemen knowledge of such changes and of the storage of inflammable material. Another resolution adopted with regard to preference to soldiers in appointments and promotions, was as follows: "That the International Association of Fire Fighters in convention condemns any sweeping preference as wrong in principle and against the best interests of the public and the firemen, and urges its members everywhere to carry on a campaign of education among the people in order that preference propositions shall be overwhelmingly defeated whenever and wherever they may be presented." With regard to a resolution respecting changes in salary, the convention favoured the

establishment of an information bureau for the purpose of providing information for the various affiliated locals, and the publication in the official journal of all changes in salaries and working conditions in all cities affiliated with the Association. Resolutions were adopted in favour of appointing a committee to formulate plans for selling life insurance to members at cost and establishing a home or homes for aged and indigent members, their widows and orphans, the committee to report to the next annual convention; directing the executive committee to get into touch with the various insurance companies handling group insurance with a view to offering this insurance to the members.

[It has since been reported that the executive of the Provincial Fire Fighters of Ontario have made special arrangements with a large life insurance company whereby members of the fire brigades will be eligible for insurance under a group scheme providing for payment of benefits at death or in cases of total disability.]

Other resolutions adopted were in favour of a universal union label for all unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labour; in favour of state or provincial organizations wherever there are in existence three or more locals; and in favour of a uniform Fire Department telephone number for the United States and Canada. A resolution to remove the international headquarters from Washington to Chicago was defeated.

It was decided that the next convention should be held at Tulsa, Oklahoma, the second Monday in September, 1922.

The following officers were elected: President, Fred W. Baer, Washington, D.C.; secretary-treasurer, George J. Richardson, Washington, D.C.; Canadian vice-presidents, Albert Higgins, Saskatoon, Sask.; and Donald Dear, Ottawa, Ont.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Third General Conference held in Geneva, Switzerland

THE Third General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations, constituted under the provisions of the Treaties of Peace, was held in Geneva, Switzerland, from October 25 to November 19, and was attended by representatives of thirty-nine countries, namely, Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Spain, Esthonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, India, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxemburg, Norway, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, the Serb, Croat and Slovene State, Siam, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Czecho-Slovakia, Uruguay and Venezuela. Of those present at the Conference sixty-eight were delegates appointed on behalf of the Governments, twenty-five delegates appointed on behalf of the employers and twenty-five delegates appointed on behalf of the workers. In addition to the delegates there were two hundred and thirty-four advisers in attendance, of whom ninety-six were advisers to the Government delegates, sixty-seven advisers to employers' delegates and seventy-one advisers to workers' delegates.

The objects for which the International Labour Organization was formed are set out in Part XIII of the Treaties of Peace and are briefly to promote by international agreement the improvement of labour conditions. The two previous Conferences were held in Wash-

ington, D.C., in 1919*, and in Genoa, Italy, in 1920†, respectively.

Under the terms of the Treaties of Peace, each state adhering thereto is entitled to four delegates in the International Labour Conference, two of whom shall be Government delegates and the two others shall be delegates representing respectively the employers and workpeople of the country, chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople, as the case may be, in the respective countries. Each delegate is entitled to be accompanied by advisers not exceeding two in number. It is also provided in the Treaties of Peace that the decisions of the Conference may take the form of (a) a recommendation to be submitted to the member states for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, or (b) a draft international convention for ratification by the member states. A two-thirds majority of the votes cast by the delegates is required for adoption of any recommendation or draft convention by the Conference. The

* A résumé of the proceedings of the first International Labour Conference together with the text of the Conventions and Recommendations was published in the December, 1919, number of the LABOUR GAZETTE, see pages 1425-1440.

† A résumé of the proceedings of the second International Labour Conference together with the text of the Conventions and Recommendations was published in the October, 1920, number of the LABOUR GAZETTE, see pages 1316-1323.

recommendations and draft conventions are afterwards transmitted through the Secretariat of the League of Nations to the different countries represented on the International Labour Organization for acceptance or otherwise. Each country is obliged under the Treaties within the period of one year at most from the closing of the Conference, or if it is impossible owing to exceptional circumstances to do so within one year, then at the earliest practicable moment and in no case later than eighteen months from the closing of the Conference, to bring the respective recommendations or draft conventions "before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies for the enactment of legislation or other action."

Agenda of Conference

The Agenda of the Conference was as follows:—

1. Reform of constitution of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.
2. Adaptation to agricultural labour of the Washington decisions concerning the regulation of the hours of work.
3. Adaptation to agricultural labour of the Washington decisions concerning:—
 - (a) Measures for the prevention of or providing against unemployment;
 - (b) Protection of women and children.
4. Special measures for the protection of agricultural workers:—
 - (a) Technical agricultural education;
 - (b) Living-in conditions of agricultural workers;
 - (c) Guarantee of the rights of association and combination;
 - (d) Protection against accident, sickness, invalidity and old age.
5. Disinfection of wool infected with anthrax spores.
6. Prohibition of the use of white lead in painting.
7. The weekly rest day in industrial and commercial employment.
8. (a) The prohibition of the employment of any person under the age of 18 years as trimmer or stoker;
- (b) Compulsory medical examination of all children employed on board ship.

The Canadian Delegation

The Canadian delegation to the Conference took an active part in the proceedings both of the General Conference and of the various commissions which were established in connection therewith.

Since certain items of the agenda were regarded as relating to matters within provincial jurisdiction, the governments of the Canadian provinces were invited by the Dominion to be represented and the status of advisers was given to the provincial representatives. Three of the provincial governments accepted this invitation and appointed representatives, namely, Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba. The delegate on behalf of the employers of Canada was appointed on the nomination of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the delegate on behalf of the workers of Canada on the nomination of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The Canadian delegation was composed as follows:—

Government Delegates:—

Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour of Canada.
 Lt.-Col. J. Obed Smith, Superintendent of Emigration, London, England.

Technical Advisers:—

Hon. W. R. Rollo, Minister of Labour for the Province of Ontario.
 Hon. Thos. H. Johnson, K.C., Attorney-General for Manitoba.
 Hon. Antonin Galipeault, Minister of Labour for the Province of Quebec.
 Mr. Ferdinand Roy, K.C., Quebec, P. Q.

Employers' Delegate:—

Mr. S. R. Parsons, Toronto, former President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Technical Adviser:—

Mr. E. Blake Robertson, Ottawa, representative of Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Workers' Delegate:—

Mr. Tom Mobre, Ottawa, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Technical Adviser:—

Mr. Arthur Martel, Montreal, Vice-President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Seven commissions were established for the consideration of different items of the Conference agenda. The Canadian Government delegation was given representation on three of these bodies as follows:

Commission on white lead, Colonel J. Obed Smith; Colonel Smith was honoured with the chairmanship of this commission.

Commission on unemployment among agricultural workers and the protection of agricultural workers against accident, sickness, invalidity and old age, Hon. A. Galipeault, Minister of Labour for Quebec.

Commission on technical agricultural education and the right of agricultural workers to membership in labour organizations, Hon. W. R. Rollo, Minister of Labour for Ontario.

The Canadian employers' delegation was given representation in three commissions, namely the protection of agricultural workers against sickness, invalidity and old age; the commission on weekly rest and the commission on white lead. Mr. S. R. Parsons, the Canadian employers' delegate, participated in the meetings of the first two commissions, and Mr. E. Blake Robertson, Canadian employers' adviser, in the meetings of the commission on white lead.

The Canadian workers' delegation was represented on three commissions, namely, the commission on unemployment of agricultural workers and protection of agricultural workers against accident, sickness, invalidity and old age; the commission on weekly rest and the commission on maritime questions. Mr. Tom Moore, Canadian workers' delegate, attended the meetings of the first two

commissions and Mr. Arthur Martel, Canadian workers' adviser, the meetings of the third commission. Mr. Moore was honoured with the vice-chairmanship of the commission on weekly rest.

Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Canadian Government delegate, was elected as one of the Government representatives on the Committee of Selection of the Conference which acted as a committee on general purposes throughout the Conference sessions. This committee was also entrusted with the examination of the first item of the agenda, namely, proposals for the reform of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and gave consideration as well to suggestions for certain changes in the standing orders.

The Honourable Viscount Burnham, of London, England, was elected by the Conference as its President. The President presided over all the meetings of the Conference with conspicuous tact and ability and was ably supported by M. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, who acted as the Secretary-General of the Conference, and by Mr. H. B. Butler, Deputy-Director of the International Labour Office, who acted as Deputy Secretary-General. Three Vice-Presidents were also elected as follows: Mr. Cincinato Da Silva Braga, Government Delegate, Brazil; Mr. J. S. Edstrom, Employers' Delegate, Sweden; and M. Léon Jouhaux, Workers' Delegate, France.

Questionnaires from the International Labour Office had been distributed in advance of the Conference to all the governments entitled to representation therein, dealing with the different items of the Conference agenda. The information extracted from the governmental replies was subsequently published in pamphlets relating to the respective items on the agenda.

The separate items of the agenda were all referred by the Conference to commission for examination and report, with the exception of the second item relative to the adaptation to agricultural labour of the decisions of the first Inter-

national Labour Conference concerning hours of work. The French Government entered formal objection under Article 402 of the Treaties of Peace against the inclusion in the Conference agenda of the items relating to conditions of work in agriculture. It was pointed out that agricultural workers were not specifically mentioned in the Peace Treaties and attention was called to doubts expressed by parliamentary committees and agricultural organizations in France as to whether it was within the competence of the International Labour Organization to deal at all with agricultural questions. A statement presented by the French Government in support of this proposal expressed the view that the conditions in which agricultural labour was performed rendered inopportune the discussion of any international regulation of agricultural employment. Reference was made to the diversity of economic, social and climatic conditions and of technical requirements as affecting agriculture in various countries as an obstacle to effective international regulation. It was further contended that having regard to the world economic situation the present moment would be particularly ill-chosen for international experiments which might tend to any diminution of agricultural production. In conclusion the statement objected to the inclusion in the agenda of all agricultural questions as being inopportune. A general discussion ensued, as the result of which it was decided that agricultural questions are within the jurisdiction of the International Labour Organization, but that consideration of the regulation of hours of work in agriculture should be deferred to a future conference.

Consideration by the commissions and afterwards by the general Conference resulted in the adoption of seven Draft Conventions and eight Recommendations as follows:—

Conventions:

- (1) Minimum age of trimmers and stokers in ships.
- (2) Medical inspection of children and young persons in ships.

- (3) Use of white lead in painting.
- (4) Right of association of agricultural workers.
- (5) Workmen's compensation for agricultural workers.
- (6) Employment of children in agriculture.
- (7) Weekly rest in industrial undertakings.

Recommendations:

- (1) Technical education for agricultural workers.
- (2) Unemployment among agricultural workers.
- (3) Social insurance for agricultural workers.
- (4) Night work of children in agriculture.
- (5) Night work of women in agriculture.
- (6) Maternity among agricultural workers.
- (7) Living-in conditions of agricultural workers.
- (8) Weekly rest in commercial establishments.

Anthrax

With reference to item five of the agenda, the proposal which had been submitted to the Conference for the universal compulsory disinfection of wool exported from one country to another was not favoured by the commission, and the view was expressed by the latter that this subject had not yet been sufficiently studied to justify the adoption of a draft convention. The commission proposed that the question of international action in this matter should be made the subject of further investigation by an advisory committee appointed by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and that the advisory committee should be instructed to report in time for consideration of the subject at the 1923 Conference. The report of the commission on anthrax was adopted in the general Conference unanimously.

Reform of Government Body

With reference to the first item of the agenda, the proposals which had been submitted to the Conference looking to the reform of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office were considered by the Committee of Selection of the Conference. The report presented by the latter pointed out that a satisfactory solution would involve certain alterations in the Treaties of Peace. It was, therefore, advised that the question of altering the Treaties should be referred to the Governing Body for study and to be put on the agenda of the next annual Conference. In the meantime with regard to the forthcoming election, in 1922, of the Governing Body the Committee of Selection submitted certain proposals which in their opinion would give a certain measure of satisfaction. A resolution was adopted by the Conference requesting the Council of the League of Nations to give its decisions upon the protests which have been submitted to it concerning the list of the eight states of chief industrial importance before the next election of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, in order to ensure that the elections to the Governing Body at the 1922 Conference should take place in a fully regular manner. Pending the full decision of the question of the composition of the Governing Body by amendment to the Treaties of Peace the Conference adopted a resolution declaring that equitable provision should be made for the representation of the chief non-European areas and as a provisional step in that direction made the following recommendation relative to the election to be held in 1922, which shall remain in force until the receipt of the necessary number of ratifications required by Article 422 of the Treaties to the modifications adopted by the 1922 session of the Conference, namely, that of the twelve Governments represented on the Governing Body, four should be from extra-European countries; of the six delegates of the employers' group at least one should be from an extra-

European country, and that of the six delegates of the workers' group at least one should be from an extra-European country.

Standing Orders

The Conference also directed the Governing Body to study a proposal for a system of rotation in the membership of the Governing Body and to report to the next session of the Conference.

The Governing Body was further directed to give consideration to certain proposals for the reform of the standing orders of the Conference and to report on the same at the 1922 Conference.

Raw Materials

A resolution was adopted directing the International Labour Office to confer with the League of Nations on the question of the distribution of raw materials and to present a report on the social aspect of this enquiry at the next annual Conference.

Unemployment

The International Labour Office was also instructed to institute a special enquiry on the national and international aspect of the unemployment crisis, and on the means of combatting it, and the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was instructed to undertake all necessary negotiations for the convocation of an international conference to study the remedies of an international character likely to put an end to the unemployment crisis.

Weekly Rest in Commerce

The Conference affirmed by resolution its conviction that it is the duty of all members of the International Labour Organization to encourage the adoption of a weekly day of rest for workers. For this reason it invited the competent authority in each country to encourage collective agreements between the employers' and workers' organizations in

order to fix, wherever the working conditions of the industry, trade or profession concerned permit, a re-arrangement of the hours of labour which will allow of an extension of the weekly rest to at least thirty-six hours.

Prohibition of White Lead

The most warmly contested item of the agenda was that relative to the prohibition of the use of white lead in painting. The commission on this subject sat continuously for three weeks and produced a majority and minority report, the majority report favouring the use of white lead subject to regulations, and the minority report advocating prohibition. The subject was, however, referred back to the commission for further attention and a compromise proposition was recommended by the commission on the following lines: For internal painting of buildings (except railway stations and industrial establishments) the use of white lead to be prohibited after six years, but its use in external painting to be allowed subject to proper regulations. Eventually this compromise was adopted in the form of a draft convention by the Conference.

Weekly Day of Rest in Industry

Another item of the agenda which attracted wide-spread attention was a proposal for the adoption of a weekly rest day in industry. A draft convention was adopted on this subject providing for a rest period of at least twenty-four consecutive hours in each week for all workers in industry, subject to exceptions to be made by the Governments after consultation with employers' and workers' organizations and to be reported with reasons to the International Labour Office. Where rest periods are suspended or reduced compensatory rest is to be given as far as possible.

Draft Conventions and Recommendations Respecting Agriculture

Three of the Draft Conventions and seven of the Recommendations of the

Conference relate to agricultural employment, as follows:—

DRAFT CONVENTIONS.

1. Extending to all agricultural wage-earners the benefit of laws and regulations which provide for compensation for personal injury by accident arising out of, or in the course of their employment.
2. Establishing the rights of associations and combination for agricultural workers, as for industrial workers.
3. Prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen in agriculture, during compulsory school hours. Such prohibition does not apply to work done by children in technical schools, provided such work is approved and supervised by public authority.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. To prevent unemployment among agricultural workers by taking steps to bring more land under cultivation, making temporary work accessible to the unemployed by the provision of transport facilities, and encouraging agricultural workers' co-operative and agricultural societies.
2. Extending to agricultural wage-earners the benefit of laws and regulations instituting systems of insurance against sickness, invalidity, old age and other social risks, on conditions equivalent to those prevailing in the case of workers in industry and commerce.
3. Providing for the moral and hygienic regulation of living-in conditions of agricultural workers, living either with or without their families in accommodations provided by their employers.
4. Establishing protective measures for women before and after childbirth, such measures to include the right to a period of absence from work before and after childbirth, and to a grant of benefit during that period, provided either out of public funds or by a system of insurance.

5. Providing for women engaged in night work a period of rest of at least nine hours, which shall, if possible, be consecutive.

6. Providing for children engaged in agricultural night work a period of at least ten consecutive hours' rest. Young persons under eighteen are to enjoy a period of rest of not less than nine hours, which shall, if possible, be consecutive.

7. Developing technical agricultural education and making it available to agricultural wage-earners on the same conditions as to other persons engaged in agriculture.

Employment on Board Ship

Of the two Draft Conventions relative to employment on board ship one fixes

at eighteen the minimum age of trimmers and stokers on all ships except war ships, school or training ships, or ships not propelled by steam—unless no persons over eighteen are available, in which case young persons of not less than sixteen, if found physically fit after medical examination, may be employed as stokers or trimmers on vessels engaged in the coastal trade of India or Japan. Two such young persons are to be regarded as the equivalent of one man. The other Draft Convention establishes compulsory medical examination for any child or young person under eighteen employed on any vessel except a war ship or vessel upon which only members of the same family are employed.

Texts of Draft Conventions

Following are the texts of the Draft Conventions of the Conference as issued by the International Labour Office:—

Draft Convention fixing the Minimum Age for the Admission of Young Persons to Employment as Trimmers or Stokers

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Third Session on 25th October, 1921, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the prohibition of the employment of any person under the age of 18 years as trimmer or stoker, which is included in the eighth item of the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international convention,

adopts the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organization, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding parts of the other Treaties of Peace.

ARTICLE 1.

For the purpose of this Convention, the term "vessel" includes all ships and boats, of any

nature whatsoever, engaged in maritime navigation, whether publicly or privately owned; it excludes ships of war.

ARTICLE 2.

Young persons under the age of eighteen years shall not be employed or work on vessels as trimmers or stokers.

ARTICLE 3.

The provisions of Article 2 shall not apply:

(a) to work done by young persons on school-ships or training-ships, provided that such work is approved and supervised by public authority;

(b) to the employment of young persons on vessels mainly propelled by other means than steam;

(c) to young persons of not less than sixteen years of age, who if found physically fit after medical examination, may be employed as trimmers or stokers on vessels exclusively engaged in the coastal trade of India and of Japan, subject to regulations made after consultation with the most representative organizations of employers and workers in those countries.

ARTICLE 4.

When a trimmer or stoker is required in a port where young persons of less than eighteen years of age only are available, such young persons may be employed, and in that case it shall be necessary to engage two young persons in place of the trimmer or stoker required. Such young persons shall be at least 16 years of age.

ARTICLE 5.

In order to facilitate the enforcement of the provisions of this Convention, every shipmaster shall be required to keep a register of all persons under the age of eighteen years employed on board his vessel, or a list of them in the articles of agreement, and of the dates of their births.

ARTICLE 6.

Articles of agreement shall contain a brief summary of the provision of this Convention.

ARTICLE 7.

The formal ratification of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace, shall be communicated to the Secretary General of the League of Nations for registration.

ARTICLE 8.

This Convention shall come into force at the date on which the ratifications of two members of the International Labour Organization have been registered by the Secretary General.

It shall be binding only upon those Members whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

Thereafter, the Convention shall come into force for any Member at the date on which its ratification has been registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 9.

As soon as the ratification of two Members of the International Labour Organization have

been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the members of the International Labour Organization. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organization.

ARTICLE 10.

Subject to the provisions of Article 8, each Member which ratifies this Convention agrees to bring the provisions of Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 into operation not later than 1st January, 1924, and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective.

ARTICLE 11.

Each Member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, possessions and protectorates, in accordance with the provisions of Article 421 of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace.

ARTICLE 12.

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 13.

At least once in ten years, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision or modification.

ARTICLE 14.

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

Draft Convention concerning the Compulsory Medical Examination of Children and Young Persons Employed at Sea

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Third Session on 25th October, 1921, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the com-

pulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea, which is included in the eighth item of the Agenda of the Session, and,

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international convention,

adopts the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the Inter-

national Labour Organization, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding parts of the other Treaties of Peace.

ARTICLE 1.

For the purpose of this Convention, the term "vessel" includes all ships and boats, of any nature whatsoever, engaged in maritime navigation, whether publicly or privately owned; it excludes ships of war.

ARTICLE 2.

The employment of any child or young person under 18 years of age on any vessel other than vessels upon which only members of the same family are employed, shall be conditional on the production of a medical certificate attesting fitness for such work, signed by a doctor who shall be approved by the competent authority.

ARTICLE 3.

The continued employment at sea of any such child or young person shall be subject to the repetition of such medical examination at intervals of not more than one year, and the production, after each such examination, of a further medical certificate attesting fitness for such work. Should a medical certificate expire in the course of a voyage, it shall remain in force until the end of the said voyage.

ARTICLE 4.

In urgent cases, the competent authority may allow a young person below the age of 18 years to embark without having undergone the examination provided for in articles 2 and 3 of this Convention, always provided that such an examination shall be undergone at the first port at which the vessel calls.

ARTICLE 5.

The formal ratifications of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace, shall be communicated to the Secretary General of the League of Nations for registration.

ARTICLE 6.

This Convention shall come into force at the date on which the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered by the Secretary General.

It shall be binding only upon those Mem-

bers whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

Thereafter, the Convention shall come into force for any Member at the date on which its ratification has been registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 7.

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organization.

ARTICLE 8.

Subject to the provisions of Article 6, each Member which ratifies this Convention agrees to bring the provisions of Articles 1, 2, 3 and 4 into operation not later than January 1, 1924, and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective.

ARTICLE 9.

Each Member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, possessions and protectorates, in accordance with the provisions of Article 421 of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace.

ARTICLE 10.

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 11.

At least once in ten years, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision or modification.

ARTICLE 12.

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

Draft Convention concerning the use of White Lead in Painting

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Third Session on 25th October, 1921, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the prohibition of the use of white lead in painting which is the sixth item of the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international convention,

adopts the following Draft Convention for ratification by Members of the International Labour Organization, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace.

ARTICLE 1.

Each Member of the International Labour Organization ratifying the present convention undertakes to prohibit, with the exceptions provided for in Article 2, the use of white lead and sulphate of lead and of all products containing these pigments, in the internal painting of buildings, except where the use of white lead or sulphate of lead or products containing these pigments is considered necessary for railway stations or industrial establishments by the competent authority after consultation with the employers' and workers' organizations concerned.

It shall nevertheless be permissible to use white pigments containing a maximum of 2 per cent of lead expressed in terms of metallic lead.

ARTICLE 2.

The provisions of Article 1 shall not apply to artistic painting or fine lining.

The Governments shall define the limits of such forms of painting and shall regulate the use of white lead, sulphate of lead, and all products containing these pigments, for these purposes in conformity with the provisions of Articles 5, 6 and 7 of the present Convention.

ARTICLE 3.

The employment of males under 18 years of age and of all females shall be prohibited in any painting work of an industrial character involving the use of white lead or sulphate of lead or other products containing these pigments.

The competent authorities shall have power, after consulting the employers' and workers' organizations concerned, to permit the employment of painters' apprentices in the work prohibited by the preceding paragraph, with a view to their education in their trade.

ARTICLE 4.

The prohibitions prescribed in Articles 1 and 3 shall come into force six years from the date of the closure of the Third Session of the International Labour Conference.

ARTICLE 5.

Each Member of the International Labour Organization ratifying the present Convention undertakes to regulate the use of white lead, sulphate of lead, and of all products containing these pigments, in operations for which their use is not prohibited, on the following principles:—

- I. (a) White lead, sulphate of lead, or products containing these pigments shall not be used in painting operations except in the form of paste or paint ready for use.
(b) Measures shall be taken in order to prevent danger arising from the application of paint in the form of spray.
(c) Measures shall be taken, wherever practicable, to prevent danger arising from dust caused by dry rubbing down and scraping.
- II. (a) Adequate facilities shall be provided to enable working painters to wash during and on cessation of work.
(b) Overalls shall be worn by working painters during the whole of the working period.
(c) Suitable arrangements shall be made to prevent clothing put off during working hours being soiled by painting material.
- III. (a) Cases of lead poisoning and of suspected lead poisoning shall be notified, and shall be subsequently verified by a medical man appointed by the competent authority.
(b) The competent authority may require, when necessary, a medical examination of workers.
- IV. Instructions with regard to the special hygienic precautions to be taken in the painting trade shall be distributed to working painters.

ARTICLE 6.

The competent authority shall take such steps as it considers necessary to ensure the observance of the regulations prescribed by

virtue of the foregoing Articles, after consultation with the employers' and workers' organizations concerned.

ARTICLE 7.

Statistics with regard to lead poisoning among working painters shall be obtained:—

- (a) As to morbidity—by notification and certification of all cases of lead poisoning.
- (b) As to mortality—by a method approved by the official statistical authority in each country.

ARTICLE 8.

The formal ratification of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of corresponding parts of the other Treaties of Peace shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

ARTICLE 9.

This Convention shall come into force at the date on which the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered by the Secretary-General.

It shall be binding only upon those Members whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

Thereafter, the Convention shall come into force for any Member at the date on which its ratification has been registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 10.

As soon as the ratification of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization. He shall likewise notify them of the registrations of

ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organization.

ARTICLE 11.

Each Member which ratifies this Convention agrees to bring the provisions of Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 into operation not later than 1st January, 1924, and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective.

ARTICLE 12.

Each Member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, possessions and protectorates in accordance with the provisions of Article 421 of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace.

ARTICLE 13.

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 14.

At least once in ten years the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision or ratification.

ARTICLE 15.

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

Draft Convention concerning the Rights of Association and Combination of Agricultural Workers

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Third Session on 25th October, 1921, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the rights of association and combination of agricul-

tural workers which is included in the fourth item of the agenda of the session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international convention,

adopts the following Draft Convention for ratification by Members of the International Labour Organization, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace.

ARTICLE 1.

Each Member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention undertakes to secure to all those engaged in agriculture the same rights of association and combination as to industrial workers, and to repeal any statutory or other provisions restricting such rights in the case of those engaged in agriculture.

ARTICLE 2.

The formal ratifications of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

ARTICLE 3.

This Convention shall come into force at the date on which the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered by the Secretary-General.

It shall then be binding only upon those Members whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

Thereafter, the Convention shall come into force for any Member at the date on which its ratification has been registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 4.

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated

subsequently by other Members of the Organization.

ARTICLE 5.

Subject to the provisions of Article 3, each Member which ratifies this Convention agrees to bring the provisions of Article 1 into operation not later than 1st January, 1924, and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective.

ARTICLE 6.

Each Member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, possessions and protectorates in accordance with the provisions of Article 421 of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace.

ARTICLE 7.

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 8.

At least once in ten years, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision or modification.

ARTICLE 9.

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

Draft Convention concerning Workmen's Compensation in Agriculture

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Third Session on 25th October, 1921, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the protection of agricultural workers against accidents which is included in the fourth item of the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international convention,

adopts the following Draft Convention for ratification by Members of the International Labour Organization, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace.

ARTICLE 1.

Each Member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention undertakes to extend to all agricultural wage-earners its laws and regulations which provide for the compensation of workers for personal injury by accident arising out of or in the course of their employment.

ARTICLE 2.

The formal ratifications of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

ARTICLE 3.

This Convention shall come into force at the date on which the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered by the Secretary-General.

It shall then be binding only upon those Members whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

Thereafter, the Convention shall come into force for any Member at the date on which its ratification has been registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 4.

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organization.

ARTICLE 5.

Subject to the provisions of Article 3, each Member which ratifies this Convention agrees

to bring the provisions of Article 1 into operation not later than 1st January, 1924, and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective.

ARTICLE 6.

Each Member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, possessions and protectorates, in accordance with the provisions of Article 421 of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace.

ARTICLE 7.

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 8.

At least once in ten years, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision or modification.

ARTICLE 9.

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

Draft Convention concerning the Age for Admission of Children to Employment in Agriculture

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Third Session on 25th October, 1921, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to "the employment of children in agriculture during compulsory school hours" which is included in the third item of the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international convention,

adopts the following Draft Convention for ratification by Members of the International

Labour Organization, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace.

ARTICLE 1.

Children under the age of fourteen years may not be employed or work in any public or private agricultural undertaking, or in any branch thereof, save outside the hours fixed for school attendance. If they are employed outside the hours of school attendance, the employment shall not be such as to prejudice their attendance at school.

ARTICLE 2.

For purposes of practical vocational instruction the periods and the hours of school

attendance may be so arranged as to permit the employment of children on light agricultural work and in particular on light work connected with the harvest, provided that such employment shall not reduce the total annual period of school attendance to less than eight months.

ARTICLE 3.

The provisions of Article 1 shall not apply to work done by children in technical schools, provided that such work is approved and supervised by public authority.

ARTICLE 4.

The formal ratification of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace, shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

ARTICLE 5.

This Convention shall come into force at the date on which the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered by the Secretary-General.

It shall be binding only upon those Members whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

Thereafter, the Convention shall come into force for any Member at the date on which its ratification has been registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 6.

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated sub-

sequently by other Members of the Organization.

ARTICLE 7.

Subject to the provisions of Article 5, each Member which ratifies this Convention agrees to bring the provisions of Articles 1, 2 and 3 into operation not later than 1st January, 1924, and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective.

ARTICLE 8.

Each Member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, possessions and protectorates, in accordance with the provisions of Article 421 of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace.

ARTICLE 9.

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 10.

At least once in ten years the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision or modification.

ARTICLE 11.

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

Draft Convention concerning the application of the Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Third Session on 25th October, 1921, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the weekly rest day in industrial employment which is in-

cluded in the seventh item of the Agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a draft international convention,

adopts the following Draft Convention for ratification by the Members of the International Labour Organization, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace.

ARTICLE 1.

For the purpose of this Convention, the term "industrial undertakings" includes:

(a) Mines, quarries, and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth.

(b) Industries in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed; including shipbuilding and the generation, transformation, and transmission of electricity or motive power of any kind.

(c) Construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, alteration, or demolition of any building, railway, tramway, harbour, dock, pier, canal, inland waterway, road, tunnel, bridge, viaduct, sewer, drain, well, telegraphic or telephonic installation, electrical undertaking, gas work, waterwork, or other work of construction as well as the preparation for or laying the foundation of any such work or structure.

(d) Transport of passengers or goods by roads, rail, or inland waterway, including the handling of goods at docks, quays, wharves or warehouses, but excluding transport by hand.

This definition shall be subject to the special national exceptions contained in the Washington Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week, so far as such exceptions are applicable to the present Convention.

Where necessary, in addition to the above enumeration, each Member may define the line of division which separates industry from commerce and agriculture.

ARTICLE 2.

The whole of the staff employed in any industrial undertaking, public or private, or in any branch thereof shall, except as otherwise provided for by the following articles, enjoy in every period of seven days a period of rest comprising at least 24 consecutive hours.

This period of rest shall, wherever possible, be granted simultaneously to the whole of the staff of each undertaking.

It shall, wherever possible, be fixed so as to coincide with the days already established by the traditions or customs of the country or district.

ARTICLE 3.

Each Member may except from the application of the provisions of Article 2 persons employed in industrial undertakings in which only the members of one single family are employed.

ARTICLE 4.

Each Member authorize total or partial exceptions, (including suspensions or diminutions) from the provisions of Article 2, special

regard being had to all proper humanitarian and economic considerations and after consultation with responsible associations of employers and workers, wherever such exist.

Such consultation shall not be necessary in the case of exceptions which have already been made under existing legislation.

ARTICLE 5.

Each Member shall make as far as possible provision for compensatory periods of rest for the suspensions or diminutions made in virtue of Article 4, except in cases where agreements or customs already provide for such periods.

ARTICLE 6.

Each Member will draw up a list of the exceptions made under Articles 3 and 4 of this Convention, and will communicate it to the International Labour Office, and thereafter in every second year any modifications of this list which shall have been made.

The International Labour Office will present a Report on this subject to the General Conference of the International Labour Organization.

ARTICLE 7.

In order to facilitate the application of the provisions of this Convention, each employer, director, or manager, shall be obliged:

(a) Where the weekly rest is given to the whole of the staff collectively, to make known such days and hours of collective rest by means of notices posted conspicuously in the establishment or any other convenient place, or in any other manner approved by the Government.

(b) Where the rest period is not granted to the whole of the staff collectively, to make known by means of a roster drawn up in accordance with the method approved by the legislation of the country, or by a regulation of the competent authority, the workers or employees subject to a special system of rest, and to indicate that system.

ARTICLE 8.

The formal ratification of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace, shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

ARTICLE 9.

This Convention shall come into force at the date on which the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered by the Secretary-General.

It shall be binding only upon those Members whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

Thereafter, the Convention shall come into force for any Member at the date on which its ratification has been registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 10.

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organization.

ARTICLE 11.

Each Member which ratifies this Convention agrees to bring the provisions of Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 into operation not later than 1st January, 1924, and to take such action as may be necessary to make these provisions effective.

ARTICLE 12.

Each Member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention engages to apply it to its colonies, possessions and

protectorates, in accordance with the provisions of Article 421 of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Articles of the other Treaties of Peace.

ARTICLE 13.

A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

ARTICLE 14.

At least once in ten years, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision or modification.

ARTICLE 15.

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

Texts of Recommendations

Following are the texts of the Recommendations of the Conference as issued by the International Labour Office:—

Recommendation concerning the Development of Technical Agricultural Education

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Third Session on 25th October, 1921, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the development of technical agricultural education which is included in the fourth item of the agenda of the Session, and

Having decided that these proposals shall take the form of a Recommendation,

adopts the following Recommendation, to be submitted to the Members of the International Labour Organization for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national

legislation or otherwise, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization recommends:

That each Member of the International Labour Organization endeavour to develop vocational agricultural education and in particular to make such education available to agricultural wage-earners on the same conditions as to other persons engaged in agriculture;

That each Member of the International Labour Organization send a report to the International Labour Office at regular intervals containing as full information as possible as to the administration of the laws, the sums expended, and the measures taken in order to develop vocational agricultural education.

Recommendation concerning the Prevention of Unemployment in Agriculture

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Third Session on 25th October, 1921, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the prevention of unemployment in agriculture, which is included in the third item of the Agenda of the Session, and

Having decided that these proposals shall take the form of a Recommendation,

adopts the following Recommendation to be submitted to the Members of the International Labour Organization for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace.

I.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Considering that the draft Convention and Recommendations concerning unemployment adopted at Washington are in principle applicable to agricultural workers, and recognizing the special character of unemployment in agriculture,

Recommends that each Member of the International Labour Organization should consider measures for the prevention of or providing against unemployment amongst agricultural workers suitable to the economic and agricultural conditions of its country, and that it

should examine particularly from this point of view the advisability:—

(1) of adopting modern technical methods to bring into cultivation land which is at present not worked or only partially developed, but which could by such means be made to yield an adequate return;

(2) of encouraging the adoption of improved systems of cultivation and the more intensive use of the land;

(3) of providing facilities for settlement on the land;

(4) of taking steps, rendering work of a temporary nature accessible to unemployed agricultural workers by means of the provision of transport facilities;

(5) of developing industries and supplementary forms of employment which would provide occupation for agricultural workers who suffer from seasonal unemployment, provided steps be taken to ensure that such work is carried on under equitable conditions;

(6) of taking steps to encourage the creation of agricultural workers' co-operative societies for the working and purchase or renting of land; and of taking steps to this end to increase agricultural credit especially in favour of co-operative agricultural associations of land workers established for the purpose of agricultural production.

II.

The General Conference recommends that each Member of the International Labour Organization furnish the International Labour Office with a periodical report dealing with the steps taken to give effect to the above Recommendation.

Recommendation concerning Social Insurance in Agriculture

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Third Session on 25th October, 1921, and

Having decided upon the adoption of a proposal with regard to the protection of agricultural workers against sickness, invalidity and old age which is included in the fourth item of the Agenda of the Session, and

Having decided that this proposal shall take the form of a Recommendation,

adopts the following Recommendation, to be submitted to the Members of the International Labour Organization for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding parts of the other Treaties of Peace.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization recommends:

That each Member of the International Labour Organization extend its laws and regulations establishing systems of insurance against sickness, invalidity, old age and other similar social risks to agricultural wage-earners on conditions equivalent to those prevailing in the case of workers in industrial and commercial occupations.

Recommendation concerning Night Work of Children and Young Persons in Agriculture

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Third Session on 25th October, 1921, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the employment of children and young persons in agriculture during the night, which is included in the third item of the Agenda of the Session, and

Having decided that these proposals shall take the form of a Recommendation,

adopts the following Recommendation, to be submitted to the Members of the International Labour Organization for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, in accordance with the

provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization recommends:

I.—That each Member of the International Labour Organization take steps to regulate the employment of children under the age of 14 years in agricultural undertakings during the night in such a way as to ensure to them a period of rest compatible with their physical necessities and consisting of not less than 10 consecutive hours.

II.—That each Member of the International Labour Organization take steps to regulate the employment of young persons between the ages of 14 and 18 years in agricultural undertakings during the night in such a way as to ensure to them a period of rest compatible with their physical necessities and consisting of not less than 9 consecutive hours.

Recommendation concerning Night Work of Women in Agriculture

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Third Session on 25th October, 1921, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the night work of women in agriculture, which is included in the third item of the Agenda of the Session, and

Having decided that these proposals shall take the form of a Recommendation,

adopts the following Recommendation, to be submitted to the Members of the International

Labour Organization for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization recommends:

That each Member of the International Labour Organization take steps to regulate the employment of women wage-earners in agricultural undertakings during the night in such a way as to ensure to them a period of rest compatible with their physical necessities, and consisting of not less than 9 hours, which shall, when possible, be consecutive.

Recommendation concerning the Protection before and after Childbirth of Women Wage-earners in Agriculture

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Third Session on 25th October, 1921, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the protection before and after childbirth of women and wage-earners in agriculture, which is included in the third item of the Agenda of the Session, and

Having decided that these proposals shall take the form of a Recommendation,

adopts the following Recommendation, to be submitted to the Members of the International Labour Organization for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization recommends:

That each Member of the International Labour Organization take measures to ensure to women wage-earners employed in agricultural undertakings protection before and after childbirth similar to that provided by the Draft Convention adopted by the International La-

bour Conference at Washington for women employed in industry and commerce, and that such measures should include the right to a period of absence from work before and after childbirth and to a grant of benefit during the said period, provided either out of public funds or by means of a system of insurance.

Recommendation concerning Living-in Conditions of Agricultural Workers

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

employers' and workers' organizations concerned, if such organizations exist.

II.

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Third Session on 25th October, 1921, and

That such measures shall apply to all accommodation provided by employers for housing their workers either individually, or in groups, or with their families, whether the accommodation is provided in the houses of such employers or in buildings placed by them at the workers' disposal.

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the living-in conditions of agricultural workers, which is included in the fourth item of the Agenda of the Session, and

III.

Having decided that these proposals shall take the form of a Recommendation,

adopts the following Recommendation, to be submitted to the Members of the International Labour Organization for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization recommends:

I.

That each Member of the International Labour Organization, which has not already done so, take statutory or other measures to regulate the living-in conditions of agricultural workers with due regard to the special climatic or other conditions affecting agricultural work in its country, and after consultation with the em-

ployers' and workers' organizations concerned, if such organizations exist.

(a) Unless climatic conditions render heating superfluous, the accommodation intended for workers' families, groups of workers or individual workers, should contain rooms which can be heated.

(b) Accommodation intended for groups of workers shall provide a separate bed for each worker, shall afford facilities for ensuring personal cleanliness, and shall provide for the separation of the sexes. In the case of families, adequate provision shall be made for the children.

(c) Stables, cowhouses and open sheds should not be used for sleeping quarters.

IV.

That each Member of the International Labour Organization take steps to ensure the observance of such measures.

Recommendation concerning the Application of the Weekly Rest in Commercial Establishments

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Third Session on 25th October, 1921, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to the Weekly rest day in commercial employment, which is included in the seventh item of the Agenda of the Session, and

Having decided that these proposals shall take the form of a Recommendation,

adopts the following Recommendation, to be submitted to the Members of the International Labour Organization for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace.

The General Conference recommends:

ARTICLE 2.

ARTICLE 1.

That each Member of the International Labour Organization take measures to provide that the whole of the staff employed in any commercial establishment, public or private, or in any branch thereof, except as otherwise provided for by the following paragraphs, should enjoy in every period of seven days a period of rest comprising at least twenty-four consecutive hours.

It is further recommended that this period of rest should, wherever possible, be granted simultaneously to the whole of the staff of each establishment, and that it should, wherever possible, be fixed so as to coincide with the days already established by the traditions or customs of the country or district.

That each Member take the steps necessary to secure the application of this Recommendation and to define any exceptions which the Member may consider to be necessary.

If exceptions are found necessary, it is recommended that the Member should draw up a list of such exceptions.

ARTICLE 3.

That each Member should communicate to the International Labour Office the list of the exceptions made in pursuance of Paragraph 2, and thereafter every two years any modifications of this list which it shall have made in order that the International Labour Office may present a report thereon to the International Labour Conference.

IMPORTANT JUDICIAL DECISIONS RESPECTING PICKETING

Decisions of the Superior Court of Quebec and the Supreme Court of the United States

TWO important legal decisions have been recently delivered with regard to the picketing of factories during strikes, one in the Superior Court of Quebec, District of Montreal, and the other in the Supreme Court of the

United States. In both cases suits had been brought by employers to maintain injunctions enjoining trade unions and their members from interfering with their employees or picketing the premises. These decisions are given below.

Superior Court of Quebec enjoins strikers from unlawful picketing

On November 9, 1921, a general strike was declared in Montreal by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Pickets were established at the various factories to induce the workers to join the strikers. On November 16, Mr. H. Rother, owner of one of the factories affected, obtained an interim injunction restraining the union and its members from unlawfully picketing his establishment. The case was then heard on its merits in the Superior Court, and on December 16 judgment was delivered by the Honourable Justice F. S. MacLennan maintaining the injunction and defining the rights and duties of both parties in this matter.

The complete text of the judgment was as follows:

The plaintiff is a manufacturer of ladies' clothing at No. 24 McGill College Avenue, in the City of Montreal, employing about fifty workers, men and women, five or six of whom have written contracts for a definite term, the balance being employed on weekly engagements terminable on a week's notice. The week's work is from Monday to Saturday. Not more than half a dozen of the workers are members of the local unions of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, defendant herein. Plaintiff has carried on his business as an open shop for a number of years.

Early in November, 1921, the Union decided to call a general strike, and sent out a printed circular addressed to all

men and women workers in the cloak and suit industry stating that, on November 9th, 1921, at 10 a.m., a general strike would commence, "which will be energetically carried on until we realize our just demands," and among the demands stated is "absolute and full recognition of the Union, as without it there can be no peace in the industry." The circular closes with the exhortation "on with the fight; quit the shops to the last man; be united and the bosses will be compelled to yield and recognize our just demands." This circular was distributed to the workers in about forty factories in the City of Montreal, over 1,200 of whom went out, including two from plaintiff's factory and about 1,000 of these went to a mass meeting at the Union headquarters, where verbal instructions for picketing were issued to them by the defendant Joseph Schubert, the secretary of the joint board of the local unions. Schubert testified that every striker was a picket and that his instructions to them were:—to walk up and down around the factory and in its neighbourhood to try and see the people who go in and out and inform them the strike was on and to try and induce those coming out of the factory to strike also; to visit the homes of workers, if they thought well to do so, and to speak to them on the street between their homes and the shop and to try and follow the employees of plaintiff in order to persuade them to leave their work. The strikers started to parade up and down in front of plaintiff's factory on 9th November, the day the strike was called, and continued until the evening of November 16th, when an interim order of injunction was issued on plaintiff's application. Ten to fifteen pickets appeared at first, but their number on the following day was thirty or forty, and afterwards was increased to probably seventy-five. On November 8th, the Union sent written notice to plaintiff, that a strike had been called for the following day, and, as plaintiff feared that his workers might be troubled, he secured the service of two or three private detectives and, later, he called upon the police authori-

ties of the City of Montreal for protection. The working hours in plaintiff's factory were from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., and large numbers of strikers, on picket duty, were present in the neighbourhood of plaintiff's factory, in the morning before the workers arrived, and in the afternoon as they left the factory. On 10th November, shortly after 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when, according to some witnesses, thirty or forty, and according to others, seventy-five strikers were on picket in front of plaintiff's factory, as the workers were coming out, a violent assault was committed by strikers on plaintiff's manager, and resulted in the arrest of three strikers. The defendants at the trial attempted to establish that this assault was provoked by the conduct of the manager, but having heard the whole of the evidence on that subject and from the manner in which the different witnesses testified, in my opinion, the assault was unprovoked and without justification. The workers were leaving the factory and some were jostled by strikers and the assault was part of the disorderly tactics adopted by the strikers. On November 11th, plaintiff's designer was assaulted on the street on his way to work by a member of the Union who called him a scab and said he was taking his bread away from him, and when the designer complained to the defendant Goldberg, the business agent of the Union and the supervisor of the strike, all the satisfaction he got was to be told there was a strike on and that anybody who worked for plaintiff was a scab. Two of the girl workers were informed by strikers, on their way home from their work and at their home, that it would be better not to work as there was danger and there might be trouble. These two girls were so alarmed by what had been said to them and by the crowd of pickets, that they stayed away from their work for half a day. Another girl worker was followed on her way home by a man who spoke to her about her work and finally hit her in the face and knocked her down. Another worker was threatened by a striker, that if he did not stop work and go to the Union some accident

might happen to him and he might have to go to the hospital, while another going in the factory, on the morning of the strike, was asked to stop work and go to the Union, and, on coming out, the same striker gave him a blow on the body with his elbow. This workman was frightened at first but did not stop work. One of the plaintiff's cutters was induced by strikers to go to the Union headquarters where he was told that he might work for a day or two and, if he did not stop then, he would be brought out, put away and would not be able to come in again. On account of the large number of strikers in the vicinity of plaintiff's establishment, the assaults which had been committed and the threats which had been made, the plaintiff had to provide escorts for a number of his workers between their homes and his establishment. Some had to be sent home in taxis, others had to leave by the back door. After the assault on plaintiff's manager, the defendants issued a special circular to plaintiff's workers, in abusive and threatening language, for the obvious purpose of intimidation. A captain and sergeant of the Montreal police have sworn that at times seventy-five strikers were in front of plaintiff's establishment. The sergeant heard a threat by a striker that some one would go to the hospital, and he warned some of the pickets that their action amounted to intimidation and that the picketing was not peaceful, and defendant Goldberg was told by the police not to allow his men to carry on such tactics. The captain of police swore that the pickets were present in greater number than would seem to be necessary and people could not pass comfortably on the sidewalk, as the strikers were impeding the traffic. The situation was such that, on the afternoon of 14th November, the police authorities closed the street in front of plaintiff's establishment and allowed no one to approach except those who had business there. The police cordon was discontinued on the 15th and the picketing continued. On 16th, plaintiff instituted his action for damages and injunction, and obtained an interim order of injunc-

tion restraining defendants, their officers, members, agents and representatives from molesting or in any way interfering with plaintiff, his servants and employees or prospective employees, and from in any way picketing in front or in the neighborhood of his place of business, or from besetting or watching his place of business, residence or the residences of his employees, or from persistently following his employees or prospective employees, with a view to intimidate the latter or any of them from entering or returning to his employ until otherwise ordered by the Court.

By his action plaintiff alleges that, on or about 10th November, 1921, the defendants organized a strike amongst the employees engaged in the manufacture of ladies' garments in the City and District of Montreal, and have ordered and are endeavouring to induce his employees to cease working for him and, as a result, a number have left his employ and have failed to return, causing him loss and damage, and that there is great danger that a large number of his employees, through defendants' intimidation, will be obliged to leave his employ; that defendants, by means of intimidation and by threats of causing bodily harm and violence to plaintiff and his employees, have endeavoured and are endeavouring to prevent said employees from continuing their work, and by means of organized methods of picketing plaintiff's place of business and the homes of his employees have intimidated his employees and prospective employees from entering his employ; that a number of his employees have been assaulted, molested and intimidated by defendants and members of the Union; that defendants have caused and are causing him great and irreparable injury and damages in connection with his business, and he concludes for judgment against defendants for \$10,000 and an injunction, with costs.

The defendants by their defence admit the issue of the strike call which applies to the business of plaintiff and to others of a similar nature; that all such employees as have left plaintiff in

response to the said call did so without compulsion and in their own interest; that defendants deny practising intimidation or molestation, and if plaintiff has suffered damage, such damage is not irreparable and is attributed solely to his own act; the defendants admit picketing plaintiff's place of business and the homes of some of his employees; that such acts of violence as may have developed during the strike have been isolated acts of individuals committed contrary to defendants' instructions, and in most cases under provocation received from plaintiff, his employees, strike breakers, plain clothes men, or police acting under his instructions and for whom he is responsible; that the issue of the strike call and picket are lawful acts from which defendants cannot be restrained by process of law, and, as to acts of violence committed by individual strikers contrary to instructions, plaintiff has other and better recourses at civil and criminal law, and the allegations of the declaration are false, insufficient and irrelevant and the action is not founded in law and fact, and defendants pray for its dismissal with costs.

It seems to me very important that, in conflicts between employers and their workers, all parties to the strife should know the law affecting it and that every person concerned should be strictly kept within its bounds. The plaintiff was at liberty to earn his own living and run his business in his own way, provided he did not violate some special law prohibiting him from so doing and did not infringe the rights of other people. This involved the liberty to deal with other persons who were willing to deal with him and to engage all workers who were willing to work for him on the conditions and for the rates of pay which he was willing to give. This liberty is a right recognized by law, and its correlative obligation is the general duty of every one not to prevent the free exercise of this liberty without justification. The workers had the right, if they chose, to work for him, and any interference with their liberty to deal with him affects him. If such interference is

justifiable in point of law, he has no redress, but if wrongful and he suffers damages as the direct consequence of what has been done, he has recourse in law against the persons causing the interference or responsible for it.

In *Allen vs Flood*, 1898, A.C. 92, Lord Watson, said:—

Any invasion of the civil rights of another person is in itself a legal wrong carrying with it liability to repair its necessary or natural consequences insofar as these are injuries to the person whose right is infringed.

This is the same principle of law as is contained in our Civil Code, 1053:—

Every person capable of discerning right from wrong is responsible for the damage caused by his fault to another, whether by positive act, negligence, neglect or want of skill.

This is a principle of universal or natural law adopted by all civilized countries.

Employees have a right not to work; they have a right to join a trades union. A combination not to work is lawful, but a combination to prevent others from working is *prima facie* unlawful. A workman has a right in his own interest to peaceably persuade another workman or a body of workmen to legally terminate their contracts of employment and to cease work, but he has no right, by coercion or intimidation, to persuade workmen not to work or to cease working.

The remaining question is, whether the conduct of defendants, as established by the evidence in this case, infringes the plaintiff's rights so as to give him a cause of action in the civil courts of this Province? The object of the defendants was the improvement of the position of the members of the Union, which was a lawful object, and the question to be decided here is, whether or not, in the pursuit of that lawful object, they resorted to practices prohibited by the civil law or the criminal law, or by both? I have already referred to plaintiff's right to carry on his business without interference or annoyances which would cause him damage and give him a right of action under 1053 of the Civil Code. Section 501 of

the Criminal Code makes it unlawful, among other things, to wrongfully and without lawful authority, with a view to compel any other person to abstain from doing anything which he has a lawful right to do, or to do anything from which he has a lawful right to abstain, to (a) use violence to such other person; (b) intimidate such other person by threats of using violence to him; (c) persistently follow such other person about from place to place; (e) with one or more other persons follow such other person in a disorderly manner in or through any street or road; (f) beset or watch the house or other place where such person resides, or works, or carries on business, or happens to be. The Imperial Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, section 7, from which the above section is substantially reproduced, contained a proviso not found in the Criminal Code, that attending merely to obtain or communicate information shall not be deemed watching or besetting. It is significant that this proviso, in favour of obtaining and communicating information which was introduced in Canada in 1876 by 39 Vic., ch. 37, sec. 2, and R. S. C. 1886, ch. 173, sec. 12, was omitted from the Criminal Code, and it seems to indicate the intention of Parliament by its omission to be that attending for the purpose of obtaining and communicating information would not deprive watching and besetting of its wrongful character. This proviso remained in force in the Imperial Act until its repeal in 1906. The provisions of section 7 have been the subject matter of appeal to the Courts in a large number of cases in England, and the construction placed upon it is helpful in construing and determining the meaning and scope of section 501 of the Criminal Code. I will refer to a few only of the English cases.

In 1896, the Court of Appeal considered *Lyons & Son vs. Wilkins*, 65 L.J. Ch. 601, where it was held that:—

Picketing—that is, watching or besetting the house or place of business, or the approach thereto, of any person, within the meaning of section 7, sub-section 4, of the Conspiracy and

Protection of Property Act, 1875,—excepting when such picketing is for the limited purpose of obtaining or communicating information, according to the proviso to that section, is illegal, and will be restrained by interlocutory injunction.

Lindley L. J., page 607, said:—

Trade unions up to a certain point have been recognized now as organs for good. They are the only means by which workmen can protect themselves from the tyranny of those who employ them. But the moment that trade unions become tyrants in their turn, they are engines of evil. I repeat, they have no right to prevent people from working on any terms that they choose.

Page 608.

In this particular case there were four men picketed, two at a time—that is to say—relays of two. They were not there merely to obtain or communicate information, but to put pressure upon the plaintiffs by persuading people not to enter into their employment; that is “watching or besetting” within sub-section 4, and is not “attending in order merely to obtain or communicate information.” Under these circumstances, I think that the defendants have gone beyond what the Act of Parliament authorizes; and I do not hesitate to say that this is a case in which, from the necessity of the thing, a quick remedy is actually and absolutely required.

That leads me to the second point, which is that we ought to leave the plaintiffs to have recourse to the summary jurisdiction of a magistrate. I do not think so. This is obviously a case in which a man's property, his trade, his livelihood, and the goodwill of his business will be absolutely ruined if what is complained of is not peremptorily stopped. And it appears to me that, according to the well-known principles upon which the Court of Chancery has been guided, it is a case in which a person's property and trade are so interfered with that he may come to the Court for the protection which an injunction affords him.”

In *Lyons & Sons vs. Wilkins*, (No. 2) 68 L.J. Ch. 146, C.A. 1898, Lindley M.R., at page 151, said:—

The truth is that to watch or beset a man's house with a view to compel him to do or not to do what is lawful for him not to do or to do is wrongful and without lawful authority, unless some reasonable justification for it is consistent with the evidence. Such conduct seriously interferes with the ordinary comfort of human existence and ordinary enjoyment of the house beset, and such conduct would support an action on the case for a nuisance at common law.—Proof that the nuisance was “peaceably to persuade other people” would afford no defence to such an action. Persons may be peaceably

persuaded provided the method employed to persuade is not a nuisance to other people.

Chitty L. J., at page 152, said:—

The sole question is whether upon the facts the case is brought within section 7. To bring a case of watching or besetting within the section it must be shown that the watching or besetting was done with a view to compel a person to abstain from doing or to do any act which such person has a legal right to do or abstain from doing. That the watching and besetting were done with that view is found by the Judge and not disputed. "View" does not import motive. It imports purpose. Speaking for myself, I prefer standing by the words which the Legislature has thought fit to employ. The acts complained of were done with the view stated in the section.

It will be seen that the Court of Appeal held that the watching and besetting was wrongful because of the violation of the Statute of 1875, and because it was common law nuisance, that is, because the means of compulsion were both a crime and a tort. In that case there were only four pickets in relays of two at a time.

The House of Lords, in *Quinn vs. Leatham*, 70 L.J.P.C. 76, approved the decision of the Court of Appeal in *Lyons & Son vs. Wilkins* and held that a conspiracy to injure, if there be damage, gives rise to civil liability, and an oppressive compulsion differs widely from an invasion of civil rights by a single person; it is a violation of right to interfere with contractual relations recognized by law if there be no justification for interference; this principle cannot be confined to inducements to break contracts of service; if such wrongful interference with a man's liberty of action is intended to injure and in fact damages a third party, such third party has a remedy by action, and annoyance and coercion by many may be actionable where like conduct on the part of one person would not be so.

Lord Lindley, at page 95, said:—

What may begin as peaceable persuasion may easily become, and in trade union disputes generally does become, peremptory ordering, with threats, open or covert, of very unpleasant consequences to those who are not persuaded. Calling workmen out involves serious consequences to such of them as

do not obey. A combination to prevent others from working is a very different thing, and is *prima facie* unlawful. Again, not to work oneself is lawful so long as one keeps off the poor rates, but to order men not to work when they are willing to work is another thing. A threat to call men out given by a trade union official to an employer of men belonging to the union, and willing to work with him, is a form of coercion, intimidation, molestation, or annoyance to them and to him, very difficult to resist, and to say the least requiring justification. None was offered in this case. It is said that conduct which is not actionable on the part of one person cannot be actionable if it is that of several acting in concert. This may be so where many do no more than one is supposed to do. But numbers may annoy and coerce where one may not. Annoyance and coercion by many may be so intolerable as to become actionable, and produce a result which one alone could not produce.

Page 97.

The difference between an indictment for a conspiracy and an action for damages occasioned by a conspiracy is very marked and is well known. An illegal agreement, whether carried out or not, is the essential element in a criminal case. The damage done by several persons acting in concert and not the criminal conspiracy is the important element in the action for damages. The law relating to nuisances, to say nothing of the law relating to combinations, shows that many annoyances are actionable which are not indictable, and the principles of justice on which this is held to be so appear to me to apply to such cases as these.

The same principles were followed and injunction granted in *Larkin vs. Long*, 1915, A.C. 814; 84 L.J.P.C. 201.

In the Supreme Court of Canada, on an appeal from this Province in *Perreault vs. Gauthier*, 38 S.C.R. 253, Mr. Justice Girouard stated that, as Parliament had reproduced some Imperial Statutes, the jurisprudence of the English Courts is binding upon us in matters arising under these Statutes.

I will now refer to some Canadian cases on the subject:—

Krug Furniture Co. vs. Berlin Union of Amalgamated Wood Workers, 2 Commercial Law Reports 425, Meredith J. 1903.

Meredith J., at page 426, said:—

Every one who breaks any contract, or knowingly and for his own ends, without justification, procures any other person to break

any contract.....is guilty of a wrong, for which he is answerable in damages.

¶ All persons who make use of a public highway, or any other place, to the sensible discomfort of any person in the ordinary enjoyment of his house, or place of business, or to the injury of his property, are, ordinarily, guilty of a wrong, for which they are answerable in damages, and, from the continuance of which they may be restrained by injunction.

Page 429.

The defendants must be held to really intend that which is the plain effect of their actions—the injury of the plaintiffs by intimidation.

Cotter v. Osborne, C.R. (1911) A.C. 137.

Mathers J., at page 146, said:—

Picketing the plaintiffs' shops and other places where their men were employed for the purpose of persuading men not to work is also unlawful under section 501 of the Criminal Code.

In appeal, *Perdue J.*, at page 157, said:—

For a number of persons to combine together to procure others to break contracts is unlawful, and if such others are induced to break, and do break, their contracts, this constitutes an actionable wrong. This is now established law and I need only refer to *Quinn v. Leathem* (1901) A. C. 511; *Read v. The Friendly Society, Etc.*, (1902) 2 K. B. 732; *South Wales Miners' Federation v. Glamorgan Coal Co.*, (1905) A. C. 239. The last two cases also decided that it is no justification for the defendants to show that they were not actuated by malice or ill will against the persons injured by their acts, and that they only sought to further their own interests.

The picketing or besetting of the plaintiffs' shops, with the object of coercing employees or inducing them to cease working, is also unlawful; *Lyons v. Wilkins*, (1899) 1 Ch. 255, 68 L. J. Ch. 146; *Charnock v. Court*, (1899) 2 Ch. 35, 68 L. J. Ch. 550."

Leave to appeal to the Privy Council from this judgment was refused.

Vulcan Iron Works v. Winnipeg Lodge, 21 Manitoba Law Reports 473, C. A. 1911; Mathers J. held that, besetting and watching the premises of an employer by members of a trades union, if done in concert with a view to compel the employer to change the mode of conducting his business and to comply with their demands for better

pay by persuading men not to work for him, or to seek employment from him, especially when accompanied by some attempts at intimidation by threats of violence, amounts to a common law nuisance punishable in damages.

In that case an injunction was made perpetual and plaintiff was awarded damages, and the judgment of the trial Court was unanimously confirmed by the Court of Appeal.

In *Rex v. Russell*, (1920), 1 Weekly Western Reporter 640, which arose out of the Winnipeg strike, the Court of Appeal of Manitoba held that the provision formerly intended to protect peaceful picketing is not now found in the Criminal Code and that a striker has no more justification for picketing than he obtains by the right of every British citizen to go about his own business in a peaceable way. It is well known that an application for special leave to appeal from that decision to the Privy Council was refused. This appears to be the latest Canadian case on the subject of picketing.

The Court of Appeal of British Columbia in *Sleuter v. Scott*, 21 B.C.R. 155, in 1915, unanimously confirmed the judgment of the trial Court, holding that a combination of two or more, without justification or excuse, for the purpose of injuring a workman by inducing employers not to employ him, is, if it results in damage to him, actionable.

The Supreme Court of the United States in the *American Steel Foundries and Tri-City Central Trades Council* has just maintained an injunction against picketing, in which Chief Justice Taft said (New York Times Dec. 6th, 1921):—

In going to and from work, men have a right to as free passage without obstruction as the streets afford, consistent with the right of others to enjoy the same privilege. We are a social people and the accosting by one of another in an inoffensive way and offer by the one to communicate and discuss information with a view to influencing the other's action, are not regarded as aggression, or a violation of that other's right.

If, however, the offer is declined, as it may rightfully be, then persistence, importunity, and following do become unjustifiable annoyance

and obstruction which is likely soon to savor of intimidation. The nearer this is to the place of business, the greater the interference with the business and especially with the property right of access of the employer. Such an attempted discussion attracts the curious, or, it may be, interested bystanders. They increase the obstruction as well as the aspect of intimidation which the situation quickly assumes.

In the present case, under the conditions which the evidence discloses, all information tendered, all arguments advanced and all persuasion used were intimidation—they could not be otherwise.

It is idle to talk of peaceful communication in such a place and under such conditions. The numbers of the pickets in the groups constituted intimidation. The name "picket" indicated a militant purpose, inconsistent with peaceful persuasion. The employees were made to run the gauntlet. When one or more assaults or disturbances ensued, they characterized the whole campaign, which became effective because of its intimidating character, in spite of the admonitions given by the leaders to their followers as to lawful methods to be pursued, however sincere.

Our conclusion is that picketing thus instituted is unlawful and cannot be peaceable, and may be properly enjoined by the specific term of "picketing" because its meaning is clearly understood in the sphere of the controversy by those who are parties to it. We are supported in that view by many well-reasoned authorities, although there has been contrariety of view. A restraining order against picketing by that name will advise earnest advocates of labor's cause that the law does not look with favor on an enforced discussion of the merits of the issue between individuals who wish to work and groups of those who do not, under conditions which subject the individuals who wish to work to a severe test of their nerves and physical strength and courage.

Regarding as primary the rights of the employees to work for whom they will, and to go freely to and from their place of labor, and keeping in mind the right of the employer incident to his property and business to free access of such employees, what can be done to reconcile the conflicting interests.

Each case must turn on its own circumstances. It is a case for the flexible remedial power of a court of equity which may try one mode of restraint, and if it fails or proves to be too drastic, may change it.

The appeal came to the Supreme Court of the United States from the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals of Illinois, 238 Federal Reporter 728, where the case is fully reported.

I have referred to what I consider to be the law on this subject and to jurisprudence showing how the law has been interpreted and applied and I

come back to the question: Were the means used by defendants lawful? All the surrounding circumstances have to be taken into consideration. There was peace in plaintiff's factory up to 9th November, when the strike was called by defendants' circular to the workers in the industry exhorting them to "quit the shops to the last man, be united and the bosses will be compelled to yield and recognize our just demands" "as without it there can be no peace in the industry" and proclaiming that the Union intended to energetically carry on the strike until their aims were realized. That was a plain declaration of war against all who failed to comply with the Union's demands and an attempt to form a combination of union and non-union workers for the purpose of compelling the employers to submit to the dictation of the Union. The circular calling out the workers was couched in language calculated to intimidate and coerce workers and employers alike and to incite violence, and went far beyond a peaceable argument for any lawful claims which could be advanced in the interest of the Union or its members. It was a direct invitation to breach of contracts of engagement. Nearly all of plaintiff's workers were working under weekly engagements terminable on a week's notice. Only two left the plaintiff's factory, the balance wished to continue in his service. This was followed by instructions issued at the Union headquarters to a thousand strikers to go on picket around the factories in the industry. Pickets in large numbers were posted in the immediate vicinity of plaintiff's establishment, followed by acts of violence, threats of bodily harm and warnings of danger, the following of workers on the streets and to their homes, and requests to cease work and join the Union. These were overt acts committed by the defendants' pickets. The City police warned the pickets and the defendant Golberg, that their tactics were not peaceful but intimidating, and resulted in a police cordon closing the street in front of plaintiff's factory for part of a day. The public were ob-

structed in the free use of the sidewalk and plaintiff's workers had to run the gauntlet of passing through a line of pickets. Some of the workers had to leave by the back door to avoid molestation at the front and plaintiff had to engage private detectives to protect his workers, some of whom had to be conveyed to and from their work in taxis, and others had to be furnished with escorts to their homes. Plaintiff was put to expense in thus protecting his business and his workers. His freedom to carry on his business was infringed, and the interference and annoyances were serious and injurious to him as an employer of labour and as a manufacturer. It is idle for defendants to say that they only sought to further their own interests. They must be held to have intended what was the plain effect of their conduct. If things done or words spoken or written are such that they will excite fear or a reasonable apprehension of fear or danger and so influence those for whom intended as to prevent them from freely doing what they desire and the law permits, they may be restrained and the Courts are entitled to look beyond the mere letter of the act or word into its spirit and intent. It is apparent from the manner in which the strike was inaugurated and the subsequent picketing was conducted, with deliberate and relentless vigour regardless of annoyance and inconvenience to plaintiff and serious interference with his business, that the picketing was not for the purpose of peaceable persuasion, but for the purpose of compulsion by coercion and intimidation and that the means adopted were not lawful or justified and went beyond anything permitted by the civil or criminal law. The massing of a large number of pickets is in itself intimidating to workers, and, as Chief Justice Taft, says, the name "picket" indicated a militant purpose inconsistent with peaceful persuasion. The strong persistent and organized picketing, making the condition of plaintiff and his workers disagreeable and intolerable, accompanied by hints of injury, veiled threats, abusive and offensive language and

some instances of assault and personal violence—all of which conditions are shown in the evidence of this case—discloses conduct on the part of defendants which passed beyond that of the peaceful purpose of promoting the lawful aims of the Union and its members and entered the unlawful stage of wrongful injury, without just cause or excuse, to rights fully protected by the law and where picketing is carried on by intimidation, threats, coercion or violence—as has been done in this case—it has been held in every jurisdiction, where the question has been raised, that such conduct on the part of pickets is unlawful and will be enjoined.

I am of the opinion that the picketing carried on by defendants and their pickets was wrongful and without lawful authority and amounted to a common law nuisance and violation of 1053 of the Civil Code, as well as a breach of the criminal law.

Counsel for defendants submitted that, if the conduct of the pickets and strikers was a violation of the Criminal Code, the plaintiff should be limited to his remedy before the Criminal Court and that he had no remedy by injunction. In my opinion, that proposition is untenable. In every jurisdiction where this question has arisen the right to injunctive restraint has been recognized. In our Courts the same right has been frequently applied where there has been violation of 1053 of the Civil Code and the remedy in damages was inadequate. The Union defendant has no property in Canada and a judgment for damages against it would be useless. The defendants threaten to continue and repeat the wrongful acts complained of and damages for injuries already suffered even if collected would not protect plaintiff in the future. It is apparent that the only adequate and effective remedy to meet the circumstances disclosed in this case is to permanently enjoin the defendants from their unlawful conduct under all the penalties provided by law.

(Signed) F. S. MACLENNAN,
J.S.C.

United States Supreme Court defines lawful and unlawful picketing

In connection with a strike conducted by the Tri-City Trades Council against the American Steel Foundries of Granite City, Illinois, the employers obtained an injunction against the Trades Council to restrain them from picketing. The Federal Court of Appeal of Illinois set aside this injunction and the employers appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the judgment of the Supreme Court the appeal of the employers was sustained and a definition was given of what constitutes lawful and unlawful picketing. The injunction forbids the union in any manner whatsoever by use of persuasion, threat or personal injury, from interfering with any person engaged in the employ of the American Steel Foundries in connection with its business or with any person desiring to be employed by the foundries, from congregating in the neighbourhood of the foundries for the purpose of aiding or encouraging others in these things and for maintaining at or near the premises any pickets to interfere with the foundries in the free and unrestricted control and operation of its plant.

With regard to this injunction Chief Justice Taft said in part:

"This is a picketing case. Only two men in the employ of the foundries had responded to the calling of the strike by the Tri-City Council. They were picketers, were defendants, and were enjoined. Only one of them was a member of a union of that council. The case involves, as to them, the application of Section 20 of the Clayton Act, of which the provisions material here are those which forbid an injunction in behalf of an employer against, first, persuading others by peaceful means to cease employment and labour; second, attending at any place where such person or persons may lawfully be for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information; third, peacefully assembling in a lawful manner and for lawful purposes. The Act emphasizes the

words 'peaceable' and 'lawful' throughout the phrases which were used. We do not think that these declarations introduced any new principle into the equity jurisprudence of the Federal courts. They are merely declaratory of what was the best practice always...If in their attempt at persuasion or communication, those of the labour side adopt methods which, however lawful in their announced purpose, inevitably lead to intimidation and obstruction, then it is the court's duty—and the terms of Section 20 do not modify this—so to limit what the propagandists do as to time, manner and place as to prevent infractions of the law and violations of the right of the employees and of the employers for whom they wish to work. In going to and from work, men have a right to as free passage without obstruction as the streets afford, consistent with the right of others to enjoy the same privilege. We are a social people and the accosting by one of another in an inoffensive way and offer by the one to communicate and discuss information with a view to influencing the other's action, are not regarded as a violation of that other's rights. If, however, the offer is declined, as may rightfully be, then persistence, importunity and following do become unjustifiable annoyance and obstruction which is likely soon to savour of intimidation. The nearer this is to the place of business, the greater the interference with the business and especially with the property right of access of the employer.....It is idle to talk of peaceful communication in such a place and under such conditions. The number of the pickets in the groups constituted intimidation. The name 'picket' indicated a militant purpose, inconsistent with peaceful persuasion. The employees were made to run the gauntlet. When one or more assaults or disturbances ensued, they characterized the whole campaign, which became effective because of its intimidating character, in spite of the admonitions given by the

leaders to their followers as to lawful methods to be pursued, however sincere. Our conclusion is that picketing thus instituted is unlawful and cannot be peaceable, and may be properly enjoined by the specific term of 'picketing' because its meaning is clearly understood in the sphere of the controversy by those who are parties to it. . . A restraining order against picketing by that name will advise earnest advocates of labour's cause that the law does not look with favour on an enforced discussion of the merits of the issue between individuals who wish to work and groups of those who do not, under con-

ditions which subject the individuals who wish to work to a severe test of their nerves and physical strength and courage. But while this is so, we must have every regard for the Congressional intention manifested in the act to the principle of existing law which it declared that ex-employees and others properly acting with them shall have an opportunity, so far as is consistent with peace and law, to observe who are still working for the employer, to communicate with them and to persuade them to join the ranks of his opponents in a lawful, economic struggle."

FORM OF INJUNCTION AS ISSUED AGAINST U.M.W. OF A. DECLARED ILLEGAL ON APPEAL

IN the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1921, on page 1372, an account is given of the issuing of an injunction in the United States District Court, Indiana, ordering the discontinuance by coal mine operators of the "check-off" system of collecting union dues and prohibiting the unionization of mines. On application to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Chicago by the United Mine Workers of America, this injunction was suspended and a final decision with regard to it was given by this court on December 15. The opinion of the Court was in part as follows:—

"The Borderland Coal Corporation sought and obtained a decree enjoining the performance of the existing contracts between the operators and their union employees in the Central Competitive Field with respect to what is called the 'check-off' provision. So far as the contracts themselves and this record discloses, the 'check-off' is the voluntary assignment by the employee of so much of his wages as may be necessary to meet his union dues and his direction to his employer to pay the amount to the treasurer of his

union. In that aspect the contract is legal; and quite evidently there are many lawful purposes for which dues may be paid.

"If nothing else should prevent the Borderland Coal Corporation being given that part of the decree now under consideration [the check-off], the lack of injury to the Borderland Coal Corporation by the existence of the 'check-off' contracts would suffice. The injury to the Borderland Coal Corporation property rights in interstate commerce of which the Borderland Coal Corporation was apprehensive was that it would be coerced into paying the high cost of production prevalent in the Central Competitive Field and thus be unable to meet, or at least to meet so profitably, the existent competition in interstate commerce. As long as the Borderland Coal Corporation is assured, as it now is, that it will have full protection in operating its closed non-union mine and in marketing its coal in interstate commerce without interference, the Borderland Coal Corporation should rather pray that all the elements causing the high cost of pro-

duction in the Central Competitive Field should be maintained.

"From the record as it now stands, we are convinced that the District Court committed errors in exercising its judicial discretion in the following particulars:

"(1) In not confining the grant of relief to appellee. [The Borderland Coal Corporation.]

"(2) In not limiting the prohibiting of the unionization or attempted unionization of the appellee's mines to the threatened direct and immediate inter-

fering acts shown by the bill and affidavits.

"(3) In not limiting the prohibition of the sending of money into West Virginia to the use thereof in aiding or promoting the interfering acts.

"(4) In enjoining the performance of the existent 'check-off' contracts in the Central Competitive Field.

"The decree should be recast, and for that purpose the cause is remanded with the direction to the District Court to enter preliminary injunctive decree which shall be in consonance with this opinion."

RECENT LABOUR LEGISLATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE British Columbia Legislature enacted several important measures relating to labour during the second session of 1921, which began on October 18, and concluded on December 3. The acts passed in the course of the first session were reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1921, (page 784). It will be remembered that a series of measures were passed at the first session, in order to give effect as far as possible to the so-called "Washington Conventions", or recommendations of the first meeting of the International Labour Organization (League of Nations), these acts, however, to come into force concurrently with the enactment of similar measures by the other provinces. During the second session bills were introduced to have these acts made operative in 1922, but only one of these bills was enacted, namely, that to amend the Maternity Protection Act, this act now coming into force on January 1, 1922. (The other acts referred to are the Employment of Children Act, the Hours of Work Act, the Night Employment of Women Act, and the Night Employment of Young Persons Act.)

A number of important amendments were made to the Mothers' Pensions Act. The administration of the Act was placed in charge of the Workmen's Com-

pensation Board instead of being as under the original act assigned to a minister specially designated to this duty. Domicile in Canada was added as a qualification on the part of the husband of a woman benefitting under the Act, such domicile being required at the time of his death, or of his commitment to a penitentiary or asylum for the insane, or of his total disablement, or of his desertion of his wife. Any other cases than those specially provided for may be assisted at the discretion of the Board. The functions of the Superintendent of Neglected Children under the original act were also transferred to the Workmen's Compensation Board. The Board is further given the right of appointing local advisory boards, which were previously appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The revising Act came into force by proclamation, on December 9, 1921.

Several amendments were made to the Boilers' Inspection Act. "Certificates" as defined by the act now include engineers' certificates as well as certificates of inspection issued by inspectors. In the definition of low pressure heating plant the maximum allowable working pressure for cast iron boilers is raised from five to ten pounds per square inch. All railway locomotives are now

exempted from the provisions of the act, and boilers or steam heating plants of a capacity not exceeding 30 square feet of heating surface are also exempt. Every person buying, selling or exchanging a boiler must now notify the chief inspector by registered letter. The new act further revises the regulations governing the erection and equipment of boilers and safety-valves; no certificate issued under this section is transferable. A new scale of fees for the examination of engineers is fixed as follows: \$15 for first class, \$10 for second, \$7.50 for third, \$5 for fourth class and for special certificates, and \$2.50 for temporary certificates. Third-class engineers are now authorized to take charge of a condensing steam plant up to 225 horse power, or, if acting as assistants, up to 750 horse power. A fourth-class engineer may act as assistant on any steam plant up to 375 horse power. New regulations are made regarding registration, and a new scale of yearly fees is established. It is provided that the Crown shall have a lien as a first charge upon any steam boiler for the amount of fees due.

An amendment to the Mechanics Lien Act eliminated the clause which required that any person claiming a lien for material supplied must give at least ten days' notice in writing of intention to deliver such a claim. The time limit for the claiming of a lien for materials supplied is fixed at thirty-one days after

completion of the contract between the contractor and the owner, or the contractor and sub-contractor. The Attachment of Debts Act, which was amended at the first session by the raising of the amount of wages exempted from \$40 to \$60, was further amended by a supplementary act bringing the schedule into line with the act in its amended form. The 1920 amendment to the Weekly Half-holiday Act of 1916, requiring shops to close on the regular public holidays, was revised so as to apply to shops which must under the Act be closed on any half-holiday. Such stores must also close on any additional public holidays appointed by proclamation, penalties being provided for offences under this section. A new section was added to the British Columbia Railway Act requiring street railway companies before introducing into their systems street cars operated by one man to obtain first the consent of the Minister of Railways, the minister being required to consult with the officials of the municipalities affected before sanctioning "one-man cars." All employers are required under the Income and Personal Property Tax Act to furnish annually to the Surveyor of Taxes a list of those employed by him during the preceding calendar year, with the amount of wages paid to each employee. Some amendments were made in The Co-operative Associations Act of 1920.

FURTHER ORDERS OF MINIMUM WAGE BOARD OF ONTARIO

SUMMARIES of order issued by the Ontario Minimum Wage Board affecting (a) laundries (b) retail stores and (c) certain specified industrial establishments have appeared in the September and December, 1921, issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Further orders issued during December by the Minimum Wage Board now complete the series of orders governing minimum rates of wages for women employed in the following industrial establishments

in the various cities and towns of the province:—confectionery, biscuits, candy, chocolate, grocers' specialties, jam, gum, pickles, crushed fruits, etc.; paper boxes, corrugated paper boxes, paper bags, envelopes, manufacturing stationery, tags and cheque books, etc.

The provisions of the first order of this series, applying to such industrial establishments in Toronto, were outlined in the September, 1921, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 1156). The

new orders, three in number, relate to the above-mentioned industries respectively in cities of more than 50,000 population (excepting Toronto), in cities and towns of more than 5,000 and less than 50,000 population, and lastly in places in Ontario other than cities or towns of more than 5,000 population.

In all the four orders females of 18 years or over are classed as adults, but special rates are allowed for inexperienced workers over 18, as well as for young girls under 18. The period of training for the latter class is limited to 18 months, divided into three periods of six months each. Any female employee, however, who has been working a year or more in the industry before reaching the age of 18 years will be considered experienced on reaching that age, or if she reaches the age of 18 before completing a year's training, she will be considered experienced on the completion of the year's training. "In no case," it is provided, "shall any employee of 18 years or over be paid less than the rates for inexperienced adults."

The number of inexperienced adults or young girls in any establishment must not exceed one-third of the total female working force, and the number of inexperienced adults and young girls together must not exceed one-half of the

total female working force. Temporary employees whose term of employment is less than one month are not included in this calculation. Neither does the rule apply to plants where the female force is four or less.

The wage rates provided may be averaged for any piece-worker over a period of three months, or where employment has been for less than three months, for the length of her employment. At least 80 per cent of the piece-workers in any establishment must receive wages at or above the prescribed rates.

Any violation of these orders is punishable by fine of not more than \$500 and not less than \$50 or by imprisonment for a term ranging from 2 to 6 months. Each establishment is required to keep a copy of the order governing its operations posted in a conspicuous place. (The Factory, Shop and Office Building act, as amended during the 1921 session of the Legislature, charges factory inspectors with the duty of reporting to the Board any violation of this section.)

The minimum wages as fixed for the various classes of female employees in the orders regulating the industries above mentioned are set forth in the following table:—

TABLE OF MINIMUM WAGES FOR FEMALES EMPLOYEES IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN ONTARIO.

	Minimum Weekly Wage						Maximum number of learners allowed.
	Skilled adults	Adult learners		Minors			
		1st 6 mos.	2nd 6 mos.	1st 6 mos.	2nd 6 mos.	3rd 6 mos.	Adults, or Minors*
In Toronto.....	\$12.50	\$ 10.00	\$11.00	\$8.00	\$9.00	\$10.00	one-third
In cities of more than 50,000 population, excepting Toronto.....	11.50	9.50	10.50	8.00	9.00	10.00	one-third
In cities of more than 5,000 and less than 50,000.....	11.00	9.00	10.00	7.00	8.50	10.00	one-third
In all of Ontario excepting towns and cities of over 5,000 population.....	10.00	8.00	9.00	6.00	7.50	9.00	one-third

*The number of inexperienced adults and young girls together must not exceed one-half of the total female working force.

CANADIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued a summary of the trade of Canada during the years ended September 30, 1919, 1920 and 1921. The value of the imports for consumption during the twelve months ended September 30, 1921, was as follows:

Vegetable products	\$205,939,957
Animal products	45,568,513
Fibres and textiles	140,348,352
Wood and paper	45,294,989
Iron and its products	165,439,295
Non-ferrous metals	38,441,130
Non-metallic minerals	189,966,847
Chemical products	25,463,979
Other commodities	58,414,994
Total	\$905,878,056

The total imports for consumption for 1919 amounted to a value of \$886,139,956, and for 1920 to \$1,325,779,894.

The exports during the past year were of the following values:

Vegetable products	\$449,427,264
Animal products	160,834,713
Fibres and textiles	10,402,086
Wood and paper	212,719,883
Iron and its products	47,492,595
Non-ferrous metals	33,958,295
Non-metallic minerals	29,575,900
Chemical products	12,583,604
Other commodities	19,066,315

Total exports (Canadian) \$976,060,660

Foreign exports 15,396,622.

The total exports of Canadian products for the two previous years were \$1,210,541,387 in 1919, and \$1,208,919,175 in 1920.

In the past year the imports for consumption from the United Kingdom amounted to \$137,623,435 and from the United States to \$643,625,678; the exports of Canadian produce to the United Kingdom amounted to \$285,017,699 and to the United States to \$428,593,374.

ORDER-IN-COUNCIL OF ONTARIO GOVERNMENT RESPECTING UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

ON December 13, 1921, the Ontario government issued an order-in-council outlining definitely their policy with regard to unemployment relief. This policy is in agreement with the proposal of the Honourable Gideon D. Robertson, former Minister of Labour, as outlined in a public statement issued on October 6, 1921, and confirmed by Order-in-Council P.C. 3831, dated October 7.

The Ontario government's order states that the Ontario government will pay one-third of the estimated extra cost of work undertaken by the municipalities for relief purposes between December 13, 1921, and April 15, 1922, provided the federal government and the municipalities concerned pay the other two-

thirds in equal proportions. The following are some of the more essential regulations governing all such municipal work as may be undertaken:

Estimates of normal cost to be submitted to and approved by the provincial government;

Estimates of the cost in excess of normal cost to be submitted to and approved by the provincial government;

The provincial government to bear equally and jointly with the municipalities and the federal government the actual expenditure over and above the estimated normal cost, but not to exceed one-third of the estimated extra cost as a result of proceeding with the work under winter conditions.

No payment to be made in respect of any work done or materials used after April 15, 1922. Work undertaken but not completed by the above date to be paid for in the proportion that the expenditure at that date bears to the approved estimates;

That the offices of the Employment Service of Canada be used wherever practicable as a means of registration and placement of all workers who are engaged for relief work as above defined.

At a conference held by the Ontario government in Toronto on Thursday, January 5, 1922, at which the federal Department of Labour and several of the larger municipalities of the province

were present, the Ontario government agreed to share in equal proportion with the federal government and the municipalities any relief granted by the municipalities to married men and families where work could not be provided. Such relief is to consist of food, fuel, boots and shoes and underwear. The municipalities are to undertake the administration of this relief. This arrangement to be in effect from December 13, 1921, to April 15, 1922.

The matter of furnishing relief to single men is to be considered by the Ontario government at an early date, and their policy in this regard will be announced immediately the Cabinet deals with the question.

PROVISION FOR DEPENDANTS OF UNEMPLOYED WORKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN

AMONG the recent measures enacted by the British Parliament with a view to relieving the distress caused through unemployment was the Unemployed Workers' Dependants (Temporary Provision) Act which became law on November 8, 1921. This Act, which is designed to help those people who remain unemployed during the coming winter, provides for the payment of allowances toward the maintenance of their dependants for a period of six months from November 10, 1921.

To finance the scheme a compulsory levy is made upon workers and employers coming under the Unemployment Insurance Act, and the fund thus raised is assisted by grants from the State. Men contribute 2d. and women and boy and girl workers one penny a week to the fund while employed. Employers add an equal amount in each case and the State 3d. per week in the case of men and 2d. in the case of women and young persons. Contributions are payable from November 7, 1921, to May 7, 1922. Provision is made, however, for extending this period, if necessary,

to ensure the solvency of the fund. All contributions are made in the same way and at the same time as the contributions under the Unemployment Insurance Act, a single stamp representing the combined value of both contributions being affixed to the Unemployment Books.

Out of the Unemployed Workers' Dependants Fund married workers receive grants of 5s. per week in addition to the 15s. payable under the state insurance scheme and 1s. per week for each dependent child. The grants may be obtained only by unemployed workers who are in receipt of unemployment benefit under the Insurance Acts of 1920-21. No grant is payable in respect of a wife or woman dependant who is herself in receipt of this benefit, or who is in regular wage earning employment or engaged in any business or other occupation carried on for profit. A woman claimant may obtain a grant for her invalid husband if he is prevented by mental or physical infirmity from supporting himself and is being maintained wholly or mainly by his wife. Both men

and women may claim grants in respect of children under the age of 14, who are maintained wholly or mainly at the claimant's cost. In the case of children under full time instruction at a day school, the maximum age is 16 instead of 14. Grants may be made for step-children or adopted children as well as for claimant's own children.

The final decision on claims to grants

rests with the Minister of Labour who has, however, the power to refer cases to the Local Employment Committees for consideration and examination. In practice it is thought that such reference will be regularly made, and a memorandum outlining some of the leading principles upon which decisions should be based has been issued for the guidance of the Committees.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS FOR THE WESTERN PROVINCES, 1919

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued a preliminary report on industrial statistics of the four western provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia for the year 1919. In these provinces there were in all 6,599 industrial establishments representing a capital investment of \$482,498,201. The salaried employees numbered 13,084, and received

in salaries a total of \$21,182,522. The employees on wages numbered 86,410 with wages totalling \$97,392,944. The total cost of materials used in these establishments amounted to \$283,179,527, and the value of their products was \$550,672,135. The following table contains statistics for each of the four provinces:

		Manitoba.	Saskatche- wan	Alberta	British Columbia
Establishments.....	No.	1,622	1,534	1,379	2,064
Capital invested	\$	111,535,665	35,869,588	66,673,667	268,419,281
Employees on salaries.....	No.	4,038	1,524	2,242	5,280
Salaries paid.....	\$	6,677,005	2,210,038	3,420,999	8,874,480
Employees on wages.....	No.	23,315	7,953	10,755	44,387
Wages paid.....	\$	24,311,147	9,226,936	11,765,069	52,089,792
Cost of materials.....	\$	90,539,234	36,937,613	55,758,141	99,944,539
Value of products	\$	153,003,614	59,752,486	94,855,759	243,060,276

In Manitoba, the industry with the greatest number of employees was car repairing in which there were engaged 12 establishments with 4,540 employees who received a total of \$5,692,998. There were 110 establishments engaged in housebuilding with capital of \$4,092,124, and 3,208 employees receiving \$3,836,-879. The greatest investment of capital was in the slaughtering and meat packing industry, in which 7 establishments had an investment of \$9,059,507, nearly one-quarter of the capital invested in all the industries combined. In

this industry there were 1,547 employees who received \$1,777,194 in salaries and wages. The cost of material amounted to \$19,495,412 and the value of products was \$27,289,172.

In Saskatchewan also car repairing was the largest industry; 33 establishments with 1,894 employees receiving \$2,620,816 were engaged. Electric light and power plants numbering 61 led in the capital invested which amounted to \$6,758,769. Forty-seven flour and grist mills, with a capitalization of \$4,888,-051, led all other industries in the cost

of materials and value of products which amounted respectively to \$15,-318,858 and \$17,673,125.

In Alberta, the industry of car repairing was also the greatest in respect to the number of employees. There were 22 establishments in this industry having 2,613 employees who received in salaries and wages \$3,232,780. In capital invested and value of products the most important industry was that of slaughtering and meat packing. In this industry there were engaged 7 establishments with a capitalization of \$17,598,-091 with 1,635 employees receiving in salaries and wages \$2,147,919. The cost of materials amounted to \$17,274,045 and the value of products amounted to \$29,157,117. Other important industries were flour and grist mills of which there were 49 with a capitalization of \$8,401,-666 and 571 employees receiving \$723,-920 in salaries and wages with the cost of materials amounting to \$18,534,986 and a value of products amounting to \$21,297,786.

By far the largest industry in British Columbia was that of lumbering. There were 258 establishments dealing in log

products with a total capitalization of \$59,341,040. There were 17,462 employees engaged in this industry who received in salaries and wages \$20,268,-591. The cost of materials used amounted to \$20,989,990, and the value of the products to \$60,444,053. The next largest industry (except with respect to capital invested) was that of shipbuilding in which there were engaged 14 establishments with a capitalization of \$6,541,003 and 8,102 employees receiving in salaries and wages \$11,163,190. The cost of materials used amounted to \$13,562,426 and the value of the products to \$34,477,510. Another large industry was that of fish preserving. There were 104 canneries, with a capitalization of \$16,358,305, employing 1,891 persons who drew salaries and wages amounting to \$1,818,531. The cost of materials used in these canneries amounted to \$10,895,617, and the value of their products was \$18,629,627. Three smelters capitalized at \$29,120,459 employed 2,224 men who received \$3,312,-128 in salaries and wages. The value of the products of these smelters amounted to \$13,930,515.

DECISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOUR BOARD RESPECTING WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS

Proposed Changes in Wage Rates in Canada and the United States

THE United States Railroad Labour Board on November 29, 1921, issued an order with respect to railway shops covering rules and working conditions not previously dealt with or not fully covered in previous orders. In Decision No. 119, (Dockets 1, 2 and 3) dated April 14, 1921, the Board had set July 1, 1921, for the termination of the rules and working conditions in force since 1918 under agreements between the United States Railroad Administration and various organizations of employees,

and had also directed the railroad operating companies and organizations of employees to negotiate new agreements and bring before the Board those matters upon which they could not agree, as provided under the Transportation Act, the Board undertaking to promulgate rules, etc., as soon after July 1 as possible. This order was accompanied by a statement of principles upon which the agreements should be based (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1921, pp. 906-916). On June 1 in Decision No. 147 (Docket

353) the Board authorized decreases in rates of wages ranging between 5 per cent and 18 per cent, estimated to average 12 per cent of the railroad pay rolls, effective from July 1, 1921. On June 27, 1921, the Board issued an order stating that while agreements had been reached upon all points in some cases, none had been reached in a considerable number, and it appeared that the rules governing payment for overtime were in most cases those upon which agreement had not been effected. Therefore in Addendum No. 2 to Decision No. 119 it was ordered that all overtime should be paid at the *pro rata* rate except where agreements as to overtime payment had been reached or in cases where rates higher than *pro rata* had been paid prior to the issue of any general order by the United States Railroad Administration, that is, prior to the McAdoo award. All other rules as to working conditions were to be unchanged, except where new rules had been made by agreement, until such time as rules covering disputed cases should be considered and decided by the Board.

On August 11, 1921, the Board issued Decision No. 222 (Docket 475) promulgating certain rules to be effective from August 16, 1921, and on October 8 issued Addendum No. 3, thereto promulgating other rules to be effective from October 16, 1921, and on November 29, 1921, issued Addendum No. 6, to Decision 222 covering the remainder of the rules as to working conditions in railroad shops, the complete set of rules under Decision No. 222 and the Addenda thereto being printed in one document for ready reference. These rules therefore are to be in effect where rules as to working conditions have not been agreed upon between the railroad operating companies and the representatives of the employees concerned.

On December 12 in Decision No. 501, effective from December 16, 1921, the Board promulgated rules as to working

conditions for maintenance of way employees among whom were to be included signal men and certain classes of employees formerly included in shop crafts agreements. The principal feature of these rules is that while 8 hours is to continue as a day's work, for overtime work rates of pay higher than *pro rata* are not to be paid until after 10 hours.

As stated in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November, pp. 1387-9, the principal railroad operating companies of the United States after the decrease of 12 per cent in July had proposed a further decrease in wages of 10 per cent, but after negotiations between the companies and employees and the Railroad Labour Board it was arranged that the proposed further reduction in wages would not be considered for some time, the unions withdrawing a strike order which had been authorized.

It has since been reported that the railroad companies again propose to reduce wages between 10 per cent and 12 per cent and will ask the Railroad Labour Board to approve of such decrease if the employees' representatives do not agree.

As conditions of railway employment in Canada are similar in many respects to those in the United States, the principal railways in Canada negotiated with their employees for a 12 per cent average reduction to take effect from July 16. Several Boards were established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and one Board of Arbitrators was established under the Conciliation and Labour Act, reports of which were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE issues for November and December. As a result reductions of between 10 per cent and 12 per cent were made in rates of wages for most classes. Agreements were made in January providing that the rates so reduced should be permanent, subject to change after thirty days' notice by either party.

JOINT CONFERENCE OF ECONOMIC, POLITICAL SCIENCE AND SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATIONS

A JOINT convention of eight associations devoted to economics, sociology and kindred sciences met at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on December 27 to 31. The organizations represented were the American Economic Association, the American Political Science Association, the American Sociological Association, the American Statistical Association, the American Association of University Instructors in Accounting, the American Farm Economics Association, the American Association of University Professors and the American Association for Labour Legislation. The Canadian Department of Labour was represented by Mr. Bryce Stewart, Director of Employment Service. A large variety of subjects were discussed, many of them bearing directly on industrial problems of the day.

The subject of unemployment was discussed at a session of the American Association of Labour Legislation. Professor Commons outlined the Huber bill for unemployment insurance and prevention, which is based on the assumption that industry can prevent unemployment to a very great extent, and that it will be induced to do so by the financial burden of unemployment compensation in the same way that accident compensation has resulted in increased industrial safety. The speaker stressed the necessity of employers taking action to safeguard their employees against the unemployment hazard, and pointed out that in general capital had failed to give security to the job as it had given security to investments. Mr. Henry S. Dennison, president of the Dennison Manufacturing Company, Framington, Mass., declared that experiment in his plant had led his company to provide a fund which was used to make and store goods when markets were dull. Mr. William J. Mack, Cleveland, impartial chairman of the

Ladies' Garment industry, described the insurance plan in operation in the garment trade in Cleveland, and expressed the opinion that it was the duty of manufacturers to adopt a programme that would fit the needs of their own industry so as to remove the menace of unemployment. Mr. Philip Murray, vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America, said that the coal industry was an example of faulty organization leading to enormous waste in production which was a heavy burden on all users of coal, as well as to chronic and severe unemployment.

At a joint meeting of the Economic Association, the Statistical Association and the Association for Labour Legislation, an address was delivered by Mr. E. H. Downey, Harrisburg, on "The Present Status of Workmen's Compensation in the United States." The speaker expressed the opinion that the scale of compensation was too low, saying "Taken on the whole, workmen's compensation in the United States probably does not exceed one-fourth of the pecuniary cost of the injuries which the liens profess to cover... Something less than full compensation for temporary injuries is justified on social grounds, since malingering would result from an attempt to pay full wages. But there is no economic justification for a maximum rate less than two-thirds of the wage-loss."

Two addresses were given on labour organization by Mr. William Leiserson, chairman of the Board of Arbitration, Men's Clothing Industry, New York, and Professor George E. Barnett, Johns Hopkins University. Mr. Leiserson, speaking on "Constitutional Government in American Industries" held that some form of constitutional government similar to that set up by trade agreements was necessary under any system of industry, for there will always be, if

not wage-earners, at least workers who must obey orders and directors or managers who will have authority to issue orders. "These occupations," he continued, "develop different points of view in the people who follow them, and those in the managerial group become psychologically unified into a social class with divergent views from those of the other, who likewise achieve a consciousness of kind. Unless the two classes jointly embody their ideas of the rights and privileges of individuals in the form of constitutions and law, those who have the power to command, whether in a government-owned, a co-operative or a privately owned industry, may act arbitrarily, and this is the absolutism against which workers rebel. . . . As long as the trade union remains an outside body there can be no question that the industry is an imperfect form of organization. But if, as the development of trade agreements and decisions under them seem to indicate, the union and its entire membership become one of the organs of the constitutional government in industry, then have we not here government in industry, then have we not here the promise of a more unified and more perfect form of industrial organization than has hitherto obtained?"

In discussing the present position of American Trade Unionism, Professor Barnett stated that, from figures which

he himself had compiled, trade union membership in the United States had increased from 500,000 to over 2,000,000 between 1897 and 1904; from 1904 to 1910 the membership oscillated around 2,000,000. Beginning in 1910 there was a pronounced upward movement to nearly 2,750,000, falling in 1914 to nearly 2,500,000. In 1915 a great movement began continuing in full force until 1920, when the number of trade unionists was only slightly short of 5,000,000. On account of the present depression, however, the speaker believed that there would be a fall in the membership of trade unions, with the exception of railway unions, that would far exceed the loss suffered in previous periods. The extent of the loss would depend largely on the tactical skill with which the unions are managed during the period of depression. With regard to railway unions he stated that the effect of continuance of government control was to protect them from the disintegrating influence of a time of depression and to extend certain rules which have been a powerful force in attracting and retaining members.

An interesting diversion took place on December 29 when about seventy members of the American Association of Labour Legislation visited the Carnegie steel plant at Bessemer.

FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, DECEMBER, 1921

DURING December, the Department of Labour received for insertion in the LABOUR GAZETTE the following information relative to eight fair wage contracts, all of which were awarded by the Department of Public Works.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the regulations for the suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Painting of one-half (Canadian side) of steel highway bridge over St. John River, N.B., between St. Leonard's, N.B., and Van Buren, Maine. Name of contractor, E. A. Guimont, Grand Falls, N.B. Date of contract, December 9, 1921. Amount of contract, \$990.

Dredging of slips at foot of Queen and Princess streets, Kingston, Ont. Name

of contractor, The Frontenac Dredging Company, Limited, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, December 15, 1921. Amount of contract, \$1 per cubic yard.

Dredging channel to government wharf and basin and removal of old piles and crib piers, Collins Bay, Ont. Name of contractor, The Frontenac Dredging Company, Limited, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, December 15, 1921. Amount of contract, 50 cents per cubic yard.

Alterations and additions to Extension Hall and Pent House at Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, Ont., Name of contractor, Jean Ernest Poirier, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, December 19, 1921. Amount of contract, \$7,488.

Construction of third section of jetty (Steveston Jetty) mouth of Fraser River, B.C. Name of contractor, J. S. Connell, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, November 24, 1921. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Repairs to wharf, Sheguiandah, Manitoulin Island, Ont. Name of contractor, McNamara Brothers and Thornton, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, December 21, 1921. Amount of contract, schedule of prices.

Repairs to town wharf, Parry Sound, Ont., (Trenton, Ont.). Name of contrac-

tors, R. G. Weddell and R. G. Saunders, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, November 30, 1921. Amount of contract, lump sum \$4,792 and unit prices.

Reconstruction of wharf, Cowichan Bay, B.C. Name of contractor, Fraser River Pile Driving Company, Limited, New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, November 30, 1921. Amount of contract, lump sum \$260 and unit prices.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The following is a statement of payments made in December for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages and the performance of work under sanitary conditions:

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.
Making metal dating stamps and type, and other hand stamps, and brass rown seals.	\$1,249.67
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	428.26
Supplying mail bag fittings.	9,282.74
Making up and supplying letter carriers uniforms, etc.	27,619.58
Repairing letter boxes, etc.	160.00
Making and supplying stamping ink, pads, etc.	142.63
Satchels.	355.68
Scale repaired.	243.00
Mail bagging made up and supplied.	70,953.22

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Similar agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees, but verbal agreements are also included in the records, the latter being schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In the case

of each agreement the rates of wages for principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing—Foods

VICTORIA, B.C.—MASTER BAKERS, AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, STABLEMEN AND HELPERS No. 365. Agreement to be effective from July 1, 1921, to July 1, 1922.

All salesmen to be union members.

Minimum wage, per week—bakery salesmen \$27. Men without previous

experience, \$22 for a period not more than thirty days. Stablemen's wages to be settled between individual employers, union representatives and men affected. Wage scale to be subject to an adjustment every three months according to cost of living statistics furnished by the Department of Labour through the *Labour Gazette*.

Six days to constitute a week's work, day of rest to be Sunday. Sunday work, time and one-half.

Salesmen not to be required to deliver goods on Sunday; this stipulation not to apply to emergency deliveries for supply of sea-going vessels and of restaurants. Salesmen if required to work on holidays to receive an extra day's full pay or a day off in the same week. No reduction of pay for holidays.

No salesman to be discharged for upholding principles of organized labour.

One week's notice of discharge or leaving job to be given.

Hours per week, 50; weeks preceding holidays, 55; weeks following holidays, 45; overtime, time and one-half.

In event of any dispute arising, workmen of shop concerned, with assistance of union officials, to endeavour to effect a settlement with the firm. In case of failure, dispute to be referred to an arbitration committee consisting of two members of the Union and two of the Association, none of whom to be actual parties to the dispute, nor members nor employees of the firm involved. Committee to appoint an independent chairman not a member of the trade. Decision to be binding.

Printing and Publishing

BRANTFORD, ONT.—COMMERCIAL AND JOB PRINTING OFFICES, AND TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 378. Agreement to be in effect from May 30, 1921, to September 30, 1922.

Minimum wages per week—Machine operators and floormen, day work, \$30.25; night work, \$32.25; Machinist-operators and foreman, \$33.

Hours per day, eight; four on Saturday, per night seven. Hours per week, days, forty-four, nights, forty-two. Overtime, day situations, until 11 p.m. time and one-half; night situations, time and one-half until 6 a.m. Thereafter in both cases, and also for holiday work, double time. News work, 48 hours per week.

Machine learners to be paid two-thirds scale when learning linotype or monotype machines. Full scale to be paid after four months.

Only union members to be allowed to handle type in departments controlled by Union.

Nothing in Agreement is to prevent superior workmen from getting a higher rate of pay, but no workman to work for less than prices herein specified.

Apprentices not to be under the age of fourteen years, and to have common school education. Apprentices to serve five years. One apprentice in an office for every three journeymen employed, at least one union member being employed in the composing room.

Scale for apprentices (commencing with the third year):—Per week—third year, \$9; fourth year, \$11; fifth year, \$13.

Apprentices to pay for and receive a course of instruction during last thirty months of apprenticeship.

Foremen to have right to discharge for incompetency, neglect of duty, violation of office rules, or Chapel or Union rules, or to decrease the force, such decrease being accomplished by discharging first the persons last employed. In case of increase in force, persons discharged to be reinstated in reverse order.

A standing committee to be appointed of two representatives of the job offices and two of the Union to deal with questions arising regarding the Agreement or any alleged violation thereof. If committee do not agree, question to be submitted to arbitration, one arbiter being selected from each party, and a third by them.

MOOSE JAW, SASK.—EMPLOYING FIRMS AND TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 627.

Agreement in effect from November 1, 1921, to October 31, 1922.

A few changes have been made in the Agreement as previously in effect. (See the LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1919, page 1484, and for August, 1921, page 1044.)

Wages: from November 1, 1921, to October 31, 1922—Newspaper workers, \$47 for 48 hours per week, day work; \$50 for 45 hours per week, night work. Book and job printers: \$43.10 for 44 hours per week, day work; \$48.85 for 44 hours per week, night work.

Book and job printers' hours on Saturday to consist of not more than four.

Apprentices on newspapers: Per week during third year, \$17; during fourth year \$22; during fifth year, first six months, \$28; last six months, \$33, night work \$2 extra per week. Apprentices to work same number of hours as journeymen.

Apprentices on book and job work: Per week—third year \$15.50; fourth year, \$20.50; fifth year, first six months, \$26; second six months, \$30. Night work, \$2 extra per week. Hours same as for journeymen.

REGINA, SASK.—CERTAIN LOCAL EMPLOYERS, AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOOKBINDERS No. 205. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1921, to April 30, 1922.

Men's scale: Hours per week, forty-four. Wages, per week \$42. Overtime, first three hours, time and one-half, thereafter, double time; Sundays and holidays, double time.

Boys' scale: Wages: Range from \$10 per week for first six months to \$35 for eighth six months; thereafter not less than \$42. One apprentice to four journeymen.

Girls' scale: Hours per week, forty-four. Wages per week, \$20. Overtime, first three hours, time and one-half, thereafter double time. Sundays and holidays, double time. Minimum wages: Per week — first six months, \$10;

second six months, \$12; third six months, \$15; fourth six months, \$19; thereafter \$20. In the event of the new Winnipeg scale being not less than \$18 per 44 hour week for experienced bindery women, wages for same class in this Union to be not less than \$21 per 44 hour week. This to be retroactive to May 1, 1921.

In event of reduction of staff, last employed to be first discharged. In increase of staff persons displaced to be reinstated in reverse order.

In any misunderstanding, matter to be submitted to arbitration, one arbiter being selected by each side and a third by them, award to be final.

Manufacturing—Clothing

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN LOCAL FIRMS AND JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF AMERICA No. 178. In effect from August 1, 1921, with 30 days' notice of change.

Union shop to be maintained.

Minimum wages: Per hour—Tailors, 75 cents; helpers, 50 cents.

If apprentices are employed, this to be done by special arrangement with the Union.

Hours per week, 44, terminating at noon Saturday. Hours per day, eight. Overtime and holidays time and one-half.

Not more than four hours overtime in any one week, and not more than one hour on Saturday afternoon.

Work to be equally divided in the slack season. Work to be done on premises of employer. All shops to be sanitary. A union representative to have authority to enter and inspect any union shop in the early part of the week.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN LOCAL FIRMS AND CIGARMAKERS' UNION No. 357. Bill of Prices adopted November 1, 1921.

Clear Havana bill: from 4 to 5 inches in length, \$19 to \$23 per thousand. Seed binder, \$1 less than Havana binder. Seed and Havana, hand work, from 4½ to 5 inches in length, \$16 to \$19 per thousand. Seed and Havana, mould work, from 4¼ to 5 inches in length, \$14 to \$17 per thousand. Extra rates paid for cigars according to gauge.

Packers' Bill of Prices—Hand Shapers' work, per thousand \$1.65 to \$2.75. Clear Havana work, per thousand \$1.90 to \$2.75. Fancy work not covered by this bill, to be left to the executive board. Rights and lefts, 25 cents extra; two ribbons, 25 cents extra.

Special rates for shape cigars, and for certain fillers.

Cigarmakers who worked the previous week not to be discharged on Monday. Wages to be paid in shop weekly in cash.

Manufacturers not to sell non-union cigars at wholesale.

Manufacturers who do not employ a journeyman for his full time not to be allowed an apprentice. One apprentice for one man, two for ten. In addition one returned soldier may be employed for five men employed, two for twenty.

When journeymen are laid off apprentices to be laid off in proportion.

No new men to be hired while those in shop are working on a limit. No limit to be placed on one day's work.

When any shop has laid off for one week or more (or when men have been on a limit for two weeks or more) no new men to be hired until shop has worked for two full weeks, dating from commencement of week.

Building and Construction

LONDON, ONT.—MASTER PAINTERS' ASSOCIATION AND PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA No. 910. Agreement in effect from March 1, 1920, to March 1, 1922.

Minimum Wage: Per hour, 70 cents. Hours per day, eight. Sundays, double time; overtime, time and one-half.

Transportation time to be paid when work is beyond city limits. Men who cannot return every night to receive board also.

No work on Labor Day; holidays and Saturday afternoons, time and one-half.

Disputes to be referred to a board of arbitration of two from each party having power to appoint an independent chairman.

Proposed alterations to the Agreement to be submitted before December 1, in each year and to take effect, if agreed upon on March 1.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT.—BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND BRICKLAYERS' AND MASONS' INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 16. Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1921, to February 28, 1922.

Minimum Wage: Per hour \$1.02½. Foreman, not less than 10 cents above regular rate.

Hours per day, eight. Overtime, time and one-half. Sundays and holidays, double time.

Work before or after regular hours positively forbidden unless rendered absolutely necessary.

Only union members to be employed. Members to work only for contractors who are practical bricklayers or masons, unless contractor employs as foreman a practical mechanic and union member.

Apprentices to comply with constitution of Union.

Differences to be referred to a joint committee composed of practical men of the trade.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—TYNDALL STONE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN CANADA AND JOURNEYMEN STONE CUTTERS' ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA, WINNIPEG BRANCH. Agreement to be in effect from August 29, 1921, to August 29, 1922.

Hours per day, eight, Per week, forty-four.

Wages: Per hour—Journeymen stonecutters, \$1.00 (carvers \$1.00 per day

extra) planer and lathe men, 90 cents per hour.

Extra fare to be paid when work is outside city. Travelling time to be considered equivalent to being on the job or shop. Men working out of town to have transportation, room and board paid up to one month.

Machine men to be allowed to work not more than one hour overtime in case of necessity at straight pay.

Two months' notice to be given if adjustment of wages be contemplated.

Transportation—Electric Railways

TORONTO, ONT.—TORONTO SUBURBAN RAILWAY COMPANY, AND MAINTENANCE OF WAY EMPLOYEES.. Agreement to be in effect from November 1, 1921, to November 1, 1922.

Hours per day, nine. Overtime, time and one-half. Time and one-half also for Sundays and holidays, except for patrolling track, when straight time only will be paid to men in their own sections. Work in another section will be overtime.

Employees called to work after close of regular working day to be paid a minimum of three hours straight time.

Employees detained for conveyance and while travelling on orders of the Railway to and from work after regular working hours, straight time.

Promotion by seniority, company having final right of selection.

Arrangement may be made for absence from work for attending Union meetings.

Wages: Section men, 38 cents per hour. Section foremen \$1.15 per month. Overtime *pro rata*.

Water Transportation

ST. JOHN, N.B.—ANCHOR DONALDSON LINE: CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES, LIMITED; CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LIMITED; CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED; CUNARD LINE; DONALDSON LINE, LIMITED; ELDER-

DEMPSTER AND COMPANY, LIMITED; ELDERMAN-BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED; FURNESS, WITBY AND COMPANY, LIMITED; HEAD LINE; J. T. KNIGHT & COMPANY; NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING CO. LIMITED; THE ROBERT REFORD CO. LIMITED; THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY; WILLIAM THOMPSON & COMPANY, LIMITED—WITH THE STEAMSHIP HORSE AND CATTLE FITTERS, SEALERS, LINERS AND CLEANERS' UNION, LOCAL 1039, INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE PORT OF ST. JOHN. Agreement to be in effect from December 1, 1921, to November 30, 1922, and from year to year unless thirty days' notice be given prior to the expiration of any one year.

Hours per day or night, nine.

Wages: Per hour, day work, 50 cents, night work, 75 cents. Sundays and holidays, such to consist of 24 hours, midnight to midnight, day work, double time; night work, double time and one-half. No work on Labour Day.

Double time to be paid for repairing oil or water tanks on board vessels with no hatch and entered by a manhole.

Men ordered for work during day or night to be allowed a minimum of two hours' pay except when weather conditions prevent working. Double time for work during any meal hour and for each succeeding hour until relieved. Men ordered to work on a ship in full stream to receive full time until put ashore again.

In case of any controversy arising over interpretation of any clause in the agreement, work to continue until controversy is adjusted if possible between a representative from each party. If no settlement is reached matter to be referred to arbitration board of three members, one appointed by each party and a third, a disinterested person, selected by them. If the two fail to agree on a chairman, a judge of the Superior Court to be asked to name one.

The Union not to try to uphold incompetency, shirking of or absence from work, pilfering or broaching of cargo.

ST. JOHN, N.B.—VARIOUS STEAMSHIP COMPANIES TRADING TO PORT OF ST. JOHN, AND INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL 273, GENERAL LONGSHOREMEN WORKERS. Agreement to be in effect from December 1, 1921, to December 1, 1922, and from year to year unless or until thirty days' notice be given prior to December 1 in any subsequent year.

Wages: Per hour, day or night, for handling general cargo, 55 cents; for handling bulk grain, 65 cents.

Same men not to be ordered back to work either day or night while other men are available, except when ship is within reasonable time of finishing or shifting from berth to berth.

Gang required to work through meal hour to be allowed double time prevailing rate until relieved.

Hours per day or night, nine.

Half time to be paid men for waiting when ordered out at 7 p.m. until midnight; and when ordered out again at 1 p.m., until knocking off time in the morning, double time—this also to apply when ordered to work during meal hours.

A minimum of two hours' pay to be allowed from time ordered out except when weather conditions prevent working.

Sundays and holidays, double time, midnight to midnight. Double time for Saturday half-holidays from June 1 to September 30.

No work on Labour Day except handling mails and baggage. Ten cents extra per hour for sulphur in bulk, salt in bulk, and wet hides in bundles, on week days, day or night.

Not less than six men to be employed in the hold of a deal boat when loading lumber out of lighters or cars. No man to stay in hold while grain is running. Freight trucked outside between sheds to have two men on truck.

Schedule of working conditions attached designates the quantities per sling of different cargoes.

ST. JOHN, N.B.—VARIOUS STEAMSHIP COMPANIES TRADING TO THE PORT OF ST. JOHN, ALSO THE VARIOUS COAL MERCHANTS OF ST. JOHN, AND THE COAL HANDLERS, TRIMMERS, LOADERS AND UNLOADERS OF ALL BULK CARGO, LOCAL 810, INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. Agreement to be in effect from December 1, 1921, until December 1, 1922, and thereafter from year to year, unless or until either party serve thirty days' notice to the other party prior to December 1 of any subsequent year.

All men employed to be members of the union. If impossible to obtain sufficient men belonging to union, non-union men may be hired until union men are available, but not longer than to finish one ship.

Wages: Per hour—day work, 65 cents; night work, 85 cents.

All work performed under steam to call for six men or more. Waiting time: first hour, full time; thereafter, half time.

Sundays and holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day.

Men starting night shift to receive three hours' pay if work ceases at or before 10 p.m. If work continues after 10 p.m., men to be paid for first half night. If work commences at 1 a.m. or after, ceasing at 5 a.m., full time to be paid from 1 a.m. until 5 a.m. except when work is discontinued through stress of weather.

Work done from noon until 1 p.m.; 5 p.m. until 7 p.m.; midnight until 1 a.m.; 5 a.m. until 7 a.m., double time.

Foremen to be union members.

MIDLAND, ONT.—ABERDEEN ELEVATOR COMPANY, LIMITED, AND LOCAL 966, INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. Agreement in effect from April 15, 1920, to April 15, 1922.

Employers agree to employ union men and not to discriminate against any members. Either party may apply for a board of arbitration to settle any dispute. Board to consist of one representative

appointed by each party and a third selected by them.

Hours of Labour, ten per day.

Wages: Per day—minimum, \$4.75; firemen, legmen, floormen, distributors, marine weighmen, towermen, \$5; millwrights, \$6; engineers, head weighmen, electricians, \$5.50; blacksmiths, \$5.25.

Overtime to midnight, and holidays, time and one-half; after midnight and Sundays, double time.

Only union men to be employed where such are available and competent.

VANCOUVER, B.C. — THE BALFOUR GUTHRIE DOCK COMPANY AND OTHER DOCK COMPANIES, AND THE WATERFRONT FREIGHT HANDLERS' ASSOCIATION, LOCAL 38-52, INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION.. Agreement to be in effect from October 7, 1921, until cancelled by 30 days' notice.

Wages: Per hour—Checkers, car-sealers, cranemen, straight time, 70 cents; overtime, \$1. Truckers, pilers, loaders, stowers, straight time, 60 cents; overtime, 90 cents. Men when handling high explosives, \$1.40 per hour, straight or overtime.

Hours per day, eight.

Overtime to mean all work between 5 p.m. and 8 a.m. and Sundays and holidays.

Work performed during the four meal times to be paid double the prevailing rate. Men ordered to work to be paid from time specified, the minimum amount paid being two hours' pay.

When men start, resume or continue work between 1 a.m. and 6 a.m., they shall receive not less than four hours' pay.

In cases of difference or dispute, work not to stop, but matter if not adjusted by men and officer of the company to

be referred to a representative of each party and if necessary a third party.

Public Utilities

MONTREAL, QUE.—MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER CONSOLIDATED AND THEIR MECHANICS EMPLOYEES, MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS. Agreement to be effective from June 1, 1921, to June 1, 1922.

Hours per week, forty-four.

A man called from home after regular working hours to receive not less than five hours' pay.

Overtime, time and one-half. Holidays, double time.

Wages: Per hour—gas meter makers and repairers, 1st class, 70 cents (others to be classed as apprentices); mechanics 70 cents; mechanics specialists, including drill operators, turret lathe operators, using fixed tools, punch press operators and motor assemblers, 1st year, 52½ cents; 2nd year, 56 7/8 cents; 3rd year, 61¼ cents; labourers, 35 cents; apprentices, 27 3/8 to 43¾ cents. Piece work rates as in vogue May, 1921, to be decreased 12½ per cent.

Apprentices when engaged to be between 16 and 19 years of age; to serve four years. One for the shop, and one for every five journeymen. To be given every opportunity to become proficient in all branches. Mechanics or apprentices not to be required to operate more than one machine at a time.

In general reduction of the working force, seniority and efficiency to govern.

Grievances of a general nature may be presented before proper officers of the Company. If desired, an officer of the Company will meet a committee of the men.

Services

TORONTO, ONT.—KING EDWARD HOTEL COMPANY, TORONTO, AND ROYAL CON-NAUGHT HOTEL COMPANY, HAMILTON, AND LOCALS 300 AND 434, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES' INTERNATIONAL

ALLIANCE, AND BARTENDERS' INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA. Agreement to be effective from May 15, 1921, to May 15, 1922.

Union agrees to furnish good craftsmen and to stand responsible for dishonesty. No union member to walk out before specified time has expired and without consent of person in charge. Employers to supply special uniforms free, if desiring such to be worn, and to hire only good standing members.

Business agent to be permitted to visit employees on duty.

Six days to constitute a full week's work. Nine hours to constitute a day's work. Overtime 50 cents per hour. No member to be permitted to work seven consecutive days.

No member to be dismissed without good reason.

Captains, waiters, waitresses and cooks to be good standing union members. Head waiters not to be compelled to be affiliated. Only one head waiter to an establishment.

No compulsory lay-offs.

No fines or charges to be levied against members for any reason. No member to do porter work except putting dining room in order for day or night.

Steady working waiters not to be permitted to work on suppers, etc., while outside help is available unless absolutely necessary and then to be paid as extra help.

Wages: Steady working members, captains, minimum of \$115 per month; steady captains working when off duty to be "extra" captains at \$3 for three hours or less, and 75 cents per hour before midnight. After midnight overtime at rate of \$1 per hour.

Steady working waiters, per month, \$60; waitresses, \$45. Steady working lunch waiters, minimum of \$9 per week of 6 days, with a check book. Private service waiter to mean bedroom service

only. Extra men working 9 hours or less with a check book, within a maximum period of 12 hours, \$3.50. Extra men for banquets, etc., 3 hours or less, with short jacket, \$2.50; with dress coat, \$3.00.

If required to set up or clear away during or before or after this period, 50 cents per hour in addition.

Cooks—not more than six consecutive days in a week; 9 hours in 13 consecutive hours to constitute a day's work. All cooks to be good standing members. Head and assistant chef not to be compelled to join union. Cooks hired through union office to join local 300 within two weeks. No cook to be discharged without good reason.

Minimum wage scale from May 15, 1921, to November 15, 1921, after which period a change not exceeding 10 per cent may be negotiated on 30 days' notice.

Per month—Sauce cooks, Head, \$140; others, \$80 to \$105; roast cook, \$125; other broilers, \$90 and \$100; fry cooks, \$120; assistants, \$85 to \$100; butcher, \$130; others, \$85; roundsman, \$125; others, \$80 and \$100; right chef, \$140; others, \$80 and \$115; pastry chef's assistants, \$90; ice cream man, \$100; assistants, \$85; baker chef, \$125; assistants, \$75 and \$90; baker, day, \$95; extra work cooks, \$3.50, \$4.50 and \$5.50 per day. Overtime, 60 and 75 cents per hour.

Extra work waiters, one meal of 3 hours or less with a check book, minimum rate of \$1.50.

Extra waiters, New Year's and Christmas Eves and Days, \$5 for 4 hours or less—other holidays, \$5 for 8 hours or less. Overtime, 75 cents per hour or fraction thereof.

Extra captains on above mentioned days, \$6 for 4 hours or less; other occasions, \$6 for 8 hours or less:

Waitresses: Steady waitresses working 3 meals per day, 8 hours or less with

a check book, \$45.90 per month. Extra waitresses working lunch, 3 hours or less with a check book, \$1.50; without a check book, \$2. Extra waitresses working banquets, 3 hours or less, \$1.50. Extra waitresses working overtime on luncheons or evening banquets, 50 cents per hour. Extra waitresses, afternoon tea, 3 hours or less, \$1.50. Steady wait-

resses taken off to serve a banquet or luncheon without a check book, \$1.50 above regular wages.

In case of dispute arising which cannot be settled satisfactorily by the parties, same to be referred to an arbitration committee of two members from each party and a fifth chosen by them.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, DECEMBER, 1921

THE feature of the prices movement for December was a slight upturn in the wholesale prices index number which had fallen steeply and steadily since May, 1920, although since June, 1921, the downward movement had been not so steep as from May, 1920, to June, 1921. The rise during December was due to advances in the prices of fodder, some animals and meats, dairy products, certain fruits, certain metals, and raw furs, while there were decreases in textiles, iron, and paints and oils. As compared with a year before all groups were lower except raw furs. The index figure for December was 230.7 as compared with 227.3 for November, 290.5 for December, 1920, 322.7 for December, 1919, 288.8 for December, 1918, and 137.6 for December, 1914.

A special index number of 50 important commodities including 20 foods, 15 raw materials and 15 manufactured goods, based upon prices in 1913, published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, was up to 150.0 for December, as compared 147.2 for November, 147.7 for October, 150.4 for September, 158.0 for August, 153.3 for July, 199.9 for December, 1920, and 260.5 for May, 1920.

In retail prices the average cost in sixty cities of a family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$11.00 as compared with \$11.08 in November, \$14.84 in December, 1920, \$14.73 in December, 1919, \$13.65 in December, 1918, and

\$7.96 in December, 1914. The chief changes for the month were seasonal increases in eggs and butter, with decreases in meats and nearly all the other items included. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of December of over one hundred staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these have been published each month since the beginning of 1910, the figure being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE

resident in each locality from dealers who do a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915, when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, the list of foods included was increased to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts exclusively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts, with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, those being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into

account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the difference in quality. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc.; so that the comparative expenditure would be little changed.

The index number of wholesale prices is based on the quotations for 271 commodities and is the simple average of the percentages of current prices of the several commodities in relation to the average prices for the base period, 1890-1899, these being therefore made equal to 100. The quotations for most farm products are obtained weekly and averaged for the month; the quotations for other commodities are taken for the middle of the month. The table of index numbers shows the changes by groups and sub-groups for the previous month and for the corresponding months back to 1913.

In addition to the statistics as to retail prices of food and fuel, and as to rates for rent, the Department during 1920 and 1921 secured figures as to retail prices of staple lines of clothing, including footwear, from retail dealers throughout Canada, for each year back to 1913. The figures relate to prices prevailing at the end of the year in each case but since 1919 prices have been secured more frequently. From these quotations the percentages of changes in the cost of clothing have been calculated. Information was also secured as to the prices of household supplies, furniture, furnishings, etc., and an estimate has been made as to the percentage changes in the cost of miscellaneous items, the effect of the information gathered showing that such changes are approximately equal to the average changes in other items. The percentage changes in food, fuel, and rent have been calculated from the weekly budgets published in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, and the accompanying table summarizes the changes from year to year by groups, the figures for each

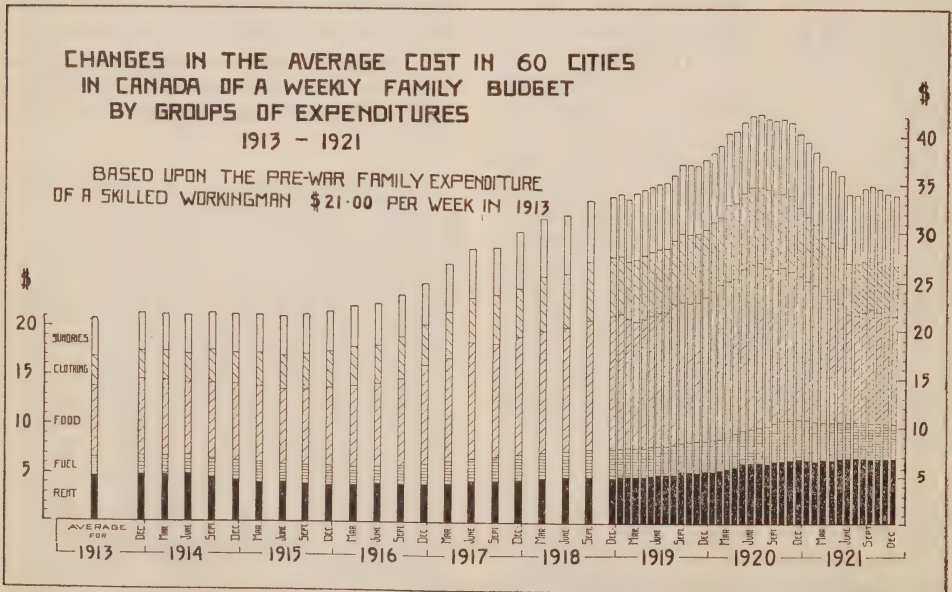
group and for all items being weighted according to the family budget method. From July, 1920, to June, 1921, food and clothing prices fell steeply, and fuel slightly, while rent advanced. Food recovered in August and September, 1921, but by December was back to June levels. Clothing changed little on the average after June.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA
FROM 1913 TO 1921.

(Percentages of increase in cost by groups over 1913).

Date	Food	Fuel	Rent	Cloth- ing	Sun- dries	All
Dec. 1914...	8	2*	8*	10	.....	2
Dec. 1915...	11	3*	16*	25	5	4
Dec. 1916...	38	10	14*	43	10	19
Dec. 1917...	67	34	6*	67	45	43
Dec. 1918...	86	63	2	98	60	61
Dec. 1919...	101	66	17	134	80	79
July 1920...	130	91	34	160	90	101
Dec. 1920...	102	118	39	135	90	92
Mar. 1921...	80	109	39	95	87	77
June 1921...	52	97	43	73	81	63
Sept. 1921...	61	89	44	73	81	65
Dec. 1921...	50	87	45	73	81	61

*Decrease.



Retail Prices

Meat continued to decline, sirloin steak averaging 26.7c. per pound as compared with 28.1c. per pound in November and 35.1c. in July. The decrease was fairly uniform throughout the Dominion. Round steak, rib roast, shoulder roast and stewing beef showed similar decreases. Veal averaged almost the same as in November. Mutton declined to about the same extent as beef, shoulder roast averaging 34.2c. per pound in December as compared with 24.6c. in November, and 32c. in March. Lamb showed a similar decline. Fresh roast pork averaged 26.5c. per pound in December as compared with 28.1c. in November, and 33c. in September. Pork chops and salt pork were slightly lower. Breakfast bacon averaged 3c. per pound lower for the month and 18c. per pound lower than in January. Boiled ham was 5c. lower at 61.3c. per pound. Fish, salt cod, boneless, averaged slightly higher. Finnan haddie and canned salmon were steady.

Eggs averaged 67.7c. per dozen for fresh as compared with 59.4c. in November, 33.5c. in June, and 85.2c. in January. Cooking eggs averaged 56.2c. per dozen as compared with 52c. in November, 30c. in June, and 75.7c. in January. Milk was higher in Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, St. John's, Montreal, Brockville, Cobalt, Prince Albert, but was lower in Hamilton and Saskatoon. Most of the changes were slight. The average price was 13.4c. per quart, the same as in November, the lowest price during the year being 13.1c. in July and the highest 15.5c. in January. In butter, creamery prints averaged 48c. per pound as compared with 46.8c. in November,

37.2c. in July, and 63.6c. in January. Old cheese averaged 32.7c. per pound as compared with 34.2c. in November, having fallen almost continuously since April, when the price was 39.8c. per pound. New cheese declined similarly, being 2c. to 3c. lower throughout.

Bread averaged 7.1c. per pound as compared with 7.3c. in November, 8.1c. in June, July and August, and 8.5c. in the early part of the year. Flour averaged 5.1c. per pound in December as compared with 5.4c. in November and 6.9c. in the early part of the year. Rolled oats, corn meal, pearl barley, and rice were also slightly lower. Canned tomatoes, peas, and corn were practically unchanged. Dried beans were slightly lower. Onions advanced, averaging 5.7c. per pound as compared with 6.7c. in November and 5c. in January. Potatoes averaged \$1.59 per bag as compared with \$1.65 in November, \$2.50 in September, and \$2.23 in January. Fresh apples and evaporated apples were slightly higher. Prunes were steady but raisins and currants were slightly lower. Jam and canned fruits declined slightly. Marmalade, corn syrup, and honey were lower. Granulated sugar averaged 9.5c. per pound as compared with 9.8c. in November, 10c. in August, and 12.3c. in January. Tea, coffee, and cocoa were practically unchanged.

Anthracite coal averaged \$17.62 per ton as compared with \$17.55 in November, \$17.62 in October, and \$20.00 in January. Bituminous coal averaged \$11.61 in December as compared with \$11.62 in November, having fallen gradually during the year from \$14.74 in January. Hard wood averaged \$12.97 per cord as compared with \$13.08 in No-

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	BEEF					Veal, shoulder roast per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Lamb, leg. roast, per lb.	PORK			BACON	
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round Steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime per lb.	Shoulder roast, pr. lb.	Stewing, per lb.				Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Fresh chops, loin, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.
Dominion Average.....	cents. 26.7	cents. 22.1	cents. 20.2	cents. 14.7	cents. 11.5	cents. 19.0	cents. 24.3	cents. 27.4	cents. 26.5	cents. 29.1	cents. 25.9	cents. 40.3	cents. 45.0
Nova Scotia (Average).....	28.1	24.3	21.7	15.9	13.5	18.4	21.5	24.8	26.6	26.3	24.8	39.8	44.1
1-Sidney.....	31.1	25.6	22.4	18.8	17.2	19.8	26.6	26.2	28.6	29.1	29	39	45.2
2-New Glasgow.....	28.5	24	22	14.5	13.5	.....	19.5	23	25	25	24.5	37	42.5
3-Amherst.....	20.5	18.5	13	11	9.7	22	14	17	19	18	20.6	36.5	41.6
4-Halifax.....	29	23.3	25	15	12.6	13.3	22.5	29.3	28.6	29.3	25	41.6	43.7
5-Truro.....	31.6	30	25	20.3	14.6	18.6	25	28.3	32	30	25	45	47.5
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	24	22.5	19.5	13.5	9.5	.....	14	17	21	23.5	21.5	33.5	35
New Brunswick (Average).....	29.2	24.3	22.0	16.5	12.8	16.5	22.5	26.1	26.1	26.3	25.3	37.5	41.9
7-Moncton.....	27	22.5	24	18	13.5	.....	25	28.5	32	30	27.2	37.5	42.5
8-St. John.....	34.2	25.5	25.3	15.5	12.2	16	20	27.7	25.7	27.5	23.6	34.6	40
9-Fredericton.....	30.6	24	23.3	17.6	15	13.5	25	28.3	25	25	25.2	38	41.2
10-Bathurst.....	25	25	15.3	15	10.6	20	20	20	21.6	22.6	25	40	43.7
Quebec (Average).....	24.4	22.4	22.2	14.7	10.4	17.2	22.9	22.8	21.0	22.0	23.0	38.8	41.1
11-Quebec.....	22.3	22.9	18.9	15.9	10.6	18.1	21.6	23.3	20.2	20.1	23.6	37	35
12-Three Rivers.....	24.6	23.5	24	14.9	9	15	17.6	20.1	20.5	21	23.1	45	45
13-Sherbrooke.....	22	20.7	20.7	13.7	11.2	11.5	21	19.3	16.3	21.2	35.8	39.2	39.2
14-Sorel.....	24	21.7	20	13.3	12.3	22.7	24	19	19.3	20.3	25	47.5	50
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	17.8	18.2	16.6	10.8	7.5	14	16.4	20.6	16.8	16.7	21	35	.....
16-St. John's.....	28	28	28	18	15	25	35	30	28	28	28	50	50
17-Thetford Mines.....	35	25	30	20	10	20	35	20	23.5	32	23.3	30	35
18-Montreal.....	24.7	21.2	23	11.8	8.8	11.8	26.9	22.1	22.8	20.9	37	42.1	42.1
19-Hull.....	21.4	20	18.7	14.1	9	16.4	20.7	24	19.7	19.5	19.7	31.8	32.3
Ontario (Average).....	26.0	22.1	20.1	15.1	11.8	20.7	24.0	28.3	25.1	28.9	25.6	35.0	39.1
20-Ottawa.....	26.5	23.3	21.4	15	11.2	20.3	23.1	29.3	24.5	25.8	22.5	36.4	40.3
21-Brockville.....	30.5	24.1	20.8	14.5	11.7	22.5	25	25.3	26	26.6	26	36	39
22-Kingston.....	26.6	22.1	21.1	16.3	10.2	13.3	29	23.5	25.2	27.2	19.6	33.6	38.6
23-Belleville.....	23.2	18.5	18.2	13.2	9.1	20	27.5	26.7	21.2	21.2	31.5	35.5	35.5
24-Peterborough.....	22.3	18.5	16.2	14.7	10	19	19.2	24.5	23.5	25.9	24.5	40.2	43
25-Orillia.....	24.4	20.7	19.3	14.7	10.7	19.6	18.3	25	23.7	23.7	22.3	36.7	40
26-Toronto.....	27.2	20.2	18.4	13.4	11.3	19.5	22.4	29	20.2	30.9	25.7	35.6	41.8
27-Niagara Falls.....	28.5	23.5	22.1	16.3	10.3	24.1	28.7	30.5	28	30.9	25	31.9	34.4
28-St. Catharines.....	22.1	18.4	17.7	13	9.3	17.7	25	27.1	23.6	29	22.3	29.5	32.5
29-Hamilton.....	25.7	21.3	20.5	15.5	12.5	22.5	22.7	29.7	23.4	32.2	29	35.7	38.9
30-Brantford.....	25.5	20.8	20	15.4	10.9	23	23.7	29.3	25.5	30.9	30	32.5	36.8
31-Galt.....	31.7	25.7	24.5	15.1	11.2	21.7	24.5	29.5	28.2	34	30	30.8	36.7
32-Guelph.....	29.6	24.5	21.1	16.8	14.2	19.7	30	30	25.3	31.8	27	35.8	38.7
33-Kitchener.....	29.6	25.8	19.4	17.2	14.3	25.1	25	30.5	23	28.1	26.6	33.1	38
34-Woodstock.....	26	19.9	19.8	15.1	13.4	23.3	25	25.6	22.8	27.5	27.5	31	35
35-Stratford.....	27.5	23.9	19.5	15.1	13.5	18.8	23	26.7	24.3	28.4	20	31.6	38
36-London.....	29.2	24.6	22.1	16.1	12.4	22.2	25.4	30.4	24.2	32.1	25	33.4	38
37-St. Thomas.....	25.3	20.8	18.5	13.4	10.5	20.5	18.8	27.1	22.1	30.4	28.5	32.5	36.8
38-Chatham.....	25.2	22.9	20.5	15.1	12.3	21.2	22.1	26.5	26.3	30.7	22.2	35	37.9
39-Windsor.....	29.1	23.6	22.6	17	13.1	25.2	25.7	30.2	25.2	31.6	20.7	34.1	40.6
40-Owen Sound.....	25	20	19	15	11.9	20.5	22.5	26	24.5	25	22.2	33	35
41-Cobalt.....	26	22.5	20	16.2	17.5	.....	.....	30	25	27	27.3	37.5	43.3
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	30	25	21	15.2	9.6	19.2	22.3	27.5	26.6	27.5	24.3	35.7	39.3
43-Port Arthur.....	30	24	20	15.3	12.5	20.5	29.5	36.7	33	35	35.5	49	57
44-Fort William.....	27.1	18.8	18.2	13.3	11.2	16.8	26.2	31.3	29.3	31.6	30	42	46.5
Manitoba (Average).....	22.8	16.9	15.7	11.2	8.2	14.0	23.0	26.1	25.2	30.0	27.0	41.7	48.8
45-Winnipeg.....	23.8	16.9	16.5	10.6	8.7	13.3	21.6	25.5	26.6	31.2	31.3	41.7	47.6
46-Brandon.....	21.7	16.8	14.9	11.8	7.7	14.6	24.3	26.7	25.8	28.8	22.7	41.7	50
Saskatchewan (Average).....	27.2	19.6	18.2	12.3	9.9	16.5	25.9	29.8	29.7	32.6	27.1	52.3	58.9
47-Regina.....	27.2	16.8	16.2	10.6	10	15.7	25.5	29	29.7	35.8	27.5	52.5	54.4
48-Prince Albert.....	27.5	21.5	17.5	10	9	12.5	22.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	28.3	56.7	65
49-Saskatoon.....	24	17.7	17.7	12.5	7.9	14.7	26.3	29.7	29.5	33.3	25	45	55
50-Moose Jaw.....	30	22.5	21.2	16	12.5	23.2	29.2	33	32	33.7	27.7	55	61.2
Alberta (Average).....	22.6	16.9	14.9	10.2	8.7	14.0	23.5	25.3	23.1	32.5	26.4	45.6	53.4
51-Medicine Hat.....	26.5	19	15	11.2	9	15.5	24.5	26.5	25	30	32.5	45	50
52-Edmonton.....	20.2	15.8	15.6	9	7.2	13.3	27.5	29	32.5	33.3	25	41.5	51.2
53-Calgary.....	21.5	15.9	14.3	9.6	7.8	12.2	22	24.8	26	35	20	49	55.5
54-Lethbridge.....	22.3	17	14.5	11	10.6	15	20	21	28.7	31.7	28	47	56.7
British Columbia (Average).....	29.8	24.0	21.4	15.8	13.1	22.3	30.2	33.6	35.6	38.1	31.1	52.5	58.6
55-Pernie.....	29.4	25.4	22.5	18.1	9.8	22.5	30.7	31.5	37.5	42	35	51.3	58.1
56-Nelson.....	29.5	22.5	20.7	15.2	11.5	20.7	30.7	32.5	36.2	35.8	30	56.5	61.5
57-Trail.....	25	20	17.7	14.1	10.8	19.3	26.7	30	33.3	35	27.5	60	65
58-New Westminster.....	35	30	25	22	16.5	25	30	30	40	40	35.7	53.3	62.5
59-Vancouver.....	29.8	23.3	20.8	15.6	13.4	21.3	29	35.8	31.8	37.8	28.7	48.2	54.4
60-Victoria.....	25.6	18.2	16.6	13	14.2	22.6	27	31.2	31	34	25.6	51.7	57.5
61-Nanaimo.....	31.7	25	25	16.8	15.7	26.7	30	34.3	33.3	35	.....	48.8	55
62-Prince Rupert.....	32.5	27.5	22.5	13.7	12.5	20	37.5	42.5	41.5	45	35	50	55

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1921

Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.	Fish														Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.
	Cod steak, fresh, and rozen, per lb.	Haddock, fresh and rozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Herrings, fresh and rozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and rozen, per lb.	Other fish, fresh and rozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, sockeye, lb. tin.	Canned salmon, med. lb. tin.	Canned salmon pinks, lb. tin.		
cents. 61.3	cents. 16.5	cents. 14.4	cents. 28.7	cents. 14.2	cents. 18.8	cents. 22.9	cents. 13.1	cents. 62.2	cents. 22.1	cents. 20.5	cents. 51.1	cents. 33.4	cents. 23.4	cents. 21.9	
57.8	12.8	10.3	28.0			20.8		56.4	17.3	16.7	41.6	33.9	23.0	22.6	
56.1	10							60	13	19.1	47.5	32.7	24.7	23.5	
48	15		25			15-20		57.1	17.5	18	39	35.6	22.1	21.5	
65	10	10	24			20-28		55	19	15	40	31.6	21.6	22.5	
60	14	9	35	8				53.3	19.5	15	40	37.5	20	24.6	
60	15	12						56.6	17.7	16.5		32.3	26.6	21	
52	10-12	10-12	25-30					58.7	13.7	21.5		35	35	21.7	
59.8	13.3	12.5	33.3	11.0				55.6	18.6	16.9	49.3	34.7	25.1	21.3	
65	12	12	35	10				61.6	19.7	18.6	50	30	26.6	20.7	
62.5	15	15	35					50	17	15.3	50		23.8	22	
61.6	18	15	30	12		35		60	18.8	17.2	48	34	25	20	
50	8	8						50.6	19	16.5		40	25	22.5	
59.1	14.4	12.4	32.3	13.5	19.9	19.5	8.9	63.8	22.3	21.6	50.7	31.9	23.5	21.4	
65.8	10	10			15			56.7	25	19.7	48.7	31.2	26.1	22.6	
66	10		35				7.5	72.5	25	30	51.8	32	23.9	21	
70	20	18	40	20					21.7	19	50.1	28	27.1	18	
58.3	13	30	30	12	20			60		20	53.3	30	22	23.3	
45					25						50	31.7	25.6	20.3	
70		10			15		10	60				30		21	
45	15	15	35	10	20-25		12				50	40	27	23.3	
61	15-18	9.5-10	28-30	12	25	25	5	67.7	22.7	20.6	50.6	28.9	22.2	21.1	
51	15	11	25		17	8.20	10	66	17.1	20.2	51.2	35	19.5	21.6	
57.6	18.4	16.4	30.3	15.5	19.8	19.7	12.3	65.8	22.2	20.2	52.9	35.7	24.1	20.9	
57.8	15	11	25		17	8-20	10		21.1	19.6	52.3	33.9	24.2	21.2	
61.2			35		15				22	19.1	46.6	35	17.6	22.6	
55.7	10-15	10-12.5	30-32	8-10	20-22			47.5	20.2	19.1	49	39.1	25.6	19.5	
61.2					10		12		22.5	19	54	32.5	23.6	19.7	
56	15	15	30	12	20		10	60	25	21.3	53.7	35	31.6	23.2	
56					15	20		57.5	23.6	20.1	54.4	32.5	21.8	20.6	
53	18-20	12-14	30	12	15-20	20-22		60	22	19.3	53	35.6	21.7	20.2	
54.1			35		25	25			21.6	20.5	55.9	37.5	22.8	20.4	
55.9	20	15-20	35-40	15-18	25		15		24	20	53.2	40.3	29.7	19.3	
56.9	25	20	30-35	15	25		15	75	20	19.1	50.1	33.9	22.3	19.2	
55.5	18	18	33	15	17	23			20.5	18.5	52.8	36.3	23.3	20.2	
53.7			35		20	15			25	23.3	54.5	33.3	21.4	19.7	
52.9				20					19.7	51.7	37	23.4	21.3	32	
52			25	15	25		15		22.5	19	53.7	33.3	23	18.5	
51.6		25	25	12.5	17		12.5		18.3	20	52.1	35	23.1	18.7	
59.7	15-18	15	20-25	15	15-20				20	22.5	55	35	25	19.7	
55.7	20-25	15	30	15	18			62.5	18.9	17.9	51	39.1	21.6	20.8	
57.5	18	15	35	20	25		10	50	22.1	19.8	55	35.5	26.3	21.6	
57				25	30	30			22.3	21.5	53.3	41.6	24.1	21.8	
53.3						16			26.6	27.5	53.9	35	28.7	22.2	
61.6		20-25	30	15	25			70	23.3	21.5	60	35	26.4	24.3	
60					15	15			20	22	54.3	36.6	28	19.3	
73.5		25-30			15	18-20	8.3	1.00	24	20.6	51.2	35	21.6	25	
71.6	15-20	15	25-30			17-20		75	25	17.8	52.2	35	23.5	23	
67.4			28.8		13.8				22.4	18.0	51.5	30.4	21.3	21.4	
67.9	15-20	20	25-30	10-15	10-15				22.2	17.8	51.6	32.7	17.9	20.2	
66.9			30		15				22.5	18.2	51.4	28.1	24.6	22.5	
69.6			25.0	17.5	15				24.4	21.7	51.5	28.8	21.0	24.9	
66.3		20	25	20					25	20.2	51.5	35	20	20.3	
66.7					15				27.5	22.5	51.2	25	22	30	
71			25						25	21.7	49.2	27.5	19.4	26.7	
74.3	10-15				15		15	75	20	22.5	54	27.5	22.5	22.5	
66.9	20.0		24.5	16.3	15.6		18.3		24.9	22.5	50.9	30.4	18.7	23.9	
70	25		30	20	22.5					26.7	52.5	27.5	20	25	
64.3	17.5-20		23-25	12.5-15	12.5	25-30	15		25.8	23.3	51.7	34	20	25	
66.3	18		22		12.5				24	19.8	48.4	25	16	25	
67				15	15		20		25	20	51	35	18.7	20.7	
72.2	18.6		24.0	11.2		27.1	15.0		25.2	23.6	51.1	31.6	23.1	23.3	
73	22		25-30	15	20	25	15		26.2	24.4	57.5		25	27.5	
72.5	20		25		35	15			27.5	25	55	30	25	25	
70	20		25	15	30	20			28.7	25	45	35	25	26.6	
70	18		20	10	15-20				20	26	51.2	27.5	25	21.2	
69.9	17.5		22.5	8	30	12.5		21.8	20.5	48.7	34	17.8	20.5	59	
68.9	18		27	8	27	12.5		22.5	20.3	51.7	35	17.1	19.8	60	
76.7	15		25		25			25	22.5	48	30	25	23	61	
76.7			20			15			30	25	51.7	30	25	23	

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Eggs		Milk, per quart.	BUTTER			Oleomargarine, best, per lb.	CHEESE		Bread plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits (bulk), per lb.
	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1 and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids, per lb.	Dairy, prints, per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.		Old, per lb.	New, per lb.		
Dominion Average....	cents. 67.7	cents. 56.2	cents. 13.4	cents. 42.4	cents. 43.0	cents. 48.0	cents. 29.3	cents. 32.7	cents. 29.1	cents. 7.1	cents. 18.9
Nova Scotia (Average)....	64.7	56.8	13.6	48.0	48.7	53.1	33.5	30.1	30.1	7.9	18.4
1-Sydney.....	57.3	56.8	17	50	48	54	31.1	33.6	29.5	8	19.5
2-New Glasgow.....	62	55.2	13		47.1	52.8		31	29	8	18.6
3-Amherst.....	63.3	55	12	48	48.6	51.2	36	28	27.6	8.7	18
4-Halifax.....	77.5	57	14	49	50	53.8	31.7	30	32.6	7.3	18.2
5-Truro.....	63.3	60	12	45	50	53.6	35	28	31.6	7.3	17.5
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown..	67.5	50.8	10-12	45	45	47	26	25	26.2	8	17.7
New Brunswick (Average)	61.3	59.7	13.0	42.9	44.3	50.1	29.3	30.9	28.9	7.9	19.1
7-Moncton.....	61.2	61.2	13-15	50	49.1	52.2		32.5	31.6	7.3-8	18.8
8-St. John.....	65	56.4	14	43.4	46.3	50.8	27.5	29.2	28	7.3	20
9-Fredericton.....	66.5	61.5	14	43	46.6	49.4	30.4	31	26	8.7	18.5
10-Bathurst.....	52.5		10	35	35	48	30		30	8	19
Quebec (Average).....	64.9	55.9	13.0	40.5	41.2	44.0	28.2	33.1	27.3	6.5	19.3
11-Quebec.....	67	56.2	14	36.3	41.7	43.4	28.6	30.4	29.3	7.5	18.5
12-Three Rivers.....	60.9	52.5	15	43		44.5	26.7	35.2	27.6	7.3	21.2
13-Sherbrooke.....	66	60	a11.1		40	43.6	27.8	32.7	27	6.9	17.9
14-Sorel.....	67	55	12		37	42	25	31.7	26.5	5.3	20
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	71.2	70	10			42.3	24.5		25	6	19.4
16-St. John's.....	62.5	52.5	12	44		46	35	40	28	6	18.5
17-Theftford Mines.....	55	50	18	35		43.6	30	29.3	28.3	6.7	19.4
18-Montreal.....	70.5	51.9	13-14	42.9	45	45.2	28.3	36.4	28.8	6.7-7	20
19-Hull.....	64.1	55.3	11	42	42.5	45.2	28.3	29.3	24.8	6	18.5
Ontario (Average).....	70.4	56.8	12.8	42.5	43.1	46.9	28.1	34.4	28.2	6.5	19.4
20-Ottawa.....	68.3	58.8	11	45	42	47.6	29	33.5	27.1	6.7	19.8
21-Brockville.....	63	55	9-10	42.5		47.8	27.6	29	24.3	5.3	19.1
22-Kingston.....	74.6	55	12	33	42.3	46	27.2	31.2	25.2	6	18.1
23-Bellefleur.....	79	57.1	a9	45	44.4	46.5	26.2	30	25	5.7	19
24-Peterborough.....	80.8	55.3	11	42	42.5	45.6	30	37.5	29.1	6.7	19.2
25-Orillia.....	66.1	57.2	a10-13.3	40	43.5	46.4	26.7	36.2	26.7	6	20
26-Toronto.....	76.1	56.3	a14.3	42	42	48	27	33.5	28.6	5.3	19.8
27-Niagara Falls.....	72.4	59	14		45	47.5	28.8	36.6	30.7	6.7	19.7
28-St. Catharines.....	68.3	53.3	14	42	42	45.3	26.6	39.3	25.9	6.7	17.1
29-Hamilton.....	78.8	56.1	13	41	43	47.3	27.1	35.7	28	5.3	19.5
30-Brantford.....	72.7	57	12	44	45.7	47	26.9	36	29.8	6	19
31-Galt.....	69.4	58.7	a12.5	42.5	43	46.6	29.3	35	26.6	6.7	19.6
32-Guelph.....	74.4	58	a12.5	46	46.2	47.6	29.6	36.6	26.6	6.7	19.8
33-Kitchener.....	80.5	61.2	a13.3	45	45	48	27	38.3	30	6.7	20.7
34-Woodstock.....	70	57	10	40	40	43.9	27	35.7	25.8	6	19
35-Stratford.....	70	61.2	12	43	41	45.6		34	30.6	6.7	20.6
36-London.....	74.5	58.3	11	42	43.3	45.5	27.3	39.1	27.5	6	19.2
37-St. Thomas.....	67.9	56.6	a11.5	45	45.1	47.4	28.9	36.5	27.4	6.7	19.3
38-Chatham.....	65.8	58.5	14	45	44.3	46.6	27.6	38	29.5	6.7	20.8
39-Windsor.....	53.7	52.7	16-20	48		50.5	29.6	36.6	32.9	6.7	18.6
40-Owen Sound.....	64.1	55	12	42	42	42	27.1	35	26.2	9	18.8
41-Cobalt.....	66.3	53.2	18			48.5	31	32.5	32.8	7.4	21.6
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	66.5	55	15	40	42.3	45.4	28.9	30	30	6.7	19
43-Port Arthur.....	69.1	60	14.3	40		49.9	27.5	25	30	6.7	19.3
44-Port William.....	68.1	53.4	14.3		41.6	49.1	29.5	28	29.5	6.7	19.6
Manitoba (Average).....	62.3	49.3	14.5		38.6	48.8	30.5	31.8	29.6	7.1	19.6
45-Winnipeg.....	71.3	50.7	12		36	47.6	31	33.5	28.8	7	20.2
46-Brandon.....	53.2	47.8	a17	41.2		46	30	30	30.4	7.2	19
Saskatchewan (Average)	59.2	55.8	14.5	41.9	41.7	48.3	31.9	30.9	31.4	7.1	17.3
47-Regina.....	57.5	55	15		37.7	48	30	30	29.3	6.6	18.3
48-Prince Albert.....	60	55	14	40	42.5	49.2	32.5	30	33.7	6.7	16
49-Saskatoon.....	60	57.5	13	45	45	49.3	33.3	31	32.5	8.3	15
50-Moose Jaw.....		55.8	16	40.7		46.6		32.5	30	6.7	20
Alberta (Average).....	65.2	55.6	13.2	38.3	41.3	48.4	28.5	30.7	29.9	7.0	17.7
51-Medicine Hat.....	65	60	a14.3	40	40	50	25	30	28.7	6.1	19
52-Edmonton.....	67.1	53.6	a12.5	35	40		30	32	28.8	7.2	15.7
53-Calgary.....	61.5	50.7	12	40	40	48.8	29		32.9	6.7	17.2
54-Lethbridge.....	67	58	14		45	46.3	30	30	29.3	8	18.7
British Columbia Average	73.2	56.4	15.7	41.2	40.8	51.8	31.5	32.3	32.0	8.7	18.5
55-Fernie.....	66.7	52	20	37.5	40	51	35.8		34	10	18
56-Nelson.....	73.3	55	a19			50	35	30	30	10	17
57-Trail.....	73.7	53.3	15		35	51.9	30	30	30	8.3	15.5
58-New Westminster.....	73	53.1	11.1	43	45	50	25.8	31.2	31	8.9	21.7
59-Vancouver.....	73.5	58.8	a11.1		43.3	49.6	29.4	31.3	31.9	6.7-7.4	18.1
60-Victoria.....	71.7	53.7	a12.5	39.2		53.7	30.7	31.2	30.2	7.4	22.6
61-Nanaimo.....	77.5	65	16.5			54.3	40	35	34	8	15
62-Prince Rupert.....	76	60	20	45		53.7	25	37.5	35	10	21

(a) Price per single quart higher.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1921—(Continued)

FLOUR		Rolled oats, per lb.	Cornmeal, per lb.	Barley, pearl, per lb.	RICE				Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	CANNED VEGETABLES		
Spring wheat, in 24-lb. bag, per lb.	Ordinary smily in 24-lb. bag, per lb.				Rangoon "B", per lb.	Patna, per lb.	Japan, per lb.	Siam, per lb.		Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can.	Peas, standard, 2's, per can.	Corn, 2's, per can.
cents. 5.1	cents. 4.9	cents. 5.7	cents. 6.2	cents. 9.7	cents. 9.5	cents. 11.6	cents. 11.2	cents. 9.8	cents. 12.2	cents. 19.1	cents. 19.0	cents. 17.4
5.7	5.4	6.1	6.0	8.9	10.7	11.6	11.5	10.5	15.4	20.6	20.2	19.0
6.4	5.6	6.6	6.2	9.1	10	10	11.4	10	15.4	21.9	20.8	20.1
5.4	5.0	5.4	5.8	7.6	12	10.5	.....	10.3	14.1	19.4	19.4	19.0
5.5	5.4	5.7	6.2	8	10	10	11	10	13.5	19.5	19.4	18
5.9	5.7	6.8	7.2	9.7	9.3	12.3	12	11.6	19	20.8	20.2	18.5
5.5	5.2	5.9	4.6	10	12	15	.....	.....	15	21.1	21	19.3
5.1	4.8	5.6	5.7	7.5	10	15.5	10	12	15.3	18.8	18.4	18.2
5.4	5.2	6.2	6.4	10.9	10.0	11.7	11.7	11.2	15.5	19.9	19.3	18.5
5.7	5.4	6.8	6.6	12.5	.....	13.5	.....	10	15	20.6	20	19.6
5.1	5	6.6	7	10.6	.....	11.5	.....	12	17.5	19.7	18.7	17
5.3	5.2	5.6	5.2	12.5	10	10	13.3	11.5	14.5	19.4	19.4	18
5.4	.....	5.8	6.6	8	10	.....	10	.....	15	20	19	19.3
5.4	5.1	6.3	7.3	9.6	8.9	11.5	10.3	9.1	13.7	17.2	19.3	16.3
5.2	5	6	6.7	9.2	9.5	11.5	10.9	8.6	13.8	17.5	18.3	16.4
5.8	.....	7	10	10	8	11	9.3	10	15	17.6	20.8	16.8
5	5	6.2	6.4	9.8	8.7	12.2	.....	9.5	12.1	17.6	20.3	15.4
5.6	5.2	6.3	9	9.3	9	10	.....	.....	12.3	16.2	20	16.2
5.4	4.9	5	5.5	.....	8.7	11.2	10	10	15.2	17.4	19.3	16
5.2	5.2	8	8	10	10	15	15	.....	15	17	18	18
5.6	5.4	6.7	6	9	10	9	9	14.8	15	17.8	21.2	17.4
5.3	5.2	5.8	8.1	9.8	9.1	12	11.5	8.8	12.2	17.7	17.9	15.7
5.3	4.8	5.7	6	10	7.5	11.5	7.5	7.8	12.8	16.1	17.5	14.4
5.0	4.7	5.4	5.7	10.0	9.6	11.2	11.9	10.5	11.5	17.7	17.6	15.6
5.5	5.2	5.7	6.5	10.1	9.2	11	12.8	9.3	10.1	16.8	16.9	15.3
4.8	4.6	5	4.6	9.5	10	.....	.....	.....	10	17	17	15
5.1	4.9	4.9	4.7	10.5	8.3	11.1	12.3	9.3	11.1	15.1	15.1	14.1
5.7	5.4	5	5.8	10	10	11.5	12	10.7	11	17.1	17.1	16.3
4.5	4.2	4.9	4.9	10.1	11	12.5	11.5	9	11	17.7	16.1	16.3
5	4.5	4.9	5	11.1	10	12.6	11.6	9.2	11.1	17.9	17.8	15.6
5.1	5.1	5.3	5.7	9.6	8.2	11.3	10.5	11.4	11.2	17.9	17.3	15.2
5.4	5.3	5.4	6.8	9.5	10	12.5	.....	11.5	11.9	19	18.8	16.3
5.4	4.6	5	5.1	10.2	10	10.8	12.7	11.6	12.4	18.2	18.3	14.3
5	4.8	5.2	6.1	9.2	7.2	11	11.3	9.2	10.6	19.3	17	15
5.2	4.4	5.4	5	10.8	8.5	9.5	11.4	7	11.5	17.5	17.3	15.5
4.9	4.3	5.4	5.8	9.6	10	13	12.5	9.3	11.8	17.5	18.3	15.7
5	4.2	6.3	9.7	10	10.2	12.5	14.1	6.3	11.7	17.2	17.5	15.4
4.4	4.1	5.6	6.6	10.4	10.7	11.5	11.5	10	11	17.6	17.7	16.5
4.1	4	4.8	5	10.3	9.1	12	11	8.3	9	16.3	17.2	15
4.2	.....	6.1	6	9.5	7	.....	11.2	15	12.6	17.8	19	15.7
4.9	4.8	5	9.4	10	9	9.4	10.7	9.2	10.1	16.8	16.9	14.6
4.5	4.2	5	5.3	10	10.1	12	13.2	12.5	11.4	18.2	17.4	15.8
4.9	4.6	5.6	5.7	10	11.2	12.1	12.1	9.8	10.7	18.3	18.5	13.8
5.3	5.0	5.6	6	11	12	10	13	13	14	18.2	17.3	16.2
4.9	4.8	5.2	5	7.6	7.5	7	12.6	13	11.4	16.8	15.8	15
6	5.6	7.3	7.4	11.3	15	13.5	13.7	12	13.7	18.8	19.4	18.4
5	.....	6.2	6.2	9.5	10	11	10	10	12.1	18	17.6	16.4
4.8	4.6	4.9	4.6	10.2	8.1	10.1	11.6	10	13.1	19.2	19.6	17.5
4.8	4.8	5.7	5.1	9.7	9	12	11.2	15	12	18.6	18.1	16
.....	4.8	5.2	5.8	8.8	8.3	12.3	11.5	9.1	11.9	20.9	20.5	18.8
4.8	4.8	5.6	5.1	9.3	6.5	10.9	11.3	9.5	11.2	20.4	20.2	18.6
.....	4.8	4.8	6.4	8.3	10	13.7	11.7	8.7	12.6	21.4	20.8	18.9
4.7	4.5	5.4	7.2	10.2	8.5	12.9	12.5	8.9	12.6	22.8	21.0	20.9
4.4	4.6	5	7.6	10.7	8	12.5	12.5	8.8	13	20	19.1	19.1
4.7	4.6	5.2	5	10.5	8	10	15	8.3	13.3	26	21.2	21
4.6	4.6	5.9	9.3	8.8	.....	16.2	12.5	10	12.2	23	23.6	24
5.0	4.2	5.5	6.7	10.7	9.5	.....	10	8.6	11.7	22	20	19.5
4.5	.....	5.2	5.3	9.0	.....	11.9	10.4	8.8	10.4	21.1	20.7	18.8
4.5	.....	5.2	5	11.2	.....	12	11.1	11.2	11	20	21.6	18.1
4.6	.....	5.1	6.7	7.9	.....	10	10	8	9.9	21.3	20.7	21
4.6	.....	5.4	4.5	8.8	.....	13.5	10.4	8	10.8	22.5	21.7	20
4.3	.....	5.2	4.8	8.1	.....	12	10.2	8	10	20.6	19.8	16
5.0	4.6	5.8	6.6	9.6	9.3	.....	9.5	7.9	9.9	20.7	20.1	19.7
5.5	.....	7.3	7.7	9.2	.....	12.5	12.5	8.5	10.8	21.7	21.7	21.7
5.2	.....	6	5	10	.....	10	10	.....	12.5	20	20	20
4.9	.....	4.7	4.7	9.1	.....	8.3	8.3	.....	10	20	20	20
4.6	.....	5	7.3	9.5	8	8.8	8.8	6	8.3	21.2	19.5	19.5
5	4.6	6.3	6.9	9.9	10	10	8.9	8.8	9.3	21.2	18.3	17.7
4.6	4.6	5.7	7.6	9.7	10	.....	8.9	7.2	8.9	21.2	21.1	19.5
4.8	.....	5.7	6.2	9.7	.....	.....	9.7	.....	9.4	20	20	19.2
5.2	.....	6	7.5	10	.....	.....	9.3	9	10	20	20	20

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc. per lb.	POTATOES		APPLES			Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins seeded, choice per packet (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.
			Per bag, 1½ bu. (90 lb.)	Per peck, (15 lbs.)	Fresh, best eating, per gal.	Fresh cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.			
Dominion Average	cents. 8.6	cents. 7.5	cents. 1.585	cents. 31.0	cents. 41.2	cents. 32.6	cents. 22.3	cents. 18.2	cents. 28.5	cents. 23.9
Nova Scotia (Average)	8.4	7.0	1.392	26.7	29.1	28.1	18.0	18.2	29.3	25.7
1-Sydney	9.8	8.1	1.48	29.5	27.5	33	16.6	20.3	32.4	30
2-New Glasgow	8.4	6.7	1.34	28.1	27.5	21.2	19	15	29.8	28.5
3-Amherst	7.7	5.8	1.18	20	34	28.3	15	15.5	26.7	25
4-Halifax	8.6	7.4	1.39	29	30	30	20.6	20	29.4	25
5-Truro	7.6	7.2	1.57	27	25	25	19	20	28	20
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown	7.6	7	.90	16.2	.....	25	25	17.5	27	25
New Brunswick (Average)	9.1	7.6	1.409	30.5	41.7	30.0	19.3	18.0	27.1	25.5
7-Moncton	9.5	7.3	1.35	29.2	30	21	20	16.3	28.5	25
8-St. John	10.2	7.1	1.85	35.7	47.5	35	19	20	25.5	24
9-Fredericton	8	7.1	1.47	29.4	47.5	25	18	18	27.4	25
10-Bathurst	8.5	9	.966	27.5	.....	.....	20	17.5	27	23
Quebec (Average)	8.8	8.3	1.620	31.5	48.8	38.7	22.5	18.1	28.7	26.0
11-Quebec	9.5	9	1.323	27	35	35	20.7	20	29.2	25.7
12-Three Rivers	9.8	9.6	1.71	37.5	56.7	36.2	26	22.6	28.6	26
13-Sherbrooke	8.2	8.3	1.65	31.1	50.8	35.7	21	18.2	28.5	25.1
14-Sorel	9	10	1.62	31.2	35	.....	21.7	18	30	32.5
15-St. Hyacinthe	8.1	7.3	1.81	33.7	.....	40	25	14	33.3	24.5
16-St. John's	7.5	6	1.75	30	75	50	25	20	22.5	25
17-Thetford Mines	8.4	8	1.36	23.3	.....	.....	20	15	28.7	26
18-Montreal	9.1	8	1.766	34.8	51.4	38.7	20.9	18.5	29.7	24.6
19-Hull	9.3	8.7	1.59	35	37.8	35	22.5	16.5	27.7	23.5
Ontario (Average)	8.7	7.9	1.766	35.4	37.3	30.2	22.7	18.2	28.2	21.4
20-Ottawa	8.9	9.4	1.75	36.2	45.8	37.1	28.1	17.8	26.6	21.1
21-Brockville	9	8.3	1.80	34.1	37.5	31.6	18.5	18.3	27.6	19.3
22-Kingston	8.6	7.5	1.88	36.5	34	26.2	17.2	16.2	26.5	19.4
23-Bellefleur	8.8	6.3	2.03	42.8	35	19.3	.....	19.6	28.3	21.8
24-Peterborough	9.2	9	1.63	33.3	31.2	25	18	15	28.3	20.6
25-Orillia	8.7	7.6	1.28	25.6	42.5	33.7	20	17.2	28.3	21.5
26-Toronto	8.8	7.8	1.68	32.7	42.5	33.3	20	18.5	27.1	20.7
27-Niagara Falls	10.7	7.4	2.01	38	29.5	25	20	20.6	29.6	22.6
28-St. Catharines	8.8	7.1	1.87	36.9	31	24.3	.....	18.2	29.1	19.5
29-Hamilton	9.1	8.2	1.75	38.7	43.3	35	.....	17.7	26.6	20
30-Brantford	7.3	7.9	2.03	40	37.5	31.6	25	18.5	27.2	19.6
31-Caledonia	8.2	6.4	1.75	35	40	33	28	18.6	27.7	21.2
32-Guelph	8.9	7.8	1.70	35	40	38.7	.....	16.6	27.8	21.7
33-Kitchener	8.5	8.5	2.08	41.4	32.8	25	22.5	18.5	31.1	24
34-Woodstock	9	6.8	1.79	35.8	20.7	18.3	.....	16.5	26.6	19.6
35-Stratford	8.3	8.6	2.00	41.2	40	28.3	.....	18.3	27.5	20
36-London	8.3	7.8	1.87	37.5	28.7	23	.....	18	27.5	21.2
37-St. Thomas	8.7	7.6	1.86	34.5	32	27.6	.....	20.1	28.7	22
38-Chatham	8	6.8	2.00	40.6	30	30	30	19.2	27.8	21.4
39-Windsor	9.3	8.3	1.92	35.7	33.2	40	30	21.4	26.7	24
40-Owen Sound	8.4	7.6	1.46	27.5	43.3	30	.....	20	25.8	19.6
41-Cobalt	9.4	9.8	1.71	31.6	50	27.5	20.6	17.8	31.3	25
42-Sault Ste. Marie	8.3	8.7	1.64	35.8	43.7	35.6	23.7	17.9	29.5	23
43-Port Arthur	9	7.6	1.29	30	45	37.5	20	18.3	30	23.3
44-Fort William	8.5	8.2	1.38	27.7	42.5	38.7	21.6	15.4	30.8	23
Manitoba (Average)	9.7	5.7	1.340	26.6	.....	.....	23.1	18.4	29.1	25.2
45-Winnipeg	9.4	5.8	1.30	25.1	.....	.....	21.2	18.4	28.1	24
46-Brandon	10	5.6	1.38	28.1	.....	.....	25	18.4	30	28.4
Saskatchewan (Average)	9.3	8.0	1.076	21.7	.....	.....	24.0	19.7	28.7	28.4
47-Regina	8.3	7.5	1.29	23.3	85	60	22.5	16	31.2	26
48-Prince Albert	9.6	8	.825	15	.....	.....	25	23.7	27.5	35
49-Saskatoon	10.6	7.3	1.067	25	.....	.....	25	18	27.5	26.2
50-Moose Jaw	8.5	9.3	1.12	23.3	.....	.....	23.3	21.2	.....	26.2
Alberta (Average)	8.3	6.9	1.312	26.3	.....	.....	23.2	18.8	29.2	25.2
51-Medicine Hat	8.7	6.2	1.42	25	.....	.....	22.5	20.8	28.7	23.7
52-Edmonton	7.8	7.8	.929	20	70	.....	20.4	18.6	30.7	26.2
53-Calgary	8.1	7.4	1.674	35	.....	.....	25	18.4	29.2	26.2
54-Lethbridge	8.5	6.3	1.224	25	.....	.....	25	17.4	28.2	24.5
British Columbia (Average)	7.9	5.9	1.725	29.5	.....	.....	23.9	17.7	29.0	24.2
55-Fernie	9	5.7	1.032	.....	62.5	55	25	16.7	33.3	27.5
56-Nelson	9	4	1.80	30	.....	.....	30	17.5	30	25
57-Trail	8.1	5	1.71	35	.....	.....	25	17.5	28	25
58-New Westminster	7	5.7	1.332	.....	.....	.....	20	17.1	27.5	22.5
59-Vancouver	7.6	6.8	1.35	22.6	.....	.....	21.4	16.9	26.9	22.3
60-Victoria	7.6	6	1.645	35	.....	.....	25	18.8	25	21.2
61-Nanaimo	7.9	6.5	1.647	25	.....	.....	21.7	20.8	31	25
62-Prince Rupert	7	7.7	1.286	.....	.....	.....	23.3	15.9	30	25

a Price per 90 lb. bag calculated from price quoted.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1921—(Continued)

JAM		CANNED FRUITS			Marmalade orange, per 4-lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5-lb. tin.	Honey, clover, strain- ed, per 5-lb. tin.	SUGAR		TEA			
Strawberry, pure, per 4-lb. tin.	Raspberry, pure, per 4-lb. tin.	Peaches, 2's, per can.	Pears, 2's, per can.	Plums, 2's, per can.				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium (in bulk), per lb.	Black, medium (package), per lb.	Green, medium (in bulk), per lb.	Green, medium (package), p. lb.
\$	\$	cents.	cents.	cents.	\$	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.
1.072	1.060	36.9	35.5	28.3	.983	56.7	1.281	9.5	9.0	52.8	55.9	61.4	58.9
1.070	1.046	36.0	35.9	29.5	1.118	63.7	1.500	9.6	9.2	45.4	55.4	61.7	1
1.07	1.07	38.7	34.8	26.6	1.25	.....	1.25	10.2	9.8	48	56.6	55	2
1.13	1.12	34.2	33.6	30	1.08	.....	.....	9.7	9.6	45.3	55.5	.....	3
.80	.80	34.2	37.7	31.5	1.25	60	.....	9.5	9.1	40	55	65	4
1.19	1.12	34.4	33.6	29.5	1.01	75	1.75	9.1	8.4	46.2	55	75	5
1.16	1.12	38.3	40	30	1.00	65	.....	9.3	9	47.5	55	.....	6
1.15	1.15	36	38.7	30	1.00	75	1.75	9	8.3	41	51	55	7
1.123	1.091	36.3	39.0	30.0	.996	54.8	.....	9.4	8.8	50.2	53.3	65.0	8
1.35	1.25	37.5	38.3	32.5	1.10	65	.....	9.3	8.9	45	54.1	.....	9
1.01	.933	36.6	37	30	.913	50	.....	9.2	8.4	51.8	49	60	10
1.13	1.13	36.1	38.6	27.5	.975	49.3	1.60	9.3	8.6	54.1	55	70	11
1.00	1.00	35	42	30	.....	55	.....	9.8	9.2	50	55	.....	12
1.143	1.118	35.9	35.3	27.0	1.052	56.8	1.240	9.2	8.7	55.7	55.2	58.1	13
1.08	1.10	37.1	35	26.2	1.03	47.3	1.45	8.8	8.2	54	55.5	59.8	14
1.18	1.18	40	41.2	27.5	1.09	52.8	1.00	9.6	9.2	57.3	55	60.1	15
1.19	1.12	36.3	35.5	25	.90	57.1	1.25	9.2	8.8	57.9	59.9	60	16
1.05	1.05	38.3	38.3	25	1.12	63.3	.....	9	8.3	60	55	55	17
1.22	1.08	35	35	25	1.50	59.2	1.25	9.2	8.8	65	55.3	61.5	18
1.25	1.25	30	25	25	1.00	70	1.25	9	8.5	55	50	55	19
1.24	1.24	36.2	40	35	.....	58.7	1.35	10	9.4	52	58.7	59.5	20
1.14	1.11	34.1	32.8	25.6	.893	53.5	1.11	8.7	8.3	55	54.7	61.3	21
.934	.934	36.2	35	28.3	.883	49.3	1.26	9.3	8.5	45	53	50.7	22
1.026	1.021	36.9	33.4	26.6	.959	51.8	1.047	9.3	9.0	53.1	54.9	58.0	23
1.02	1.01	37.3	36.4	27.7	.926	50.9	1.12	8.7	8.3	50.1	55.2	58.4	24
.95	.95	41.6	30	22.5	.916	49.3	1.00	9.3	9	45	53.6	53.3	25
.985	.985	32.4	31.1	21.6	.928	50.8	1.01	8.8	8.5	41.1	54	55.7	26
.983	.95	40	35	31.6	.95	48.5	1.14	9.1	9	54.5	55.8	57.5	27
1.09	1.09	38.3	35	28.3	1.00	55	1.00	9.3	9	45	55.3	51.2	28
.98	.983	40	32.5	25	.858	50	1.00	9.4	9.3	55	55	56.6	29
.929	.913	31	27.5	22	.87	49.2	.993	8.9	8.6	52.6	55.4	57.2	30
1.10	1.10	38.4	35	25.8	.997	49.8	1.10	9.6	9.1	58	56	59.8	31
.981	.381	37	31.6	31	.914	50.2	1.06	9.2	9.1	60	53.1	65	32
.934	.966	29.5	27.7	23.4	.922	51	.962	8.9	8.7	53.8	55.8	61.4	33
.948	.942	33.3	28.3	26.7	.966	49	95	9.2	9.2	53.1	54.6	59.3	34
.991	.991	32.5	33.3	23.4	.862	50.5	1.00	9.3	8.9	54.1	55	59	35
1.04	1.02	40	35	21.6	.907	50.7	.991	9.2	9	50	54.2	49	36
.997	.997	44.2	32	28	1.14	52.5	1.21	9.3	9.1	54.2	57.7	59.1	37
1.03	1.03	38.7	32.5	32.5	1.00	48	1.00	9.5	9	51.6	55.2	55	38
1.18	1.16	36.6	36.6	20	1.16	51.2	1.00	9.5	9.3	60	56.2	60	39
1.02	1.03	38	31.6	26.2	.946	51.5	.95	9	8.7	54.2	52.3	56.6	40
1.10	1.10	31.6	29	25	.908	49.7	1.12	9.2	9	55	55.6	61.4	41
1.07	1.07	39.1	34.2	31.6	.97	54.6	1.10	9.6	9.2	49.7	54.3	55	42
1.18	1.18	43	45	38.3	1.03	62	1.10	9.3	8.9	61.3	57.6	57.3	43
.97	.97	35	25.6	20	.962	49	.99	9	8.7	52	49.2	61.2	44
1.09	1.09	37	36	30	.991	64.1	1.23	10	9.7	53.3	55	55	45
1.00	1.02	38.3	36	32.5	1.01	51	1.04	10	9.7	46	55	55	46
1.00	.966	35	43.3	25	.966	56.6	1.11	10	9.3	56.6	58.3	56.6	47
1.03	1.02	37.8	35.8	26	.93	51.4	1.10	10.1	9.7	57.5	53.5	58.7	48
1.035	1.030	34.9	33.4	39.0	.891	43.7	1.320	9.7	9.5	52.4	57.7	64.9	49
1.03	1.02	33.5	31.7	33.7	.884	47.4	1.28	9.5	9.1	51.2	57.5	61.1	50
1.04	1.04	36.2	35	26.2	.897	50	1.36	9.9	9.8	53.6	57.9	65.7	51
1.050	1.043	38.7	34.8	26.8	.977	62.4	1.635	10.1	9.7	59.2	53.3	60.9	52
1.03	1.03	37	35	26	.97	53	1.42	9.3	9	53.7	59	55	53
1.04	1.03	40	31.7	25.8	1.00	61.7	2.35	10.3	10.2	68.3	58.3	.....	54
1.06	1.06	36.7	36.2	26.7	1.00	61.2	1.35	10.2	9.7	53.7	60	.....	55
1.07	1.05	41.2	36.2	28.7	.937	68.7	1.62	10.7	9.8	56.2	60	56.7	56
1.038	1.034	36.7	37.3	28.5	.932	59.6	1.450	10.2	9.6	54.2	58.3	66.3	57
.95	.975	37.5	35	30	.90	61.7	1.27	10.5	9.9	43.2	56.7	60	58
1.10	1.06	37.4	37.4	29	.929	61.3	1.54	10.2	9.3	52	57.6	67.5	59
1.07	1.07	35	37.5	26.2	.978	57.8	1.62	10	9.4	58	59.2	60	60
1.03	1.03	36.8	39.2	23.7	.92	57.6	1.37	10.1	9.6	58.7	59.6	77.5	61
1.138	1.126	38.3	39.6	33.1	.952	64.2	1.651	9.4	8.9	52.1	58.3	70.6	62
1.30	1.20	40	40	42.5	1.03	65	1.50	11	10	55	62.5	85	63
1.25	1.25	40	40	35	1.20	80	1.75	9.1	9.1	55	65	75	64
1.10	1.10	35	36.5	30	.90	62.5	1.50	9.9	9.8	47.5	56.2	67.5	65
1.02	1.02	43.3	45	35	.937	58.3	1.87	8.4	8.1	55	56.7	66.7	66
1.05	1.04	35.5	37.5	27.4	.843	57	1.47	8.6	8.1	50.8	55.3	70.8	67
1.06	1.08	40	40.8	30	.838	62.7	1.97	8.8	8.6	47.5	60	70	68
1.15	1.15	36.2	41.7	35	.904	65	.....	9.7	8.9	54.2	58.7	75	69
1.17	1.17	36.7	35	30	.967	63.3	1.50	9.3	8.8	51.7	51.7	55	70

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	COFFEE		Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½-lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX per quart.	Salt, fine in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar.
	Ground, medium, per lb.	Beans, roasted, Rio, etc., per lb.							
Dominion Average.....	cents. 54.1	cents. 50.6	cents. 30.6	cents. 15.2	cents. 3.7	cents. 48.6	\$.812	cents. 12.6	cents. 8.4
Nova Scotia (Average).....	58.1	57.5	31.6	12.6	4.4	51.6	.611	13.1	9.3
1-Sydney.....	57.5	60	33.2	15.1	4.6	53	.80	12	9.9
2-New Glasgow.....	59.6	55	33.3	12.1	5	44	.472	12.8	9.4
3-Amherst.....	58.3	.....	32.5	10.6	.....	60	.50	14	9.5
4-Halifax.....	50	55	30	14.4	5	52.6	.75	13.4	9.2
5-Truro.....	65	60	29.2	10.7	3	48.3	.532	13.2	8.6
P.E.I.—Charlottetown...	57.5	59	30	16.4	3.3	49.5	.60	11.8	9
New Brunswick (Average)...	61.6	55.4	30.0	12.3	3.4	46.9	.567	13.2	8.6
7-Moncton.....	64	60	34.1	12.1	3.5	55	.616	15	9
8-St. John.....	63	.....	28.7	11.6	2.5	50	.60	14.4	9
9-Fredericton.....	57.6	51.3	27.2	13	4.2	40	.50	12	8.4
10-Bathurst.....	61.6	55	30	12.5	3.5	42.5	.55	11.5	8
Quebec (Average).....	56.4	51.8	29.5	14.2	3.7	48.8	.876	11.9	8.5
11-Quebec.....	56.4	48.6	29.8	18.9	3.8	42.1	.817	11.2	9.1
12-Three Rivers.....	56.4	50.8	30	14.7	4.7	52.5	1.10	12.8	8.8
13-Sherbrooke.....	57.1	52.5	28.3	13.8	3.3	41.4	.764	11.1	8.3
14-Sorel.....	59.5	60	30	15	4.5	53.3	1.08	11.7	9.3
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	53.7	40	32.5	12.4	4.6	45	.933	12.8	7.2
16-St. John's.....	55	60	25	14.2	2	60	.60	12.5	9
17-Theftford Mines.....	63.7	53.3	30	12.8	3.5	49	.85	12.6	8.3
18-Montreal.....	54.2	51	29.6	15	3.2	48.9	.857	11.9	8.3
19-Hull.....	51.9	50	30	11.4	3.6	46.8	.883	10.7	8
Ontario (Average).....	53.0	51.3	29.5	12.9	3.0	44.9	.771	11.5	8.6
20-Ottawa.....	49.5	47.5	29.2	11.8	3.1	50.2	.728	11.8	7.9
21-Brockville.....	48.3	40	30	13	3.5	46.6	.633	11.8	9
22-Kingston.....	46.8	45.7	29.1	12.8	2.7	42.5	.75	11.5	8.4
23-Belleville.....	52.5	51.2	27.6	12.3	3.1	41.6	.83	11.7	7.9
24-Peterborough.....	53.3	48.3	31.2	13	2.5	41.6	.725	11.7	8.3
25-Orillia.....	56.6	56.6	27	13.9	2.9	40	.71	11.6	8.7
26-Toronto.....	53.7	54.2	29	12	3.1	43	.68	10.6	7.8
27-Niagara Falls.....	57.7	54.1	31.2	14	3	46.6	.733	11.5	8.7
28-St. Catharines.....	56.6	55.4	30.3	12.4	3	41.8	.808	11.1	8.9
29-Hamilton.....	55.1	53.6	29	11.3	3	43.3	.775	10.4	8.2
30-Brantford.....	55.2	56.4	29.4	12.4	2.5	40.2	.833	11.3	8.9
31-Galt.....	50.8	52.5	28.7	13.1	3.5	54.5	.708	11.4	7.6
32-Guelph.....	58	53.3	28	12.6	3.5	46.6	.85	11.7	8.6
33-Kitchener.....	43.5	43	30	12.5	3	47.1	.81	12.3	9.3
34-Woodstock.....	52.5	53	27.5	11.9	2.3	40	.67	11.3	9
35-Stratford.....	51.2	52.5	27.5	13.8	4	47.5	.687	12.8	9.1
36-London.....	53	54	29.4	13.1	2.8	46.6	.757	11	8.6
37-St. Thomas.....	58.1	56.6	30	12.8	3	45	.77	12.1	8.9
38-Chatham.....	51.6	49	29.1	12.5	2.9	42.8	.735	10.7	8.5
39-Windsor.....	56.6	50	30	13.2	3	51.7	.875	11.4	8.6
40-Owen Sound.....	52	50	28.7	12.8	2.6	40	.60	10.5	9.2
41-Cobalt.....	58	55	33	15	3.8	47.5	.837	12.6	9.2
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	50	50	30	13.7	2.5	44	.85	13	9.1
43-Port Arthur.....	50	53.3	28.3	13.3	3.3	46.6	1.00	10	8.4
44-Fort William.....	53.3	46.2	34.2	12.1	3.1	45.8	.925	11.4	9
Manitoba (Average).....	49.2	42.2	32.3	12.8	3.5	43.9	.865	13.2	8.3
45-Winnipeg.....	49.9	39.4	32.1	12.7	3.4	45.7	.839	13.3	8.4
46-Brandon.....	48.4	45	32.5	12.9	3.6	42.1	.89	13.1	8.2
Saskatchewan (Average)...	55.8	48.1	34.6	20.0	4.6	53.7	1.125	15.1	9.2
47-Regina.....	57	52.5	35	19.2	5.1	56.2	1.00	14.1	8.2
48-Prince Albert.....	52.5	37.5	35	18.3	4	50	1.25	15	9.4
49-Saskatoon.....	58.7	50	35	23	4.8	56.7	.....	15	9
50-Moose Jaw.....	55	52.5	33.3	19.4	.....	60	.....	16.2	10
Alberta (Average).....	50.7	45.6	32.6	19.4	4.2	48.3	.938	14.2	7.7
51-Medicine Hat.....	43.7	40	31.7	17.5	4.3	42.5	.95	15	7.8
52-Edmonton.....	51.3	45	33.1	20	3.6	50.8	.95	14	7.9
53-Calgary.....	55.8	54	33	20	4.6	46.7	1.00	13.2	7.7
54-Lethbridge.....	52	43.3	32.6	20	4.3	53	.85	14.5	7.3
British Columbia (Average)	50.7	46.7	31.8	22.6	5.2	56.6	.986	14.1	6.6
55-Fernie.....	53.3	51.7	31.1	21.7	5.1	60	1.05	15	5
56-Nelson.....	55	55	30	25	7.5	60	1.15	20	7
57-Trail.....	46.5	39	30	27.5	4.6	50	.85	15	6.7
58-New Westminster.....	50	50	34.4	20	6.2	57.5	1.03	13.3	5.5
59-Vancouver.....	54.1	44.1	31.6	20.3	4.2	51.8	.921	12	6.7
60-Victoria.....	50	50	31.2	22.1	4.2	52.5	1.00	13	7.2
61-Nanaimo.....	53.3	49	33	22	4.5	60.8	.937	12.2	8
62-Prince Rupert.....	43.3	35	33.3	22.5	5	60	.95	12.5	6.8

a Including delivery.
pine, poplar, etc.

b Calculated price per cord from price quoted.

c Natural gas used extensively.

d Lignite.

f Jack

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1921—(Concluded).

COAL		WOOD					Coal oil, per gallon.	Matches parlour (500) per box.	RENT		
Anthracite, per ton.	Bituminous, per ton.	Hard (long), per cord.	Hard (stove length), per cord.	Soft (long), per cord.	Soft (stove length), per cord.	Millwood cuttings, etc., per cord.			Six-roomed house with modern conveniences per month.	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences, or none per month.	
\$ 17.620	\$ 11.612	\$ 12.972	\$ 15.263	\$ 9.536	\$ 11.723	\$ 10.328	cents. 31.6	cents. 14.6	\$ 27.581	\$ 19.192	
18.000	9.905	10.300	11.600	7.000	7.600	8.977	32.5	14.8	24.000	16.600	1
a8.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	6.00	6.00	.....	33-35	15	16.00-20.00	10.00-14.00	2
a8.60	b10.00	b10.00	b8.00	b8.00	b8.00	b11.43	31-32	14	25.00	18.00	3
8.90	9.00	10.00	5.00	6.00	5.00-6.00	5.00-6.00	28-30	15	12.00-20.00	7.00-12.00	4
11.00-12.25	17.50	19.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	10.00	35	15	40.00	25.00-35.00	5
13.00	9.00	12.00	5.00	6.00	.....	.....	33	15	16.00-25.00	12.00-15.00	6
17.50	10.75-11.75	10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	b10.20	28	15	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00	7
18.500	12.469	11.500	13.500	7.750	9.500	6.940	31.6	15	24.500	17.250	8
19.00	11.25-13.50	10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	.....	34	15	25.00-45.00	18.00-24.00	9
17.00	12.00-16.00	16.00	18.00	8.00	10.00	b8.42	27-32	15	20.00	18.00	10
18.00	11.50	12.00	14.00	8.00	10.00	b6.40	30-32	15	25.00	18.00	11
20.00	12.00	8.00	10.00	7.00	9.00	b6.00	32	15	18.00	12.00	12
16.589	11.000	14.381	16.537	9.972	11.729	11.434	29.1	14.6	21.167	14.188	13
16.75	10.00	b16.00	b16.00	b13.33	b13.33	b12.75	30	15	22.00-27.00	.....	14
16.00	11.00	12.00	18.00	9.00	12.00	b10.00	30-35	15	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00	15
17.00	12.00	13.00	15.00	.....	.....	.....	30	15	25.00	22.00	16
16.00	12.00	b14.67	b16.00	8.00	10.00	b10.00	30	15	14.00	7.00	17
15.00	.....	b17.333	b17.333	.....	b12.00	.....	25-28	.....	18.00	10.00	18
16.00	10.00	.....	10.00	b11.00	b11.00	b14.00	22-28	12	18.00-25.00	12.00-18.00	19
18.50	.....	b15.00	b15.00	b12.00	b12.00	b10.00	.....	15	12.00-18.00	10.00-15.00	20
17.00	11.00	15.00-19.00	17.00-20.00	10.00-12.00	12.00-13.00	15.00	30-40	15	20.00-30.00	14.00-20.00	21
16.75-17.00	.....	14.00	16.00	8.50	11.00	8.50	23-25	15	20.00-25.00	15.00-18.00	22
16.645	11.940	13.930	16.415	10.833	13.521	11.753	27.3	14.3	29.200	20.020	23
16.75-17.00	.....	14.00	16.00	8.50	11.00	8.50	30-35	15	27.00-35.00	20.00-26.00	24
16.50	.....	b20.308	b20.308	.....	b18.461	b16.00	23-25	13-15	20.00	14.00	25
16.50	10.00	14.00	16.00	13.00	14.00	b14.00	23-25	14	20.00-30.00	18.00-23.00	26
16.50	11.00	12.75	13.75	10.00	11.00	10.00	22-25	10	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00	27
16.50	11.00	13.00	14.50	8.00	9.50	6.00	28-30	12.5-15	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	28
16.50	11.00	10.00	12.50	8.00	10.50	b7.724	25	15	15.00-20.00	13.00-15.00	29
15.50	.....	19.00	20.00	15.00	16.00	13.00	31	15	35.00-40.00	22.00-25.00	30
15.50	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	15	25.00-30.00	22.00-25.00	31
15.50	.....	c16.00	c18.00	c15.00	c16.00	c 20.00	27	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	32
15.75	11.50	15.00	15.50	13.00	13.50	.....	28	12	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	33
16.00	11.75	15.00	18.00	16.00	16.00	b10.00	25	15	35.00-40.00	18.00	34
16.00	11.00	18.00	18.00	14.00	14.00	b12.00	26	12.5-13	20.00	16.00	35
16.00	14.00	19.00	20.00	12.50	13.50	b14.50	25	15	24.00-30.00	16.00-20.00	36
16.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	10.00	12.00	.....	28-30	15	40.00	25.00	37
16.00	12.00	12.00	15.00	10.00	12.00	b13.333	28	15	20.00	15.00	38
16.50	11.00	17.00	17.00	16.00	16.00	.....	30	.....	30.00-40.00	17.00-19.00	39
16.50	14.00	15.00	17.00	13.00	13.00	12.00	27	14	25.00-40.00	16.00-25.00	40
17.00	16.50	12.00-13.00	17.00	14.00	14.00	b16.00	30	15	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	41
17.50	14.00	.....	520.00	.....	620.00	69.00-15.00	25	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	42
16.00-17.50	12.00-13.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25-28	15	32.00-50.00	20.00-35.00	43
16.50	10.00	c 15.00	c 16.00	.....	.....	6.00-10.00	23-25	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-15.00	44
18.00	13.00	12.00	15.00	12.00	13.50	.....	30	15	22.00	14.00	45
18.50	12.50	12.00	15.00	9.00	12.00	b6.75	30-35	15	35.00	20.00-25.00	46
18.75	9.50	12.00	13.50	9.00	11.00	.....	25	13.3	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	47
18.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	9.50	10.50	.....	25	15	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	48
22.250	14.250	12.250	13.500	9.500	10.750	.....	30.5	15.0	35.000	24.500	49
20.50	14.50	10.50	12.00	8.00	9.50	10.00	31	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00	50
24.00	14.00	14.00	15.00	11.00	12.00	.....	30	15	25.00-30.00	18.00-20.00	51
24.333	13.063	11.250	12.500	10.833	11.000	10.639	38.1	14.2	35.000	21.875	52
25.00	13.50	f13.50	f15.00	11.50	12.00	12.00	35	15	35.00-50.00	30.00	53
23.00	d12.50	f9.00	f10.00	7.00	8.00	b6.918	35	15	25.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	54
25.00	12.50-15.00	.....	14.00	12.00	12.00	13.00	40	45	30.00-40.00	20.00	55
.....	12.50	.....	.....	12.00	12.00	.....	40-45	12.5	35.00	20.00	56
.....	8.625	.....	.....	.....	12.500	9.750	39.4	15.0	33.750	23.250	57
c	c	c	c	c	c	c	40-45	15	30.00	20.00	58
.....	7.50	.....	.....	8.50	b9.00	6.50	35	15	35.00	25.00	59
.....	8.75-10.50	.....	.....	.....	b16.00	b13.00	40	15	40.00	30.00	60
.....	a8.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	15	30.00	18.00	61
17.750	11.626	.....	.....	9.167	10.900	6.002	40.6	15.0	25.550	20.357	62
.....	7.50-7.75	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	50	.....	20.00	18.00	63
m 17.00	10.00-14.25	.....	.....	9.50	12.75	.....	55	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-25.00	64
.....	9.50-13.00	.....	.....	10.00	12.00	.....	45	15	30.00	20.00	65
.....	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	b7.50	40	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-14.00	66
m18.00-19.00	12.50-13.12	.....	.....	5.00	7.65	.....	50	35-40	29.00	25.00	67
.....	13.00-14.00	.....	.....	8.00	b10.105	b6.176	27	.....	18.00-22.00	.....	68
.....	a8.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	b5.33	35	.....	22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00	69
.....	14.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30.00-40.00	20.00-30.00	70

1. In British Columbia, coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. more per gallon than in bulk. m Hard coal.

**COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE GOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE
AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.**

Commodities.	Quantity	1900*	1905*	1910	1911	1912	1913	Dec., 1914	Dec., 1915	Dec., 1916	Dec., 1917	Dec., 1918	Dec., 1919	Dec., 1920	Nov., 1921	Dec., 1921
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak.....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	47.4	46.6	51.6	62.4	73.4	69.4	71.2	56.2	53.4
Beef, shoulder, roast.....	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	33.4	32.2	33.8	43.4	50.8	45.6	46.0	31.2	29.4
Veal, roast, forequarters.....	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.6	17.5	19.3	24.7	27.5	25.5	28.0	18.9	19.0
Mutton, roast, hindq'r.....	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	20.7	20.8	24.2	30.4	34.2	32.3	33.4	24.6	24.3
Pork, fresh, roast ham.....	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	19.3	19.7	23.7	32.7	36.7	35.7	38.8	28.1	26.5
Pork, salt, mess.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	36.8	36.0	41.2	62.4	69.6	70.6	70.6	53.2	51.8
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	25.5	26.3	30.9	44.6	51.3	51.8	57.0	43.4	40.3
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	36.2	36.2	47.6	65.8	73.8	77.8	70.4	46.0	43.8
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	25.7	30.0	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	45.1	45.4	56.7	60.8	71.3	82.4	88.8	59.4	67.7
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	23.1	34.5	35.4	44.9	50.7	59.7	68.5	73.9	52.0	56.2
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	52.8	52.2	59.4	70.8	82.2	88.8	93.6	80.4	80.4
Butter, dairy, solid.....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	53.0	58.4	58.0	60.0	65.4	84.2	94.8	104.4	132.4	118.6	82.0	84.8
Butter, creamery, prints.....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	34.9	37.4	49.0	51.3	58.1	72.6	65.3	46.8	48.0
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	22.1	24.3	29.9	33.2	34.8	40.9	40.0	34.2	32.7
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	20.3	22.0	28.2	30.3	32.8	37.6	37.9	29.8	29.1
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	55.5	53.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	67.5	6.0	91.5	112.5	118.5	118.5	133.5	109.5	106.5
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	37.0	35.0	54.0	65.0	69.0	67.0	70.0	51.0	49.0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	24.5	23.5	27.0	33.5	40.5	39.5	38.5	29.0	28.5
Rice, good, medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	13.2	12.2	13.6	19.2	25.2	29.0	30.8	19.6	19.0
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	8.6	9.7	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	13.4	16.6	23.8	32.6	32.0	23.0	21.8	17.6	17.2
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	12.2	12.2	13.8	17.5	22.8	26.6	28.2	21.3	22.3
Prunes, medium size.....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.9	12.8	12.7	13.3	16.6	19.4	25.2	26.1	18.2	18.2
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	31.2	30.8	37.2	43.2	49.6	53.2	53.6	39.2	38.0
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.3	11.0	12.0	11.0	14.4	14.2	17.6	20.0	22.6	25.2	25.2	18.6	18.0
Tea, black, medium.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.7	9.7	9.9	12.5	15.6	15.9	15.1	13.6	13.6
Tea, green, medium.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.7	10.0	9.7	11.9	15.1	16.5	16.1	15.0	15.0
Coffee, medium.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.9	9.8	9.9	10.1	11.6	14.3	15.2	13.4	13.5
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	32.7	42.0	64.0	70.7	62.0	86.7	75.3	55.1	52.8
Vinegar, white wine.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ pt.	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8	.9	.9	1.0	.9	1.0
All Foods.....		\$5.48	\$5.96	\$6.95	\$7.14	\$7.34	\$7.34	\$7.96	\$8.13	\$10.11	\$12.24	\$13.65	\$14.73	\$14.84	\$11.08	\$11.00
Starch, laundry.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Coal, anthracite.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	54.1	53.0	63.1	69.8	81.8	83.1	125.9	109.7	110.1
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	37.2	37.0	47.3	55.6	63.6	64.0	92.3	72.6	72.6
Wood, hard.....	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.2	41.5	44.5	60.8	79.8	80.0	87.8	81.7	81.1
Wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.1	30.2	32.2	44.0	57.7	60.0	69.1	61.1	60.0
Coal, oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	23.4	23.0	23.1	25.6	27.8	29.6	40.5	31.6	31.6
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.50	\$1.63	\$1.76	\$1.78	\$1.82	\$1.91	\$1.88	\$1.85	\$2.10	\$2.56	\$3.11	\$3.17	\$4.16	\$3.57	\$3.55
Rent.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ mo.	\$2.37	\$2.89	\$4.05	\$4.05	\$4.60	\$4.75	\$4.39	\$3.97	\$4.09	\$4.45	\$4.83	\$5.54	\$6.62	\$6.91	\$6.90
Grand Totals.....		\$9.37	\$10.60	\$12.79	\$13.00	\$13.79	\$14.02	\$14.26	\$13.98	\$16.33	\$19.30	\$21.64	\$23.49	\$25.87	\$21.60	\$21.49

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

Nova Scotia.....	\$5.61	\$5.83	\$6.82	\$6.78	\$7.17	\$7.29	\$7.76	\$8.24	\$9.98	\$12.36	\$13.92	\$14.77	\$14.63	\$11.23	\$11.27
Prince Edward Island.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	5.80	6.11	6.34	6.90	6.95	8.65	10.81	12.00	12.42	12.79	9.86	10.08
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	7.76	8.11	9.87	12.24	13.58	14.32	14.76	11.24	11.03
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	5.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	7.37	7.76	9.74	11.83	13.07	13.95	14.05	10.59	10.58
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	6.67	7.25	7.20	7.74	8.11	10.27	12.39	13.62	14.75	14.91	10.97	10.83
Manitoba.....	5.35	6.19	7.46	7.41	7.88	7.87	8.25	8.43	9.98	11.67	13.29	15.20	14.20	14.38	10.63
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.08	8.16	8.25	8.80	8.32	10.34	12.02	13.86	15.15	14.52	10.89	11.04
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.08	8.15	8.33	8.47	8.36	10.35	12.25	13.80	15.16	14.56	10.81	10.63
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	8.79	9.03	9.03	8.94	8.65	10.66	12.67	14.54	15.64	15.93	12.23	12.02

*December only.

vember, and \$14.00 in the early part of the year. Soft wood also declined. Rent was lower at Bathurst, N.B., and Thetford Mines, P.Q.

Wholesale Prices

GRAINS AND FODDER.—Wheat, Manitoba Northern No. 1, had risen from \$1.13 per bushel to \$1.18 at Winnipeg at the end of November, but early in December fell to \$1.07, later rising to \$1.13. Barley at Winnipeg was down from 57c. per bushel to 53c. and oats fell from 46c. to 42c. American corn advanced from 66c. per bushel to 70c. Flaxseed fell from \$1.73 per bushel at Winnipeg to \$1.69, but rose later to \$1.77. Rye rose at Toronto from 80c. to 86c. per bushel. Hay was steady but bran and shorts advanced \$5 per ton.

ANIMALS AND MEATS. — Cattle fluctuated slightly at both Winnipeg and Toronto averaging about the same as in November. Dressed beef advanced at Toronto from 10c. per pound to 12c. Hogs were down to \$8.25 per hundred pounds in November at Toronto, but rose to \$10.25 by the end of December. Dressed hogs advanced from 14c. per pound to 15c. Bacon and ham fluctuated but averaged about the same as in November. Lard and salt pork averaged slightly lower. Sheep advanced from \$4.00 per hundred pounds to \$5.00 but fell back to \$4.50. Mutton had fallen to 7c.-10c. per pound but advanced to 10c.-15c. Spring lamb advanced from 18c. per pound to 22c. Fowl advanced from 24c. per pound to 25c. Turkeys rose from 41c. per pound to 55c. but fell the last week to 48c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS. — Butter at Montreal rose from 40c. per pound to 41c.

but fell back the last week to 38c. At Toronto dairy prints dropped from 37c. to 36c. per pound. Eggs had risen to 85c. per dozen at Montreal but fell back to 80c. Storage eggs at Toronto advanced from 50c. per dozen to 52c.

FISH.—Prices for dried fish for export continued low. The price at Porto Rico, however, advanced \$2.00 per cask of 248 pounds, but the fall in the exchange offset the increase in the net returns to the exporter. Lunenburg Bank fish were selling at \$6.50 per quintal. The demand in the West Indies for pickled herring and mackerel continued poor. The demand for the United States markets was also light.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Winter apples were up to \$7.00-\$8.50 per barrel at Toronto. Lemons were lower at \$5 per box and oranges at \$6. Evaporated apples and currants were slightly higher. Potatoes were down to \$1.25-\$1.40 per bag at Toronto in small lots and \$1.00-\$1.10 in car lots at Montreal. Onions were up from \$4.50 per hundred to \$6.00.

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS.—Spring wheat flour advanced 10c. per barrel and winter wheat 25c. and 35c. Sugar fell 25c. per hundred pounds. Baking soda was slightly higher.

TEXTILES.—Woollen goods continued steady. Raw cotton was up to 18c. per pound at New York. Cotton goods averaged slightly higher. Raw silk continued to advance, Japan flatures rising from \$6.60 to \$7.50 per pound. Machine silk advanced \$1 per pound. Jute and hesians continued to decline. Flax fibre, sewing twine, and oil cloth declined.

HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES.—Boots and leather were steady.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR DECEMBER, 1921, NOVEMBER, 1921, DECEMBER, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, AND 1913

(Average price 1890-1899=100.)

		INDEX NUMBERS									
	Number of commodities.	*Dec., 1921	*Nov., 1921	*Dec., 1920	*Dec., 1919	*Dec., 1918	Dec., 1917	Dec., 1916	Dec., 1915	Dec., 1914	Dec., 1913
I.—GRAINS AND FODDERS—											
Grains, Ontario.....	6	162.8	152.8	251.9	354.6	307.0	388.3	276.0	184.2	189.6	142.7
Grains, Western.....	4	155.9	158.6	227.6	333.9	292.8	312.8	241.1	165.0	162.3	116.0
Fodder.....	5	218.1	204.6	301.0	300.5	247.6	221.3	191.3	166.9	178.1	159.1
All.....	15	179.4	171.6	261.1	344.4	283.4	312.5	238.4	173.3	178.5	141.0
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS—											
Cattle and beef.....	6	190.4	180.8	311.4	337.9	354.8	301.2	229.7	203.6	213.3	219.1
Hogs and hog products.....	6	208.4	205.0	314.6	333.9	363.6	338.6	236.1	175.2	154.1	174.4
Sheep and mutton.....	3	178.3	141.0	211.1	226.6	250.5	270.9	220.2	172.1	147.3	150.2
Poultry.....	2	397.0	355.5	481.6	419.2	387.2	325.8	264.2	206.3	158.1	195.1
All.....	17	219.6	202.8	320.8	326.4	343.3	312.0	234.5	188.3	174.2	188.4
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.....											
	9	261.9	243.0	340.0	355.2	293.0	254.7	245.7	189.6	180.1	185.5
IV.—FISH—											
Prepared fish.....	6	183.5	183.5	215.5	227.2	264.9	241.6	180.6	151.8	160.7	151.7
Fresh fish.....	3	210.3	210.3	278.6	272.6	274.9	234.0	178.7	162.0	158.7	168.1
All.....	9	191.4	191.4	236.5	242.4	263.3	239.1	180.0	155.2	160.0	157.2
—OTHER FOODS—											
(a) Fruits and Vegetables—											
Fresh fruits, native.....	11	291.6	161.1	239.0	229.7	239.0	254.0	220.6	169.3	103.5	141.1
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	241.0	249.8	245.3	200.2	180.2	156.3	114.5	100.7	93.7	100.5
Dried fruits.....	4	201.5	194.4	221.5	270.7	248.7	256.0	203.6	163.6	115.9	116.9
Fresh vegetables.....	5	252.1	240.7	249.3	409.5	297.1	334.0	351.6	211.1	135.1	179.0
Canned vegetables.....	3	172.5	172.5	173.4	208.3	244.4	264.6	181.6	108.1	101.2	95.9
All.....	116	224.6	210.0	226.1	286.6	249.6	263.2	230.1	156.6	114.2	130.8
(b) Miscellaneous groceries—											
Breadstuffs.....	10	186.6	183.0	270.3	272.2	264.4	255.1	194.9	140.2	146.5	122.8
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	182.7	182.7	210.1	216.1	193.9	150.2	133.9	121.9	123.5	110.3
Sugar, etc.....	6	182.2	184.0	300.7	327.6	310.5	240.0	181.6	147.5	126.0	107.7
Condiments.....	5	173.3	175.6	212.9	225.9	253.4	197.2	155.3	132.3	118.3	96.4
All.....	25	183.2	181.7	256.3	267.3	262.0	223.1	174.1	137.4	132.2	111.9
VI.—TEXTILES—											
Woolens.....	5	190.6	190.6	306.7	395.8	430.1	369.2	236.7	200.7	151.1	138.6
Cottons.....	4	240.3	236.6	302.2	370.2	357.4	279.3	191.0	141.9	119.1	147.9
Silks.....	3	172.2	160.9	178.0	234.5	145.9	120.6	120.9	96.1	85.2	96.3
Jutes.....	2	283.4	294.5	394.8	643.3	609.5	615.9	381.4	250.9	147.8	243.5
Flax products.....	4	303.1	318.9	493.5	497.1	469.0	388.4	243.3	166.9	126.7	115.5
Oil cloths.....	2	193.8	217.6	266.0	277.8	238.7	173.7	139.8	118.7	101.1	104.7
All.....	20	230.4	234.1	328.6	399.7	379.5	322.9	216.3	163.3	124.6	136.6
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES—											
Hides and tallow.....	4	114.6	114.6	162.5	472.7	338.7	307.9	416.0	207.4	201.2	189.0
Leather.....	4	175.4	175.4	243.6	311.5	265.0	263.1	268.5	174.3	161.8	151.4
Boots and Shoes.....	3	213.2	213.2	301.9	339.7	224.2	232.9	220.3	162.4	158.3	155.7
All.....	11	163.6	163.6	231.8	377.8	280.7	272.1	309.0	183.1	175.6	166.2
VIII.—METALS AND IMPLEMENTS—											
Iron and steel.....	11	185.9	191.1	255.8	223.9	273.6	286.1	180.9	120.2	99.9	101.4
Other metals.....	12	151.2	145.7	171.4	208.1	244.9	243.1	233.4	230.2	124.8	128.4
Implements.....	10	245.0	245.0	273.2	245.3	226.4	197.8	151.5	114.8	108.2	106.9
All.....	33	191.2	190.9	230.4	224.7	254.1	243.7	191.1	153.6	111.9	113.3
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING—											
Fuel.....	10	252.0	252.0	352.5	249.2	258.2	235.3	211.6	129.9	120.3	129.2
Lighting.....	10	245.4	245.4	265.3	245.3	236.8	114.2	91.0	94.7	92.4	92.2
All.....	10	249.3	249.3	317.6	247.6	249.6	186.9	163.4	115.6	109.1	114.4
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS—											
Lumber.....	14	326.9	326.9	457.0	406.9	279.9	236.0	185.1	174.5	179.5	183.8
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	225.4	225.4	266.8	230.2	237.0	209.6	181.5	123.9	108.6	112.1
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	290.1	291.3	382.7	425.3	341.0	268.9	222.6	169.7	142.9	140.1
All.....	48	273.9	274.2	356.5	338.7	279.8	234.6	194.6	152.0	139.1	141.1
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHING—											
Furniture.....	6	245.9	245.9	451.3	449.2	311.8	205.9	171.5	145.9	146.1	147.2
Crockery and glassware.....	4	503.2	503.2	512.0	404.9	367.7	230.0	208.4	170.3	144.1	130.9
Table cutlery.....	2	156.3	156.3	164.1	163.4	155.1	150.7	132.2	87.3	78.1	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	277.6	277.6	286.5	253.1	272.3	223.6	155.4	129.3	123.4	124.6
All.....	16	307.0	307.0	390.2	352.8	296.3	222.0	171.8	140.5	131.1	128.1
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.....											
	16	183.6	187.5	228.1	214.4	276.8	279.5	238.5	228.1	134.1	111.5
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—											
Raw furs.....	4	661.0	635.6	384.6	1803.3	742.3	465.3	351.0	279.1	96.1	236.6
Liquors and tobaccos.....	6	265.6	267.4	299.0	318.2	218.1	203.7	169.1	134.0	138.1	134.6
Sundries.....	7	172.4	172.6	210.3	210.4	219.1	199.8	154.8	123.5	111.1	110.7
All.....	17	321.0	314.9	277.5	576.7	341.8	263.6	198.8	163.8	117.7	148.8
All commodities.....	262†	230.7	227.3	290.5	322.7	288.1	257.1	207.4	162.1	137.6	137.1

*Preliminary figures.

†Nine commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc.

One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.

‡Number of commodities varies from month to month.

METALS AND IMPLEMENTS. — Black sheets and tin plates were down. Brass, copper, and lead were slightly firmer. Quicksilver, zinc, solder, and tin were slightly higher. Silver continued to decline.

FUEL AND LIGHTING.—Coal, coke, gas-oil, and coal oil were steady.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Lumber was steady. Copper wire advanced slightly. Linseed oil and turpentine were lower.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS. — No changes were reported.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. — Alum and brimstone were slightly higher but bleaching powder, caustic soda, and soda ash were slightly lower.

MISCELLANEOUS.—In raw furs, muskrat skins, raccoon, and skunk were slightly higher. Malt declined from \$1.15 per bushel to \$1.10 at Toronto. Rubber was down to 21c. per pound.

PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada.

The index numbers of retail prices which are listed are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale price index numbers are named in all cases.

Canada

The wholesale index number of the Bank of Commerce for articles chiefly exported showed a fall in November of 6.01 points, or about 4 per cent, from the October level. This decline was chiefly due to the continued downward movement in the prices of wheat and other cereals. The index number for imports, however, showed a rise of about 1 per cent for the same period.

The Bank's December figure for prices of exports showed only a fractional decrease. The index number for prices of imports fell in December to about the same extent as it had risen in the previous month and stood at a figure very close to the October level. The combined number for exports and imports was 145.76 in the middle of December, as against 147.19 in November, average prices for the period 1909-1913 being taken as 100.

United Kingdom

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The Board of Trade index number of average prices for November (taking prices for 1913 as 100) was 176.4, as compared with 184.4 for October, a decline of 4.3 per cent. All groups were lower than in October except that comprising foods other than cereals, meat and fish. For industrial materials a fall of 5.0 per cent was shown, the iron and steel group being down by 6.6 per cent, and the cotton group by 11.5 per cent. The decline in cotton, however, followed an increase of 5.6 per cent which the October prices had shown over those for September. The figures for November showed all groups less than twice the pre-war level. The cotton group was nearest to this mark, showing an increase of 98.9 per cent on the average prices for 1913.

The *Economist* index number for the end of November showed a decline of about 2.8 per cent from the October level. Each of the five groups contributed to the downward movement, but the most pronounced decrease occurred in textiles. The rise in silk prices continued, but wool quotations, after their temporary advance in October, subsided to the figure in force at the end of September. Cotton prices also showed a decline. There were further cuts in

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

Country	CANADA		UNITED KINGDOM	FRANCE*		BELGIUM	HOLLAND	DENMARK	NORWAY	SWEDEN	FINLAND	GERMANY
	29 foods 60 cities		21 foods 600 towns	13 articles Chief cities	13 articles Paris	56 articles Brussels	29 articles 6 towns	Cost of living	Foods	21 articles 44 towns	Cost of living	Cost of living (g) 39 cities
Base period	(a)	July 1914	July 1914	1910	1910	April 1914	1893	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	(h) 1913-14
1910.....	\$ 6.95	94	96.3 (d)	1000	1000	(f)	113	(c)				
1913.....	7.33	99	101.6 (d)				114					
1914.....	7.73	105					116					
1914-January.....	7.42	100	100	1004	1075			100	100	100	100	
1915-January.....	7.97	107	113	1105 (e)	1295		128					
1915-July.....	7.80	105	132.5	1235 (e)	1288		148	116				
1916-January.....	8.23	112	145	1136 (e)	1439		153		143			
1916-July.....	8.46	114	161	1420 (e)	1387		170	136	160			
1917-January.....	10.27	138	187	1547 (e)	1491		186			160		
1917-July.....	11.62	157	204	1845 (e)	1971		212	155	261	177		
1918-January.....	12.42	167	206	2120 (e)	2056					221		
1918-July.....	13.00	175	210	2446 (e)	2210			182	279	268		
1919-January.....	13.78	186	230	2794 (e)	2665	639		190	279	339		
1919-July.....	13.77	186	209	2897 (e)	2811	354			289	310		
1920-January.....	15.30	206	236	3204 (e)	3119	410	258	242	295	298	819.4	
1920-July.....	16.84	227	258	3898 (e)	4006	479	275	262	319	297	911.0	842
1920-October.....	15.83	213	270	4519 (e)	4517	505	270		340	306	1063.0	827
1921-January.....	14.48	195	278	4303 (e)	4404	477	236	264	334	283	1065.4	924
1921-February.....	14.08	190	263		4109	457	214		308	262	1012.7	901
1921-March.....	13.23	178	249		3854	429	207		299	253	1027.1	901
1921-April.....	12.68	171	238	3642 (e)	3522	417	202		300	248	1007.5	894
1921-May.....	12.25	165	232		3411	404	196		292	237	1012.4	880
1921-June.....	11.16	150	218		3354	405	192		290	234	1050.5	896
1921-July.....	10.98	142	220	3516 (e)	3292	393	192	237	292	232	1139.0	963
1921-August.....	11.41	154	226		3403	403	193		297	234	1174.9	1045
1921-September.....	11.82	159	225		3537	406	199		290	228	1204.6	1062
1921-October.....	11.48	155	210	3499 (e)	3558	411			288	218	1208.3	1146
1921-November.....	11.08	149	200		3504				281			
1921-December.....	11.00	148	195		3474							

Country	SWITZERLAND (i)	ITALY (k)	SPAIN		SOUTH* AFRICA	INDIA	AUS-TRALIA*	NEW ZEALAND*	MEX-ICO	UNITED STATES	
	49 articles 23 towns	Cost of (l) living Rome	12 articles living Capitals	12 articles Towns	18 foods 9 towns	Cost of living Bombay	Food and groceries, 46 commodities 30 towns	59 foods 25 towns	Federal District	43 foods 51 cities (s)	Cost of living Massachusetts (t) (f)
Base period	June 1914	1st semester 1914	1909-14	1909-14	1910	July 1914	1911 (g)	1909-14 (r)	1910	1913	1913
1910.....					1000			991 (r)	100	93	
1913.....					1147			1037 (r)		100	100
1914-January.....					1131 (p)			1099		104	101.8
1914-July.....	100 (j)		106.9 (n)	106 (n)		100		1164		102	102.1
1915-January.....	107 (j)		107.7 (o)	110.8 (o)	1214 (p)			1240		103	102.9
1915-July.....	119 (j)		113.8 (n)	117.1 (n)				1522		100	101.7
1916-January.....	126 (j)	108.63 (m)	117.6 (o)	118.4 (o)	1312 (p)			1504		107	105.1
1916-July.....	140 (j)		120.3 (n)	123.4 (n)				1516		111	109.9
1917-January.....	149 (j)	122.21 (m)	123.6 (o)	125.6 (o)	1446 (p)			1453		128	119.6
1917-July.....	180 (j)		136.1 (n)	139.3 (n)				1470		146	129.3
1918-January.....	197 (j)	162.74 (m)	145.4 (o)	149.3 (o)	1511 (p)			1505		160	144.6
1918-July.....	229 (j)		161.8 (n)	172.8 (n)				1491	162.62	167	155.1
1919-January.....	252 (j)	238.15 (m)	167.7 (o)	178.5 (o)	1535			1553	190.78	185	167.5
1919-July.....	261 (j)		180 (n)	190.9 (n)	1574			1539	179.03	201	171.5
1920-January.....	244 (c)	245.67 (m)	192.3 (o)	208.1 (o)	2063 (e)			1688	215.85	201	192.0
1920-July.....	246 (c)		202.6 (n)	220.3 (n)	2204 (e)	189		1791	229.37	219	202.6
1920-October.....	262 (c)				2180 (e)	193		1899	227.76	198	194.9
1921-January.....	243 (c)	374.08	175.5 (o)	185.5 (o)	1904 (e)	169		1906	215.38	172	179.6
1921-February.....	237 (c)	379.05				162	2145	1873	193.77	158	175.6
1921-March.....	234 (c)	384.46				160	2103	1810	195.23	156	166.4
1921-April.....	231 (c)	410.94				173		1804	193.72	152	164.5
1921-May.....	212 (c)	395.84				177	1957	1791	192.37	145	161.4
1921-June.....	210 (c)	389.96				180	1917	1772	191.70	144	159.4
1921-July.....	214 (c)	387.28			1556 (e)	185		1752	186.35	148	160.8
1921-August.....	209 (c)	391.05				183	1841	1740	184.48	155	161.4
1921-September.....	206 (c)					182	1796	1720	180.54	153	160.0
1921-October.....	200 (c)									153	159.7
1921-November.....	198 (c)									152	159.2
1921-December.....	192 (c)										159.6

* For France, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand base is taken as 1000 instead of 100.

(a) Cost of food budget. (b) 15th of month up to end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. (c) Beginning of month.

(d) Calculated from annual index number. (e) Quarter beginning in specified month. (f) 15th of month. (g) Foods, fuel and lighting, and rent. (h) Average of Oct., 1913, Jan., Apr. and July, 1914. (i) Issued by Union of Swiss Co-operative stores. (j) Beginning of previous month. (k) Municipal Labour office, Rome. (l) Food, clothing, rent, heating, lighting and sundries. (m) End of previous month. (n) Average for April-September. (o) Average for October-March. (p) Average for year. (q) Base is average of 6 capital towns. (r) Four chief cities. (s) U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics. From January, 1913, up to and including December, 1920, only 22 articles of food included. (t) Massachusetts Special Commission on Necessaries of Life.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country	CANADA				UNITED KINGDOM				FRANCE	ITALY	HOLLAND
Authority	Labour Dept.	Michell	Bank of Commerce		Board of Trade (new)	Economist	Statist	Times	Statistique Générale	Bachi (d)	Central Bureau of Statistics
No. of commodities	271c	40	(e) 24 exports	(e) 24 imports	150	44	45	40	45	76	53
Base period.....	1890-1899	1900-1909	1909-1913	1909-1913	1913	1901-1905	1867-1877	1913	1901-1910	*1913	1901-1910
1890.....	110.3					102.2	72				
1895.....	95.6					87.6	62				
1900.....	108.2					110.5	75				
1905.....	113.8					103.3	72		98.3		
1910.....	124.2		97.02	100.38		113.3	78		108.1		
1913.....	135.5		102.77	107.81	100	122.3	85	100	115.6	100	114
1914-January.....	136.5	120.9	103.96	99.05		119.2	83.5		115.4	102	
July.....	134.6	120.0	105.86	97.18		115.9	82.4			92	120a
1915-January.....	138.9		109.90	101.29		136.5	96.4		143.9	105	
July.....	150.2		115.41	114.77		149.1	106.4		163.7	131	165a
1916-January.....	172.1		123.75	128.07		174.5	123.6			184	
July.....	180.9		131.52	141.26		191.1	130.5		210.6	193	253a
1917-January.....	212.7		162.40	166.07		225.1	159.3		249.2	230	
July.....	248.7		187.26	210.52		254.4	176.9		309.8	304	326a
1918-January.....	258.1	225.7	199.13	202.98		262.9	186.2		361.6	363	
July.....	284.0	248.3	207.16	221.14		278.5	193.1		389.9	429	447a
1919-January.....	286.5	231.3	188.91	217.54		265.9	190.7		401.8	326	
July.....	294.0	250.8	222.14	221.08		293.2	206.4		456.6	362	339a
1920-January.....	338.4	280.8	239.98	233.23	303.0	353.1	245.3	330.4	562.7	507	327
July.....	346.8	292.9	270.12	271.96	323.8	358.0	254.6	332.8	572.9	604	337
October.....	317.6	242.1	230.92	240.61	308.5	326.1	239.9	305.5	581.5	659	321
1921-January.....	281.3	212.6	199.02	189.69	251.0	255.3	197.2	228.9	470.0	642	243
February.....	270.1	197.8	188.37	173.73	229.9	235.3	183.0	211.1	436.3	613	225
March.....	263.1	190.0	179.27	170.07	215.1	231.7	177.2	203.4	416.9	604	214
April.....	253.7	186.4	175.12	161.75	208.7	224.0	169.8	198.2	401.3	584	201
May.....	247.3	176.8	165.82	157.33	204.7	223.2	162.2	193.3	380.8	547	207
June.....	242.6	169.8	160.23	151.75	201.6	218.6	155.8	186.7	375.7	509	208
July.....	238.6	167.0	158.47	150.25	198.2	218.1	158.2	186.5	381.6	520	201
August.....	236.4	165.4	163.51	147.98	193.9	219.0	155.5	183.8	383.0	542	205
September.....	232.7	164.4	159.26	147.92	191.0	223.8	149.4	180.8	397.7	580	205
October.....	229.2	161.5	150.06	148.81	184.4	208.5	138.4	171.5	383.0	599	
November.....	227.3	160.0	144.05	150.34	176.4	202.6	136.7	167.5	385.8	595	
December.....	230.7		143.43	148.10		198.0			376.0		

Country	SWEDEN	SOUTH AFRICA	EGYPT	NEW ZEALAND	AUSTRALIA	INDIA	JAPAN	UNITED STATES			
Authority	Statistical Office	Census & Statistics Office	Dept. Statistics	Government Statistician	Commonwealth Statistician	Dept. of Statistics	Bank of Japan	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Federal Reserve Board	Bradstreet	Dun
No. of commodities	47	188	24	.....	92	75	56	323	90	96	200
Base period.....	1913	1910	.....	1909-1913	1911	July, 1914	Oct., 1900	1913	1913	.....	.....
1890.....					1053			83.5			\$ 90.876
1895.....					760			69.2			81.251
1900.....					894			81.7		\$ 6.4346	93.355
1905.....					910			85.7		7.8839	99.315
1910.....				984	1003			97.3		8.0987	121.301
1913.....	100			1051	1088		132.2	100	100	9.2076	118.576
1914-January.....		1090a		10456	10856			100		8.8857	124.528
July.....	116. a			10735	11855	100	126.3a	100		8.6566	119.708
1915-January.....				13235	13876			99		9.1431	124.168
July.....	145a		102a	14036	18225	112	127.8a	101		9.8588	124.958
1916-January.....		1379a		14506	15026			110		10.9163	137.666
July.....	185a		124a	15936	15056	125	154.9a	120		11.5294	175.142
1917-January.....		1583a		16846	15256			151		13.7277	169.562
July.....	244a		168a	18946	17156	142	196.4a	187		16.0680	211.950
1918-January.....		1723a		1677	18876			185		17.9366	222.175
July.....	339a		207a	1808	19546	178	259.0	198		19.1849	232.575
1919-January.....		1854a		1888	1959		283.2	203	195	18.5348	230.146
July.....	320		225a	1788	2008	200	326.8	219	211	18.8964	227.973
1920-January.....		2512a	318	1999	2311	218	398.0	248	242	20.3638	247.394
July.....	363		283	2264	2671	209	316.6	262	250	19.3528	260.414
October.....	346		300	2291	2450	206	298.5	225	208	16.9094	237.341
1921-January.....	267		214	2233	2233	178	265.8	178	163	12.6631	198.600
February.....	250		196	2163	2190	174	258.0	167	154	12.3689	185.822
March.....	237		182	2146	2008	175	252.5	162	150	11.8650	181.921
April.....	229	1862	181	2108	1947	183	251.1	154	143	11.3749	174.404
May.....	218		179	2079	1898	184	252.4	151	142	10.8208	166.658
June.....	218		166	2065	1845	178	253.9	148	139	10.6169	165.995
July.....	211	1688		2065	1813	183	259.8	148	141	10.7284	159.833
August.....	198			2029	1827	184	263.5	152	143	11.0576	163.677
September.....	182				1827		273.5	152	143	11.0868	162.619
October.....								150	141	11.1879	161.839
November.....										11.3514	163.665
December.....										11.3127	164.531

a. Average for year. b. Quarter beginning in specified month. c. 230 commodities, 1890-1909; 272, 1910-1914; 271, 1915-1921.
d. New index number for 1920 and 1921 is joined to old index number (38 commodities) and all converted to base 1913=100. (e) The com-
modities comprised in these two new index numbers are, in the one case articles chiefly exported, in the other case articles chiefly imported.

iron and steel prices. Coal prices were again a little lower.

The *Economist* number for the end of December showed a further decline of about 2.3 per cent from the November figure. While all groups again took part in the downward movement, the sharpest loss was in "other food products," which includes tea, sugar, etc., while the fall in cereals and meats was next in importance. A comparison of the number at the end of December with former levels shows a decline of nearly 48 per cent from the highest point at the end of March, 1920, a decline of over 26 per cent since December, 1920, and an increase of nearly 70 per cent as compared with July, 1914.

COST OF LIVING.

At the beginning of December, the official index number of retail prices of foods comprised in the food budget was about 95 per cent above the level of July, 1914. As compared with the previous month there was a decline of about 2½ per cent, mainly due to further reductions in the prices of meat, bread and flour, and from the highest point, at November 1, 1920, the decline was about 33 per cent.

The index number for all items of cost of living at December 1 was about 99 per cent above the level of July, 1914. This showed a decrease of nearly 2 per cent during the month of November, and of about 28 per cent from the highest point at November 1, 1920.

At the beginning of January the cost of the food budget showed a further decline, and stood at about 85 per cent above figure for July, 1914.

France

A comparison of the official index number of wholesale prices for the month of November with the average for 1913 shows an increase of about 234 per cent in the number representing prices of all commodities, and approximately the fol-

lowing increases for the various groups: animal foods, 242 per cent; vegetable foods, 206 per cent; sugar, coffee, cocoa, 224 per cent; minerals and metals, 177 per cent; textiles, 288 per cent; sundries, 262 per cent. The three food groups combined show an increase of about 226 per cent, and the three industrial groups about 241 per cent.

Germany

The index number of wholesale prices calculated by the *Frankfurter Zeitung* showed decreasing prices during the early part of 1921, the decline from January to June amounting to about 13.5 per cent, but with the rapidly falling value of the mark on the foreign exchanges, the number commenced to rise in the latter month, and from June to December advanced no less than 137 per cent.

The index number of wholesale prices issued by the Federal Statistical Office shows an even larger increase for a somewhat smaller period, the advance from the June average to November 15 being shown as almost 150 per cent. As an example of the change in prices of imported articles during one of the later months, the official publication *Wirtschaft und Statistik* reports that from the average for October to November 15, while the exchange value of the United States dollar rose 73.8 per cent, the price of lard advanced 73.3 per cent; pepper, 77.4 per cent; cocoa, 113.6 per cent; wool, 82.7 to 107.8 per cent; cotton, 62.8 per cent; raw jute, 52.9 per cent; aluminum, 82.8 per cent; refined nickel, 76.5 per cent. During the same period of approximately one month, articles largely of native produce advanced in somewhat lesser degree: the price of rye increased 47.7 per cent; wheat, 51.7 per cent; barley, 37.7 per cent; oats, 42.6 per cent; potatoes, 34.7 per cent; butter, 26.5 per cent. Various kinds of iron products increased in price between 35 and 40 per cent. The increase for the month in the general index number was 38.5 per cent.

During the period from June to October the official index number of retail food prices for the whole of Germany increased about 30 per cent. The increase in the cost of living including food, fuel and lighting and rent, is shown as only about 22 per cent for the same period, owing to the stabilizing influence of rent under restriction.

Poland

The index number of retail food prices at Warsaw for September, 1921, showed an increase to about 607 times the level of July, 1914. The number had more than doubled since the commencement of 1921. The increase from the pre-war level reflects the depreciation of the value of the Polish mark almost to the vanishing point.

South Africa

The *Quarterly Abstract of Union Statistics* for October, 1921, gives the general index number of wholesale prices for July as 1688, the average for 1910 being taken as 1000. The fall from the April figure was over 9 per cent leaving the July level of prices about 55 per cent above the average for 1914. Of the various groups comprised in the index number, that of jute, leather, hides and skins was nearest to the 1914 level, showing an increase of only 9 per cent. Meat was next with an increase of about 16 per cent; chemicals showed about 22 per cent increase; grains and meal about 27 per cent; dairy produce about 45 per cent. Fuel and light, building materials and metals underwent increases of about 81 per cent, 82 per cent and 88 per cent respectively from the 1914 level. The largest increases were in "soft goods" with about 164 per cent, and the miscellaneous group, in which the advance was about 168 per cent.

On the whole, for the period from 1914 to October, 1920, goods produced in South Africa showed an increase of only about 33 per cent, while imported goods advanced about 108 per cent in price.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The preliminary index number calculated by the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States, taking the average for 1913 as 100, was 149 for the month of November, 1921. This was a decline of one point or two-thirds of one per cent from the previous month, and of about 45 per cent from the highest point in May, 1920. The largest decreases during the month took place among farm products, particularly cotton, wheat, rye, cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry. Clothing and metals also were cheaper than in the month before. In the groups of fuel and building materials prices averaged higher than in October.

Gibson's average index number of food prices for December was 63.2, a rise of about 2 per cent from the previous month. The decline from the highest point reached in May, 1920, was about 59 per cent, and the figure for December, 1921, was only about 7 per cent above that for July, 1914.

The *Annalist* index number of food prices for December 17, was 164.246, an advance of over 2 per cent from the figure for November 12. The figures for the intermediate weeks showed a decline in the latter part of November followed by a rise in the first part of December. The number for December 17 was about 20 per cent below the level of December, 1920, about 49 per cent below the highest point in April, 1920, and about 16 per cent above the level of August 1, 1914.

Bradstreet's general index number for January 1, was \$11.3725, a gain of about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent from that of December 1. This gain slightly more than offset the decline of November. The number at January 1 was about 10 per cent below that of January 1, 1921, 45.5 per cent below the highest point at February 1, 1920, and 30.5 per cent above the level of August 1, 1914.

Dun's general index number for January 1 was \$164.444, a very slight de-

crease from the December figure. The January number shows a decline of 17.2 per cent from January 1, 1920, a decline of 37.6 per cent from the high point of May 1, 1920, and an increase of 37.4 per cent as compared with July, 1914.

COST OF LIVING.

The index number of retail food prices for the United States, issued by the Bureau of Labour Statistics, showed a decline of one per cent from October 15 to November 15. Of the 43 articles of food comprised in this index, 29 decreased in price, the chief decrease being in pork chops, 11 per cent; potatoes, 9 per cent; oranges, 7 per cent; round steak, 6 per cent; flour, 6 per cent; sirloin steak, 5 per cent; ham, 5 per cent. Nine articles increased in price, the chief increases being in strictly fresh eggs, 18 per cent; onions, 15 per cent; storage eggs, 5 per cent; leg of lamb, 2 per cent.

At November 15, this index number was about 21 per cent below the level of November, 1920, about 31 per cent below the highest point in June and July, 1920, about 52 per cent above the aver-

age for 1913, and about 49 per cent above the figure for July, 1914.

The index number of cost of living in the United States, issued by the National Industrial Conference Board, stood at 163 for November, prices at the beginning of the war being taken as 100. The index numbers for the different groups, also expressed as percentages of prices at the beginning of the war, were as follows: Food, 152; Shelter, 169; Clothing, 161; Fuel and Light, 179; Sundries, 178.

Index numbers covering all items of cost of living in five cities for the month of December have been issued by the Bureau of Labour Statistics. The percentage decreases from last September are shown as follows: Chicago, 1.7; Detroit, 3.0; New York, .09; Philadelphia, 1.0; Washington, 1.9.

The cost of living index number for Massachusetts for the month of December was 159.6, the average for 1913 being taken as 100. The group index numbers which made up the December average were as follows: food, 139.4; clothing, 186.1; shelter, 161.0; fuel, etc., 180.5; sundries, 178.0.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

THE three legal decisions summarized below relate respectively to an application for an injunction to restrain a coal mining company from reducing wages, to a case of employer's liability in Saskatchewan, and to an action brought under the Fatal Accidents Act of Saskatchewan. On pages 59-70 in this issue are to be found three other important legal decisions which have recently been given. One of these relates to an injunc-

tion against picketing arising out of a strike of ladies' garment workers in Montreal, another relates to a judgment with regard to picketing delivered by the Supreme Court of the United States, and the third relates to the validity of an injunction against the United Mine Workers of America in the United States, and certain coal mine operators with reference to the "check-off" system and to activities of union officials in non-union districts.

Employers enjoined from reducing wages pending action of Conciliation Board, but injunction suspended on appeal

An agreement between District 26 of the United Mine Workers of America and the Dominion Coal Company, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company and the Acadia Coal Company, members of the British Empire Steel Corporation, having expired on November 30, without the execution of a new agreement to take its place, the old agreement was extended for one month. In December, the companies announced their intention to put into effect a wage cut on January 1. The miners then applied for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and the application for a Board was granted. They also sought an injunction against the companies to restrain them from putting into effect the wage reductions, claiming that to do so before the Board had made a finding was a breach of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

The decision of the Court was in part as follows: "The defendants are about to effect a reduction of the wages payable to their employees after an inadequate notice and without the sanction of a board of conciliation which Chapter 20 of the Acts of 1907 makes a condition precedent to the change coming into effect. I think the number of persons to be affected by the change has much to do with the propriety or otherwise of granting the remedy. I am told that there

may be thousands. It seems to me more convenient that the defendants should be required to stay their hand until the matter has been dealt with by a board of conciliation, than that a change should be made of which it is possible that such board might not approve. The provisions of the statute of 1907 seem so clear and to prohibit the changes on such distinct terms that I think it both just and convenient that the injunction should be issued. It has not been made clear to me that the right to the injunction has been established as respects the companies other than the Dominion Coal Company, but I assume the intention to reduce the wage is common to them all." The request for an injunction was therefore granted.

The employers appealed against the injunction, and on January 10 it was suspended by the Nova Scotia Court of Appeals on the ground that as the coal companies and miners had agreed that the old agreement should expire on December 31, 1921, and as no new agreement had been made, there were no existing rates of wages after the end of the year about which there could be a dispute, as none had been fixed.

(Nova Scotia — *United Mine Workers of America, District 26 vs. Dominion Coal Company, et al.*)

Employer liable for accident due to negligence of man working under injured employee

After a locomotive which had been in a railway shop where its boiler was cleaned out had been made ready to take out a train and had a pressure of steam of about 150 pounds, it was noticed that a plug in the cab was leaking. The locomotive foreman asked a foreman boilermaker under him to examine the engine with him. When the two men applied a wrench to the leaking plug, it blew out and the locomotive foreman was killed and the other man

severely injured by the escaping steam. The injured boilermaker brought an action for damages against the company on the grounds: (1) that the defendant's servants failed to screw the plug properly into its socket; (2) that a defective plug was provided that would not properly screw into its socket. No evidence was submitted to show that the plug was defective, but the plaintiff's evidence was that the plug must have been put in cross-threaded

after the boiler had been cleaned, as otherwise the accident would not have occurred. The man who inserted the plug was in the plaintiff's department, working under him. The company claimed that it could not be guilty of negligence as against the plaintiff as there was no breach of duty so far as the plaintiff was concerned. Its claim was based on the fact that the negligence was in the department of the plaintiff and it was the plaintiff's duty to see that the men in his department did their work properly.

The case came before a jury in the Court of King's Bench of Saskatchewan. The jury found that the defendant company had been negligent in putting in plugs cross-threaded or im-

proper and that the plaintiff had not been guilty of contributory negligence and had not voluntarily accepted the risk attendant on the removal of the plug. The defendant company then moved for judgment notwithstanding the jury's findings. The Court held that the company could not escape liability for the negligence of the workman who caused the accident as this would put the plaintiff in the position of taking a risk of the negligence of all the men under him. It was a question for the jury as to whether there was negligence on the part of the plaintiff and their finding must prevail.

The plaintiff was therefore given judgment for \$15,529.80 and costs.

(Saskatchewan — *Marshall vs. Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.*)

New trial ordered when jury's finding is ambiguous

A second legal action arose out of the accident due to the boiler explosion described above. The widow of the locomotive foreman who was killed by this explosion brought an action against the company as administratrix of her husband's estate, under the Fatal Accidents Act. The case was heard before a jury in the Court of King's Bench of Saskatchewan. The jury found in answer to questions that the death of the victim was caused by the negligence of the defendant company which negligence consisted in "Having an improperly placed or defective plug in arch tube of boiler", and that the victim was not guilty of any contributory negligence, and did not voluntarily accept the risk attendant

on moving the plug with a wrench. Damages were assessed by the jury in favour of the widow and two children.

In the opinion of the Court the jury left the question in doubt and ambiguity since if the jury based their findings on a defective plug, there was no evidence whatever of that and the defendant company would be entitled to have such a verdict set aside, but if the negligence consisted in the plug being placed improperly or cross-threaded, the plaintiff would then be entitled to judgment. The Court therefore declared that there should be a new trial.

(Saskatchewan — *Steeves vs. Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.*)

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DEPUTY MINISTER—F. A. ACLAND.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

The month in brief

In addition to the regular monthly and quarterly articles respecting employment, prices, industrial disputes, strikes, wage agreements, etc., this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contains many articles of special industrial interest. Mention might be made of a summary of the labour legislation enacted or amended by the Dominion and Provincial parliaments during the year 1921; also of two important judgments delivered in Nova Scotia courts arising out of an application for an injunction to restrain certain coal companies from reducing wages pending action of a conciliation board. This issue also contains the text of a Dominion Order-in-Council respecting unemployment relief.

At the beginning of January the percentage of unemployment reported by trade unions stood at 15.1 as compared with percentages of 11.1 at the beginning of December, and with 13.1 at the beginning of January, 1921. Considerable short time continued to be indicated by the unions making returns. According to reports received from some 5,800 firms, there was considerable fluctuation in the volume of employment afforded, but on the whole the movement was decidedly unfavourable. There continued to be a great deal

less activity than was reported by the firms making returns for January of last year.

The average cost of the weekly family budget of 29 staple foods in some 60 cities was \$11.03 for January as compared with \$11.00 for December; \$14.48 for January, 1921; \$15.30 for January, 1920; and \$7.73 for January, 1914. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of food the figures averaged \$21.52 for January; \$21.49 for December; \$25.30 for January, 1921; \$24.15 for January, 1920; and \$14.49 for January, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number fell back from the slight rise noted in December, standing at 227.7 for January as compared with 230.7 for December and 227.3 for November; 281.3 for January, 1921; 336.4 for January, 1920; and 136.5 for January, 1914.

The time loss due to industrial disputes during January was greater than during either December or January, 1921. There were in existence during the month 23 strikes, involving about 3,357 workpeople with a time loss of about 76,070 working days. Six of the strikes commenced during January. Two of the strikes commencing in January were later reported terminated, leaving 21 strikes involving about 3,199 workpeople on record at the end of the month.

**Proceedings
under the
Industrial
Disputes
Investigation
Act**

During the month of January the Department received reports from two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) the Hull Electric Company and certain of its employees, being members of Division No. 591, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, and (2) the Dominion Coal Company, Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, and Acadia Coal Company, the leading coal mining companies of Nova Scotia, and certain of their employees respectively, being members of District No. 26, United Mine Workers of America.

One application was received for the establishment of a Board. There was also received a copy of the agreement reached as a result of renewed negotiations between the various railways, members of the Railway Association of Canada, and certain of their employees, pursuant to the recommendations of the interim report rendered in October last by the Board established to deal with this dispute.

Jottings

Announcements have been made of forthcoming conventions of the following International Unions: The Order of Sleeping Car Conductors will meet at Chicago, Ill., on March 13 to 18. The Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labour will meet at Chicago on April 10.

It is understood that an inter-provincial conference may be held shortly to discuss plans for the better co-ordination of the work of the minimum wage boards that have been established in various provinces of the Dominion.

At the opening of the first session of the fifth Legislature of Alberta, on February 2, it was announced that legislation would be introduced to create a Bureau of Labour, in order that problems concerning wage-earners through-

out the Province might receive proper consideration.

The administration of the Alberta Government Employment Bureau Act of 1919, is by an order contained in the *Alberta Gazette*, January 31, 1922, transferred from the Department of the Provincial Treasurer to the Department of Public Works.

The premier of Alberta, in reply to a protest by the Calgary Trades and Labour Council in January against the employment by a Mackenzie River firm of Chinese workers to clean their fish, states that he has ascertained that the company cannot get white men to do this work. He suggests that the Trades and Labour Council ascertain what wages would be paid to white workers, if these were available.

In view of the fact that Labour is represented on the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, in the person of the vice-president, Mr. J. H. Halford, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association have requested Premier Drury to appoint to the Board a representative of the Association.

At the request of the Provincial Association of Retail Merchants of Alberta, the Minister of Public Works of that province recently drafted a model "early-closing" by-law which it was suggested might be adopted by Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, in order to secure uniformity of practice in these four chief cities of the province. The suggested by-laws would close all shops at 1 p.m. on Wednesdays, and at 6 p.m. on all other week days.

An Association of Builders' Exchanges was recently formed for the Province of Quebec, the local associations at Montreal, Quebec and Sherbrooke having associated together in order to extend their organization over the Province. The new association is making representations to the Provincial Government on the disability now carried

by builders in the Province of Quebec in being held liable for a period of 20 years for the safety of buildings constructed by them; also on the subject of workmen's compensation and the necessity for calling for tenders for provincial work.

According to reports received by the Ontario Department of Mines there occurred during 1921 at all the mines, metallurgical works, quarries, clay pits, and sand and gravel pits, 1,286 accidents, of which 24 were fatal. Four fatal accidents at the quarries were due to the carelessness or ignorance in the handling of explosives. Of three fatal accidents at the gravel pits, two were due to undermining and the third to material falling from a face which was 16 feet in height. It is suggested that these accidents would have been prevented by a knowledge of explosives and a strict observance of the Mining Amendment Act.

The Employers' Association of Manitoba has recently requested Premier Norris to advance legislation which would require that before strikes or lock-outs are called industrial disputes shall be compulsorily referred to the Manitoba Joint Council of Industry; also that labour unions be held responsible for the illegal actions of their individual members.

The Legislative Assembly of Manitoba on January 19 appointed a committee of the Legislature to devise means for the relief of existing distress due to unemployment, and to consider the cause of this distress and make recommendations for the prevention of its recurrence. The committee has already made practical suggestions for the relief of the unemployed in Winnipeg.

Acting under the instructions of the convention held in Winnipeg in August, 1921, the executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada has commenced the publication of a

monthly periodical entitled "Canadian Congress Journal." In the official announcement it is stated that this magazine is "to provide a medium of publicity whereby the official declaration of the Congress, the legislative desires of its membership and general news of trades union and social development throughout the world might be transmitted regularly to its membership and the public."

According to information supplied by the Saskatchewan government "agricultural inspection trains" operated over a large area of the province during the year 1921. The attendance at the agricultural instruction cars was 16,592; at the "Interprovincial weed train," 4,851; and the "Better Farming train," 32,774. The expenses paid by the province amounted to \$18,134.

The executive of District 26, United Mine Workers of America, have been requested by the miners of Glace Bay, N.S., to hold a local referendum "for the purpose of choosing two miners to sit on the board of directors of the Dominion Coal Company, in order that labour may share in the control of the coal industry of this sub-district, and that when these two representatives are duly chosen by the miners the Dominion Coal Company be requested to make a place for them upon the board of directors." Copies of this resolution were ordered to be sent to the Premiers of Canada and Nova Scotia and to the president of the British Empire Steel Corporation.

The legislative committee of the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council and the Manitoba Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress are urging certain amendments to the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Act, Mothers' Allowances Act, and Distress Act.

A Canadian Association of Child Protection Officers was organized last October in Winnipeg, at a conference of

officials of the various provincial governments who are responsible in their provinces for the enforcement of laws relating to children. The conference was held under the chairmanship of Dr. Helen McMurchy, chief of the Child Welfare Bureau which is attached to the Dominion Department of Health. There were present at the conference judges of juvenile courts, school attendance officers, superintendents of dependent and neglected children, etc. Any person engaged in the administration and enforcement of laws relating to the protection and care of children is eligible for membership in this new association, the fee being placed at \$2. The policy of the association will be to work in close co-operation with the Canadian National Council of Child Welfare, which means that as close association as possible will be maintained between professional and voluntary workers.

The Dominion Department of Health, Ottawa, has published a series of 14 "Little Blue Books" (Home Series) in French and English, dealing with matters relating to the home. The titles of the booklets are as follows: "Good Wishes for You from Canada," "How to Build the Canadian House," "How to Make our Canadian Home," "How to Make Outpost Homes in Canada," "Canadians Need Milk," "How we Cook in Canada," "How to Take Care of Mother," "How to Take Care of the Family," "How to Take Care of the Baby," "How to Manage Housework in Canada," "How to Take Care of the Children," "Household Cost Accounting in Canada," "How to Take Care of Household Waste," "How to Avoid Accidents and Give First Aid." Any of these booklets may be obtained on application to the Division of Child Welfare, Department of Health, Ottawa.

The number of persons insured under the British Unemployment Insurance Acts of 1920 and 1921 is estimated at about 11,900,000. Of these 1,865,332,

or 15.7 per cent, were totally unemployed on December 9, and 273,796, or 2.3 per cent, were working systematic short time in such a manner as to entitle claimants to benefit.

The Federation of Building Workers, Italy, has established an organization known as the Italian Federation of Co-operative Building Societies, for the purpose of eliminating the middleman in production. It is stated that this organization is modelled after similar organizations in England and Germany. The organization will include all producers' co-operative societies in the building industry.

By a law passed in Greece in August, 1921, provision is made for the setting up of an employment exchange department to find work for all kinds of workers in times of peace, and in times of war to find employment for the families of men under arms. The department will consist of an information office and an office for the distribution of work. A board of management composed of seven titular members of both sexes will direct the work of the office, with power to appoint, if necessary, voluntary workers as assistants.

Agenda International Labour Conference

The agenda for the Fourth International Labour Conference of the League of Nations, which is to meet in October next, was drawn up by Governing Body at a meeting in Geneva on January 18. It was decided that the agenda should comprise what was termed "official" and "unofficial" subjects, the former being proposals which would call ultimately for acceptance or otherwise by the member states and the latter being matters for determination by the Conference itself.

The "official" items of the agenda will be as follows:

1. Amendments to the treaty regarding the forms of constituting the Governing Body.

2. The periodicity of the Conference once a year, or less frequently.

3. The question of emigration statistics relating to co-ordination and communication to the International Labour Office.

The "unofficial" subjects will include suggested changes in the standing orders of the Conference. This last mentioned subject will first be examined by the Standing Orders Committee of the Governing Body in order that definite proposals may be laid before the 1922 conference.

At a previous meeting of the Governing Body, held at Geneva on November 18, it was decided to accept an invitation of the Italian Government to hold the April session of the Governing Body at Rome.

Labour Legislation proposals for Ontario

A suggested programme of labour legislation for the forthcoming session of the Ontario legislature was submitted to the Honourable E. C. Drury, premier of the province, on January 27, by the Ontario Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. These proposals were in line with resolutions passed at the Congress convention at Winnipeg in August. (See LABOUR GAZETTE, September 22, p. 1126). They include measures providing for a general working day of eight hours and a weekly rest day; proportional representation; light beer and wine licenses; old age pensions; regulation of employment of women before and after child-birth, and generally of the working hours of women and children; an industrial rehabilitation system under the Workmen's Compensation Board; more careful supervision and restriction of provincial immigration activities, as affecting employment; the payment of fair wages and the observance of established hours; and a public holiday on election days.

On the eight-hour day proposal the Premier pointed out the difficulty of en-

acting such a measure in a single province. As to proportional representation he indicated that a bill would likely be introduced giving effect to the recommendations contained in the report of the special committee on Proportional Representation which was appointed by the Ontario Government in 1920. On the proposal for beer and wine licenses Premier Drury pointed out that the question must be decided by the people themselves, who had only recently expressed their wishes through a referendum. The Premier, however, expressed sympathy with the other measures proposed by the delegation.

The Toronto Building Trades Council, supported by representatives of other labour organizations, has requested the provincial government to bring in legislation which would increase the rate of compensation paid to injured workmen under the Workmen's Compensation Act from 66⅔ to 100 per cent; also to protect workmen against the risk of occupational diseases, especially painters and decorators; to revise the pension list so as to bring pensions previously awarded under the act up to a level corresponding to the increased cost of living; and to bring the provincial government employees under the act.

A deputation representing the Retail Merchants Association of Ontario waited on members of the Ontario Government during January to oppose any legislation providing for an 8-hour day, or inclusion of retailers under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Labour delegation to Quebec Government

A programme of labour legislation on the lines of the resolutions passed by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada at its convention held at Winnipeg last August, was submitted by the Quebec Provincial Executive of the Congress on January 27, to the Premier and Executive Council of the Province of Quebec, with the request that measures

in accordance with these resolutions be passed at the present session of the Legislature. The reforms suggested were as follows: (a) A compulsory state system of workmen's compensation for industrial accidents. Considering the great importance of this subject the delegation asked for a special conference at which representatives of the railway brotherhoods would also be present. The Premier agreed to make arrangements for a conference as proposed. (b) Legislation in conformity with the recommendations of the First International Labour Conference (League of Nations), at Washington, in 1919, including a legal 8-hour day; regulating the employment of women in industry before and after child-birth; prevention of night employment of women, and of children under 16 years. (c) An inter-provincial conference to take action in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Uniformity of Labour Laws in regard to workmen's compensation, minimum wages, factory inspection, mining, etc. (d) Provision for industrial rehabilitation, similar to the provision made for returned soldiers by the Dominion Government. It was pointed out that such legislation would fall within the sphere of the Provincial authorities, and that if a sufficient number of provinces took action, it might be possible to continue the existing schools under the supervision of the Dominion Government. (e) Mothers' Pensions. The delegation asked that Quebec fall in line with the majority of Canadian Provinces and American States which had already adopted this method of enabling widows or abandoned mothers to bring up their own families. (f) Minimum wages for women. The delegation complained that the act passed in 1919, authorizing the Lieutenant Governor to appoint a minimum wage commission of three members had so far remained a dead letter, and expressed the hope that a commission would shortly be named. Amendments to the act were suggested making compulsory the no-

mination of the commission; increasing the number of commissioners from three to five, of whom one should be a woman; and making allowance to cover the necessary expenses of the members in attending the meeting of the commission. (g) Double-platoon system for fire-fighters. In support of this proposal the delegation pointed out that in many municipalities the firemen are on duty continuously throughout the year. (h) Health laws. The following health regulations were suggested: requiring that old wallpaper be removed before new paper is laid on; denaturizing wood alcohol before it is used for paint and varnish; prohibition of paint sprinklers; the examination of barbers and inspection of barber shops. (i) Education. The delegation asked for a law making school attendance free and compulsory for children up to 16 years of age; and requiring all persons under 21, who work in an industry, store, etc., and who cannot read or write, to attend evening classes. It was also suggested that in Montreal the four Catholic district school boards be abolished and their powers transferred to a Central Catholic School Board, whose members would be elected by the Catholic rate-payers. (j) Election laws. Under this head the delegation proposed that election day should be a public holiday so as to enable every elector to do his duty as a citizen; and that the system of proportional representation, by means of the single transferable vote, be adopted in future Provincial elections.

Another delegation of international trade unionists, headed by Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and officials of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, waited on Premier Taschereau on February 9, to submit plans for a new Workmen's Compensation Act to be administered by a Board as in Ontario. The Premier promised to give serious attention to the proposals, but intimated that no legislation on the lines suggested would be introduced during the present session.

Mothers' pensions law sought for Quebec

Further action in the direction of mothers' pensions in the province of Quebec was reported in January, when a deputation of prominent Montreal citizens waited on Premier Taschereau to request that an appropriation of \$300,000 a year for a period of five years be made for this purpose by the Legislature at its present session. It was suggested that the money appropriated should be administered by a commission composed of both men and women, with sub-committees in touch with the widows and children who would benefit. The Premier promised to give serious consideration to the proposal.

Proposed national research institute

The Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has issued a pamphlet entitled "Research, and the Problems of Unemployment, Business Depression and National Finance in Canada" advocating the erection and equipment by the government of a building at Ottawa to be known as "The National Research Institute" and to be supported by an annual grant. It is declared that such an institute is needed to prevent the annual loss of scientific experts trained in Canadian universities, to help Canadian industries to compete successfully with other countries by helping them to solve their industrial problems, to provide a centre of information and thus prevent overlapping and reduplication of research work, and to provide means for solving scientific problems directly affecting industries, which if solved would add enormously to the national wealth. Among these problems are mentioned the extermination of wheat rust, the utilization of waste products such as the helium in the natural gas, sawmill waste, straw, etc., the development of the supplies of lignite, peat and low-grade iron ore, and the making of artificial fertilizers by the use of water power.

Salaries of school teachers in Saskatchewan

The average salaries paid to teachers in Saskatchewan holding First, Second and Third class certificates respectively in rural, village and town schools during 1917, 1919 and 1920, were officially stated in the Provincial Legislative Assembly on January 12, as follows:—

	1917		1919		1920	
	Rural schools	Village and town schools	Rural schools	Village and town schools	Rural schools	Village and town schools
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
First class—						
Males.....	950	1,353	1,185	1,634	1,387	1,881
Females.....	871	930	1,125	1,132	1,279	1,352
Second class—						
Males.....	894	1,100	1,152	1,352	1,323	1,677
Females.....	849	844	1,074	1,020	1,223	1,217
Third class—						
Males.....	864	887	1,120	1,205	1,273	1,354
Females.....	818	784	1,027	962	1,171	1,123

Legislation to control rents

Legislation to control rents was sought by the executive committee of the Alberta Federation of Labour at a conference with the Premier of Alberta held prior to the opening of the present session of the Legislature. The delegation stated that a Nova Scotia act afforded a precedent for such legislation, and the Premier undertook to examine the provisions of this act. The act referred to, entitled "An Act to Provide for Fair Rents for Dwelling Houses and to Restrict the Eviction of Tenants," (Nova Scotia Statutes, 1919, Chapter 2; amended 1920, Chapter 73; and 1921, Chapter 64), was passed by the Nova Scotia Legislature in 1919, to remain in force for one year, but the period of its operation

was extended at each of the two succeeding sessions for the same term. Its main provisions are as follows: where the rent of a dwelling house exceeds a "fair and reasonable" amount, the excess shall be irrecoverable by the landlord, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, this provision however not applying to rent which accrued before the act came into force; premiums paid to landlords in addition to rent shall be recoverable by the tenants; no tenant shall be evicted so long as he continues to pay reasonable rent and performs the other conditions of tenancy, except for other fair cause; no liability shall be involved through any breach of agreement in regard to the conveyance or leasing of a house or dwelling house, where such a breach is occasioned by an order of a Court. Unless renewed at the present session for a fourth annual period the Fair Rent Act will cease to be in effect on April 30 of the present year.

**Employees'
Benevolent
Society of
Trail, B.C.**

The employees of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited (Smelting department)

at Trail, B.C., recently formed a benevolent society, under a charter granted by the Provincial Government, which will pay its members sickness, accident and other benefits, in circumstances which would not entitle them to any benefits under the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Act. About 1,000 workers are employed at Trail and about 90 per cent of these, it is stated, are already enrolled as members. Although membership in the society is not compulsory, any employee of three months' standing is eligible. The entrance fee is one dollar and the monthly rate of subscription fifty cents, but the officers of the society are authorized to increase the monthly dues or make a levy upon the members sufficient to insure the continued payment of benefits, an average monthly balance of at least \$500 being

estimated as necessary for this purpose. If a member ceases to be employed at the Trail works temporarily, he may continue in good standing by paying part of his monthly dues for three months in advance. The officers of the society, consisting of a president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and four directors, are elected annually by vote of the members at a meeting especially called for the purpose. The by-laws provide that "the benefits of the Society shall be paid to members who are obliged to leave their work and so lose their wages for that time in consequence of accident, sickness or illness from a cause which would not entitle the member to receive compensation from the Workmen's Compensation Board for the time so lost." Accident or sickness due to the use of intoxicating drinks is not considered. The benefits provided are as follows: a member losing time from his work for seven days or more, owing to one of the causes covered by the scheme, receives \$10 per week for the first thirteen weeks and \$5 for the second thirteen weeks, but no member may receive benefits for more than 26 weeks in the year. Payments are made semi-weekly. The amount of sick benefits payable to the members may, when the funds of the society so warrant, be increased on a motion passed at the annual or at a special meeting. (In the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1920, page 630, and August, 1920, page 940, some account was given of action taken by the employing company for the provision of additional medical care for the smeltermen at Trail.)

**Calgary civic
employees
undertake
staff reforms**

Approval was given by the mayor and commissioners of Calgary, Alberta, to proposals laid before them in January by a delegation representing the local union of municipal employees in the direction of a more efficient and permanent organization of the staff and its work. The union proposed to

formulate a scheme, and as this would involve research lasting for several months the sanction of the civic authorities was sought before it was undertaken. A permanent form will be sought for the classification of employees and the fixing of maximum and minimum wages for each class, and a new method devised for determining the fitness of applicants for work. The prevailing practice of promotion by seniority should be changed, the delegates thought, by further provision for the advancement of the more efficient individual workers. The City Commissioners promised to assist in the carrying out of such a plan considering that it would promote good feeling between the city and its employees, and increase efficiency in all departments.

Reduction in agricultural wages in the United States

An investigation recently carried out by the United States Department of Agriculture shows that in

the United States farm wages, with board, averaged \$29.48 per month in 1921, or 37 per cent below the average (\$46.89) for the previous year. The 1920 figure was the highest ever recorded in the country. In 1916, the year before the United States entered the war, the rate was \$23.25. Monthly wages without board declined from \$64.95, the highest point, to \$42.65 in 1921, or by 34 per cent. The average for 1916 was \$32.83. Harvest wages by the day, states the report, declined nearly as much between 1920 and 1921, viz., from \$3.60 to \$2.12, as they gained in the four years 1916 to 1920 (\$1.69 to \$3.60). Harvest wages, exclusive of board, shared in the general marked up-

ward movement, and rose from \$2.07 in 1916 to \$4.36 in 1920, followed by a decline to \$2.80 in 1921.

Export credits and unemployment in Belgium

With respect to the guarantee by the Belgian government of 250,000,000 francs for export credits as a means for diminishing unemployment (see LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1922, p. 9), a Royal Decree of October 18 provides that this guarantee will apply to all transactions involving the sale of goods manufactured wholly or partially in Belgium to countries with depreciated exchanges. It will take the form of a surety, given by the government on bills drawn on foreign importers in exchange for deliveries made to them, to cover 55 per cent of the credit, the exporter and his discount bank being responsible for 25 per cent and 20 per cent respectively of the risk. The importer will be required to pay down 10 per cent of the invoiced sum and to provide securities for the 90 per cent for which he obtains credit. Government action must be decided by royal decree issued on the advice of a committee, which will take into account the solvency of the buyer and the guarantee he offers, as well as the benefit which the community may derive from the transaction, both as regards the unloading of the market and the reduction of unemployment. The application for government intervention must be accompanied by the following documents: the bill accepted by the buyer; documents proving the Belgian origin of the goods and their real value; attested papers proving the genuineness of the transaction; a certificate of the approved bank which has accepted the

security provided by the buyer; information as to unemployment and conditions of labour in the applicant's works; an undertaking by the applicant to increase his output in proportion to the sums thus put at his disposal or to replenish his stock; an undertaking by the discount bank to take a share of the risks, and an undertaking by the purchaser to pay down 10 per cent of the invoice. To facilitate matters, the government may give its guarantee in advance. It has the right to all payments made by the foreign importer up to the amount guaranteed.

New Arbitration Courts for Australia

At a recent conference of premiers of the Australian states it was agreed, in order to prevent overlapping of jurisdiction, to amend the present arbitration system by establishing a Court comprising federal and state judges to determine the basic wage and standard hours in any or all industries. The conference also agreed to the establishment of an Appeal Court to determine appeals from the awards of federal or state industrial tribunals. All state undertakings are to be exempted from the jurisdiction of the Federal Arbitration Court. The Federal Arbitration Court will continue to exist but will only deal with industries declared to be federal by the new Court. It is not expected that the proposed reforms will be carried through immediately and considerable opposition is expected from the trade unions, who are said to consider that the new scheme will involve the destruction of the federated unions.

Compulsory instruction of apprentices in Italy

The Ministry of Industry, Italy, has introduced a bill to make vocational instruction compulsory during apprenticeship. The bill, which has the approval of the Superior Council for Industrial Education, contains the following clause: "In places in which ap-

prenticeship schools exist, young workers who do not already possess a diploma certifying that they have attended courses at these schools, shall be obliged to attend classes for two hours a day. Employers shall be bound, on penalty of a fine not exceeding 1,000 lire, to pay their apprentices for the two hours devoted to work in the school workshops at the same rate as they are paid for the regular work executed in the workshop."

Domestic training for unemployed women workers

In Great Britain, the Central Committee of Women's Training and Employment, which, in January, 1920, was granted £500,000 by the National Relief Fund to enable it to carry out special schemes of work and training for unemployed women whose earning capacity and opportunities were injuriously affected as a result of war conditions, has developed the original scheme in two distinct directions: (1) Homecraft (vocational) courses for the training of unskilled and unemployed women between the ages of 16 and 35 who verbally undertake to enter resident domestic service at the end of the course. The Ministry of Labour is contributing to the cost of these courses. (2) General instruction in domestic economy for the assistance and instruction of women workers between the ages of 18 and 40 who are suffering from hardship through prolonged unemployment. These courses have been instituted in districts where there are large numbers of skilled women workers unemployed, waiting for trade to revive. The committee also gives grants toward outfits for women and girls entering resident domestic service who can show that without assistance toward an outfit they are unable to obtain employment. After a probationary period of three months the outfit becomes the property of the recipient. Some 1,500 women have received grants in this connection. Of the applicants who have completed

the probationary period of three months, 80 per cent are in resident domestic service, and of this number approximately 85 per cent are in private service.

**Bill affecting
British farm
workers**

A bill has been introduced in the British House of Commons at the instance of the National Union of Agricultural Workers which proposes to fix for a term of at least three years a statutory minimum wage of 50s. per week for all adult able-bodied male agricultural workers. There is nothing in the bill, however, which will prevent conciliation committees agreeing upon higher rates. Working hours are not to exceed 48 in the week or 8½ on any day, and there is to be one weekday half-holiday each week. Reservations are made with respect to hours of work at harvest time and in cases of emergency. Weekday overtime is to be paid for at the rate of time and a third, and there are special Sunday minimum rates. An annual holiday of one week is to be allowed without loss of wages. The bill proposes to abolish the tied cottage system.

**New Danish
law affecting
agricultural
workers**

A new law, dated May 6, 1921, to come into force six months after promulgation, supersedes all previous legislation dealing with relations between farmers and their workers in Denmark. This law relates chiefly to permanent workers under 18 years of age at time of beginning service. The term of contract must not exceed one year. Where board is provided, food must be of good quality, and sufficient, and each worker is to have a place at table. Bed-rooms must be light and airy, 16 cubic metres of air space being prescribed for one person and 25 for two. Wages are to be paid at specified intervals varying according to the length of the engagement. In case of the worker's sickness, the farmer is to provide proper nursing in his home, or, if advisable, the patient

may be removed to a hospital. In general, however, the employer is made responsible should such removal prejudice the recovery of the worker. Where the sickness is not due to any fault of the worker, the employer must pay wages and provide board and lodging while the patient remains in his house. After a month's sickness the contract of service may be terminated by either party. Minors under 16 must not be worked beyond their strength or for longer than normal working hours; attendance at school, evening classes, or technical institutes may be allowed, and the amount of holiday leave is also prescribed. Contracts with workers over 18 years of age must include the provisions as to healthy sleeping quarters and those relating to the removal of a sick worker to the hospital; if such contracts do not contain divergent clauses, the other provisions laid down for minors are to apply. A conciliation committee (on which women may serve) is to be elected by the parish council in each rural commune. It is to comprise four members, including the chairman, and both farmers and workers are to be represented upon it. All disputes of a legal nature between farmers and their workers must be referred first to this committee. If agreement is not reached the matter may be carried to a court of law. Penalties are prescribed for breaches of the law.

**New Danish
law on employ-
ment exchanges
and unemploy-
ment insur-
ance**

In December, 1921, an act was passed in Denmark which provides for the co-ordination of Unemployment Societies, Employment Exchanges and Emergency Works under a single official, to be termed the Director of Labour. The new law includes a clause from the act of 1920 to the effect that unemployed pay is not to be granted to workers who refuse on inadequate grounds to undertake work offered to them. A new provision states that it shall not be re-

garded as adequate grounds for refusing work that the wages for such work are lower than those which the worker in question has hitherto received, provided that the wages are not less than those usually paid in the industry and district for similar work. The new act provides for the formation of an emergency fund for dealing with relief work during exceptional unemployment, this fund to be subscribed to by the State and employers. Further, the Unemployment Societies are to pay into the fund at the end of each quarter 5 per cent of the amount of subscriptions received from their members. When the total of the emergency fund amounts to more than fifty million kroner the contributions of the employers and workpeople are to be reduced. A Committee of the Rigsdag is to decide when a state of extraordinary unemployment exists. The emergency fund is to be managed by a Works Board of the Ministry of the Interior, which is also to prepare plans for public works to be undertaken as emergency works. When the latter have been commenced, payment of unemployment benefit is to be made conditional on the production of evidence that the person in question has not been able to obtain employment on such work. The conditions of labour on emergency works are to be determined in such a manner that the greatest possible number of unemployed can thereby find employment, and that on the one hand it will be more advantageous to obtain work on emergency works than to secure unemployment pay, while on the other hand it will still remain of interest for the unemployed person to obtain other employment. The new act came into operation on January 1, 1922.

New apprenticeship law in Denmark

A new apprenticeship law recently enacted in Denmark provides among other things that it shall be compulsory in all cases to draw up an agreement in writing for workers under 18 engaged in

industry, handicraft, commerce (including the co-operative movement), restaurant work, and in other trades, if the workers in question have not already completed their apprenticeship or are engaged only as messengers, odd men, or the like. The Minister of the Interior will decide any questions which may arise as to whether an occupation for which apprentices' agreements have hitherto not been provided shall come under the Act. Apprentices' agreements entered into should be submitted to the police authorities concerned for endorsement to the effect that they are drawn up in legal form, unless the Minister of Labour should transfer this task to the municipal labour exchanges of the district concerned. No person can legally be engaged as an apprentice before he has finished his schooling and has reached the age of 14, and apprenticeship cannot be continued longer than five years. Working hours may not (with few exceptions) be longer than those of ordinary workers. The Minister of the Interior, in agreement with the Minister of Commerce and the employers' and workers' organizations in the trade concerned, may decide that a test shall be passed in certain trades before the expiry of the apprenticeship. Where no such tests are given, the master will issue a certificate. All apprentices shall be members of a health insurance society at the expense of the master. Disputes between masters and apprentices shall be settled by arbitration if the parties cannot agree to any other method. The Act also contains regulations respecting the discontinuance of agreements, persons who may not engage apprentices, and special regulations concerning working hours.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

I.—The Labour Market, Strikes, Prices

The Labour Market

EMPLOYMENT as reported by employers remained on a low level during January, although considerable recovery from the Christmas and New Year holiday losses was recorded early in the month. There were, however, numerous shutdowns for inventory and other purposes which caused employment to fluctuate considerably during the month. The situation continued to compare very unfavourably with that indicated during the same month in 1921. Unemployment as registered by trade unions showed an increase at the beginning of January, which was comparable with that reported at the corresponding period of last year. There was a further large contraction in the business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service during December, the number of applicants registering, placements made and vacancies notified all showing decided declines.

Fortnightly reports from employers to the Dominion Headquarters of the Employment Service of

EMPLOYERS' Canada for the period
REPORTS. December 18 to Jan-

uary 15 showed a net decline in the volume of employment; the pronounced increases made during the second fortnight of the period were not sufficient to counterbalance the very extensive contractions recorded at the end of December. These losses in many cases represented temporary cessation of operations over Christmas and New Year's day for holiday and inventory purposes. All provinces shared in the downward movement, but the shrinkage in employment in Ontario and Quebec was particularly noteworthy. The iron

and steel industry registered the most pronounced fluctuations, the temporary closing down of railway car and other shops throwing large numbers of men out of work. By far the greater part of these workers, however, were re-employed at the beginning of January. Railway construction, sawmills, coal mining, retail trade, railway transportation and tobacco factories showed very large losses in employment, while in no group was there any expansion worthy of note. In the leather, edible plant, rubber, textile, street railway and cartage, and shipping and stevedoring groups the volume of employment recorded during the period under review exceeded that indicated by the firms making returns for the corresponding period of last year. In all other groups, however, the situation continued to compare very unfavourably with last winter. A review of employment conditions for the period October 9, 1921, to January 15, 1922, together with a chart showing the curve of employment from January, 1920, to the middle of January, 1922, appears elsewhere in this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

The percentage of unemployment reported by trade unions at the beginning

TRADE
UNION
REPORTS

of January was slightly larger than that recorded at the beginning of December, 15.1 per cent of the membership covered by the returns being out of work in the former period as compared with 11.1 at the beginning of the previous month and 13.1 at the beginning of January, 1921. (Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic

causes; persons occupied in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of sickness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to those unions reporting.) Increases in unemployment occurred in every province except Nova Scotia, where conditions showed some improvement. Unions in Quebec, with almost 27 per cent of idleness, reported the most unfavourable situation.

Statements for the beginning of January were tabulated from 1,520 labour organizations representing 161,085 members, of whom 24,311 were unemployed, a percentage of 15.1. The temporary closing of factories over Christmas and New Year's day affected employment in the manufacturing group to a marked degree, particularly in the metal industries. In addition, workers in the food, tobacco, printing and publishing group were not as fully employed. On the other hand, leather and glass workers were somewhat busier. Garment makers reported practically the same percentage of unemployment as during the preceding month. Less activity was reported by the workers in the transportation industries, especially by steam railway employees. Railway carmen in this group were affected very noticeably by the temporary shutdowns in railway car shops. Maintenance of way men also were considerably slacker, partly on account of seasonal dullness. Tradesmen in the building and construction group reported approximately 8 per cent more unemployment, also partly due to the usual winter quietness in this industry. In this group the percentage of idleness was slightly exceeded by that registered during the corresponding period in the previous year. Fishermen, lumber workers and loggers were not so fully employed as at the beginning of December, 1921.

A review in some detail, with tabular statements, of the unemployment situation during the quarter ending December 31, as indicated by trade unions, is printed elsewhere in this issue.

Reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicate

EMPLOYMENT	that there was a further decline in the volume of business trans-
OFFICE	acted during the four-
REPORTS	week period November

21--December 17, 1921, and during the two weeks ended December 31, 1921. Considerable reduction is shown in the volume of employment offered during the four-week period ended December 17, 1921, vacancies registering a decrease of approximately 20 per cent from the number reported during the previous period, and 19 per cent from the report of the corresponding period of 1920. Marked contractions were reported in placements, there being 16 per cent fewer placements made in regular employment during the four weeks under review than during the preceding period, and approximately 36 per cent less than during the same period of last year. There was a substantial increase in the number of applicants registered for employment.

During the four-week period the offices reported that they had made 18,287 referrals of persons to employers and 11,550 placements in regular employment. Placements reported during the preceding four-week period numbered 13,767, while during the corresponding period of 1920 they totalled 17,958. In addition 5,330 placements were made in casual employment (one week or less) as compared with 6,043 during the preceding period and 4,087 during the period ended December 18, 1920. Of the placements in regular employment during the period under review 9,235 were of men and 2,315 of women. Employers notified the Service of 18,807 vacancies of which 12,760 were for men and 6,047 for women, as compared with

23,485 during the previous period, and 23,248 during the same period of 1920. Applications for employment during the period under review totalled 38,707 (31,777 of men and 6,930 of women), as compared with 34,149 applications during the preceding period and 36,040 during the period ended December 18, 1920.

During the last two weeks of 1921 further decreases were noted in placements and applications, while vacancies showed an increase of about 21 per cent from the number reported during the corresponding fortnight of 1920. The marked decline as compared with the preceding fortnight may be attributed to some extent to the falling off in business incident to the holiday and stock-taking season. The offices reported that they had referred 8,082 persons to regular employment and that 4,224 placements were effected. This represents a decrease of about 27 per cent when compared with the preceding fortnight and of about 30 per cent when compared with the corresponding period of 1920. In addition 3,186 casual placements were made during the period, as compared with 2,651 during the preceding fortnight, and 2,329 during the same period of 1920. Of the placements in regular employment 3,578 were of men and 846 of women. Applications for employment during the two weeks numbered 13,890, of which 11,378 were of men and 2,512 of women. A decrease of about 30 per cent is shown when comparison is made with the preceding period but only a slight reduction from the same period of 1920, when 14,003 applications were made. Vacancies reported during the period numbered 8,927 (of which 6,049 were for men and 2,078 for women) indicating a slight contraction from the preceding period but a considerable increase over the same fortnight of 1920.

The quarterly report of the work of the offices may be found elsewhere in this issue.

Employment in the building trades as indicated by the value of the building permits issued during December registered a decline as compared with the preceding month. The total value of the permits issued in 56 cities was \$5,072,117 as compared with \$10,958,066 in November, and with \$4,666,537 in December, 1920. All provinces with the exception of Alberta reported reductions as compared with the previous month. In comparison with December, 1920, Quebec and Ontario were the only provinces to record increases. Of the larger cities, Montreal and Vancouver reported reduced activity both as compared with the preceding month and with the corresponding month in 1920. Toronto, on the other hand, recorded gains in both comparisons. At Winnipeg the value of permits issued was less than that registered in the preceding month, but it was greater than that recorded in the corresponding month of last year. Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Brantford, Kingston, St. Catharines, Lethbridge and New Westminster, reported gains in both comparisons. A statement showing in some detail the value of building permits issued by the 56 largest cities during the quarter ended December 31, 1921, is given elsewhere in this issue.

According to the Canadian Building Review issued by MacLean's Building Reports, Limited, the value of contracts awarded during December totalled \$19,118,500 as compared with \$8,746,500 in December, 1920. Of the former amount, \$1,346,100 was awarded in the Maritime provinces; \$11,955,800 in Quebec and Ontario and \$5,816,600 in the Western provinces. Of this total \$4,486,000 was to be expended on residences; \$4,416,000 in business buildings, \$474,100 on industrial establishments and \$9,742,400 in engineering contracts.

Strikes

The loss of time due to industrial disputes during January was greater than during either December or January, 1921. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 23 strikes, involving about 3,357 workpeople with a time loss of about 76,070 working days, as compared with 17 strikes, 2,883 workpeople and 64,733 working days in December, 1921; and 21 strikes, 1,736 workpeople and 30,065 working days in January, 1921. On January 1, there were on record 17 strikes affecting 2,364 workpeople. Six strikes were reported as having commenced during January, compared with one during December, 1921. Two of the strikes commencing during January were reported terminated, leaving 21 strikes, involving 3,199 workpeople on record at the end of the month.

Prices

The movement in prices showed little change, the index number of wholesale prices falling back from the slight rise

noted in December, standing at 227.7 for January as compared with 230.7 for December and 227.3 for November; 281.3 for January, 1921; 336.4 for January, 1920; 286.5 for January, 1919; 258.7 for January, 1918; and 136.5 for January, 1914. The chief changes for the month were increases in the animals and meats group, with decreases in the dairy group, in fruits and vegetables, in miscellaneous foods, in miscellaneous building materials and in house furnishings.

In retail prices the average cost of a family budget of 29 staple foods in some 60 cities was practically unchanged at \$11.03 for January as compared with \$11.00 for December; \$14.48 for January, 1921; \$15.30 for January, 1920; \$13.78 for January, 1919; \$12.42 for January, 1918; and \$7.73 for January, 1914. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of food, the figures averaged \$21.52 for January, 1922; \$21.49 for December, 1921; \$25.30 for January, 1921; \$24.15 for January, 1920; \$21.73 for January, 1919; \$19.80 for January, 1918; \$14.49 for January, 1914.

II.—Industries and Trades during January, 1922

Logging

VERY little change on the whole was reported in the volume of employment afforded in logging camps during January. While there were fairly large gains made early in the month they were due entirely to the resumption of operations interrupted by the Christmas and New Year's holidays. Ontario firms registered most of the recovery, but employment in Quebec also showed slight improvement. In Quebec practically no change in the situation was indicated by logging concerns in Hull, Louiseville, River Desert and La Tuque, but there was slightly increased activity at St. Jovite Station and Three Rivers. In Ontario more employment was afforded in logging camps at Blind River,

Braeside and Nesterville, but firms at Pembroke and other Upper Ottawa points showed some curtailment in operations. In British Columbia employment in the woods continued to be at a low level in spite of a large increase in staff at Alert Bay. At Headquarters there was less activity. Information respecting the month of December which was not available for insertion in the January issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, shows that timber of all species scaled in British Columbia in that month totalled 139,257,977 feet as compared with 143,714,315 feet in November. The quantity of Douglas Fir scaled during December exceeded that of any other species and with Red Cedar formed approximately 70 per cent of the total.

Mining

Continued contraction was reported in the volume of employment afforded in the mining industries during January, particularly in the coal fields of British Columbia. In Nova Scotia also there was less activity in coal mining, reductions in staff being reported at Inverness, Joggins Mines, Springhill and Stellarton. The situation at Sydney Mines and Westville showed no change, while the mines at Little Bras D'Or and Glace Bay indicated slight gains in employment. At Minto, N.B., some curtailment of operations was reported. Employment in the coal mines in Alberta on the whole was quiet. Slight decreases in payroll occurred at Coleman, Edmonton, Nordegg and Canmore. At Drumheller, Hillcrest and Brule Mines, on the other hand, rather more activity was indicated. In British Columbia, employment was in lesser volume in the coal mines at Cumberland, Fernie, Middlesboro and several other centres, but at Nanaimo more coal miners were employed than during the preceding month. Metal mining on the whole was somewhat more active, although varying conditions were reported in different districts. Practically no change in the situation occurred in the nickel mines at Nickelton, Copper Cliff and Coniston in Ontario. The number of workers employed in the gold mines at Timmins also declined to some extent, but at South Porcupine and Schumacher there were minor increases in employment. The Cobalt mines reported practically the same staffs as in the preceding month. In British Columbia the mining of metallic ores also afforded more employment, especially at Surf Inlet, Anyox and Britannia Beach. Gold mining at Stewart employed fewer miners and there was less activity in the gold, silver and copper mines at Trail and Rossland. No change in the situation was indicated at Kimberley. The mining of non-metallic minerals eased off to some extent during January. Stone quarrying

at St. John, N.B., was considerably more active than during the preceding month. There was a slight falling off in employment in the salt mines at Amherstburg, Ont. Asbestos and chrome mining in the province of Quebec was on a lower level than during December, largely on account of the closing of one mine at Black Lake for repairs. Slight improvement was indicated, however, at Coleraine and Thetford Mines, while at Asbestos staffs remained stationary.

Manufacturing Industries

Employment in the food group, as in many other manufacturing industries, showed considerable fluctuation in January on account of partial or complete recovery from the Christmas and New Year holidays, which, however, was partly offset by numerous shut-downs for inventory-taking and repairs during the month. Employment in chocolate and confectionery manufacturing at Halifax remained practically on the same level as in December. At Dartmouth, N. S., there was a slight increase in employees in the sugar refineries. The same was true also of sugar refineries at St. John, N.B., which employed larger staffs than for several months. Confectionery production at St. Stephen in the same province showed some recovery from shut-downs at the end of December. Food production in the province of Quebec was at a considerably lower level than in December. Biscuit manufacturing in Montreal and Joliette employed fewer people than in the preceding month, but in most cases staffs were larger than in January of last year. Bakeries in the former centre retained almost the same staffs as in December. There was also no change in the employment afforded in flour mills in Montreal. Varying conditions were reported by different sugar refineries in that city; decreases in staff in some establishments were not sufficient to counterbalance increases in

others. Chocolate and confectionery manufacturing in Montreal also declined. The situation in Ontario during January was somewhat more favourable than in Quebec, as, in the former province, there was more recovery from the decided losses noted at the end of December than in the latter. Sugar production at Chatham and Wallaceburg was at a very low level, there being shutdowns in both centres for repairs or inventory. Chocolate and confectionery manufacturing at Brantford and London afforded more employment than at the end of December, partly on account of the re-opening of factories following the Christmas holidays. At Toronto, however, confectionery plants were not so busy. The production of starch at Fort William was very much curtailed, the factories operating at only about 10 per cent of their capacity. Employment in flour mills at Keewatin and Port Colborne remained on the same level as in December. Food and vegetable canning at Leamington absorbed a slightly larger number of workers. The cereal mills at Peterborough reported a considerably reduced staff. Chocolate and confectionery factories in Toronto, on the whole, were busy, although in some cases less activity than in December was reported. The situation in the food group in the Prairie provinces was on the whole less favourable. Biscuit and bakery factories in Winnipeg reported some curtailment in production, and flour and cereal mills in the same centre employed smaller staffs than in December. At Moose Jaw, Sask., on the other hand, slightly increased activity was indicated. Sugar refining in Vancouver, B.C., employed the same number of persons as for the last few months. Employment in meat and fish products showed a considerable falling off during January, a continuation of the downward movement that this group has taken for several months. There was a minor increase in activity in meat packing plants at Hull, P.Q. At

Montreal, however, such establishments employed smaller staffs than during both November and December. In Ontario, dairying at Ottawa and Toronto absorbed rather more workers than in the previous month. At Peterborough and Toronto there was a considerable falling off in employment in meat packing plants and abattoirs. In Manitoba also this industry afforded less employment, especially at Winnipeg. In Calgary, Alta., there were further declines in activity in meat product houses and abattoirs. Tobacco manufacturing in Quebec on the whole was quiet; there were increases in staff in some factories, but others reported shutdowns during the month. At Montreal, the situation on the whole was rather more favourable than at the end of December. Tobacco product plants in Quebec city employed slightly more people than in the preceding month. In Ontario also there was considerable improvement in the situation, especially at Toronto and Hamilton. Practically the same volume of employment as in December was reported in malt and distilled liquor manufacturing in Montreal and also at Walkerville, Ont.

Only partial recovery from the very numerous and extensive shutdowns recorded at the end of December occurred in this group in the early part of January and at the end of the month there were further shutdowns in railway car and other shops which affected large numbers of workers. Employment in the iron and steel industry therefore was at a low level during the whole month. The rolling mills at New Glasgow, N.S., reported the same number of employees as at the end of December. At Sydney considerable contraction was reported in the crude, rolled and forged division. Further curtailment was registered in operations in the Halifax shipyards, which were working at less than 10 per cent of their capacity. The

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS.

car shops at New Glasgow, however, re-opened after a lengthy shutdown although they did not yet employ anything like their full staff. Boiler and engine manufacturing at Montmagny, P.Q., was slightly more active than in December. The steel foundries at Longue Pointe re-opened in the early part of January although they were not working to capacity. Fire arm and ammunition manufacturing at Brownsburg and Quebec city showed a minor falling off in employment. Steel ship building and repairing at Montreal was considerably more active than in December and also than in November, although it was very much below normal. At Sorel and Three Rivers this industry was hardly as busy as in December: Some of the largest railway car and locomotive shops in Montreal, which re-opened early in January after the holidays were again closed at the end of the month. Employment in other car shops in the same city was in lesser volume than in the preceding month. Foundries and machine shops at Montreal showed a nominal decline in payroll, but rolling mills in the same centre showed an insignificant increase. The forging shops in Montreal on the whole were busier, although several plants employed smaller staffs than in December. Trade machinery manufacturing showed no change in employment. The production of stamped and enamel ware in Montreal showed an increase, but small hardware factories in the same city were less busy. Agricultural implement manufacturing at Terrebonne remained on the same low level as during December. There was a minor increase in activity in hand tool factories at Rock Island. Iron and steel fabrication at Lachine showed a considerable falling off. No change in the situation was indicated by general plant machinery factories at Sherbrooke. In Ontario the changes in employment in the iron and steel industry during January were not so pronounced, although the situation was not as favourable as in the preceding

month. Employment in general plant machinery factories at Galt and Hamilton showed practically no change when compared with the returns for December. At Toronto, however, this industry was rather less active. Iron and steel fabrication at Hamilton and Walkerville afforded less employment than during the preceding month. The production of wire and its products in the former centre also declined, while railroad equipment manufacturing at Hamilton showed some contraction. Steel furnaces in the same city on the whole were slightly more active although in some cases reductions in employment were reported. The railway car shops at London employed a considerably larger working force than during December. At Ottawa and Hamilton there were gains in staff in car factories. On the other hand, at Fort William this industry employed fewer people. Steel ship building at Kingston showed an increase in activity although its staff was not up to normal. At Midland also improvement was noted in this group, but at Port Arthur there was a decided falling off in employment in the ship yards. Locomotive manufacturing at Kingston remained at a low level. Improvement was reported, however, in the locomotive shops at North Bay, and at Stratford they re-opened early in January after the holidays. In Ottawa and Toronto practically no change in the situation occurred. The production of agricultural implements at Brantford and Smith's Falls employed slightly larger working forces, and at Hamilton one factory which had been closed over the holidays re-opened with part of its staff. There were also increases in employment in other implement concerns in the same centre. At Orillia and Toronto, however, the agricultural implement industry showed contraction, particularly in the latter city. Stationary and steam engine manufacturing at Brantford and Toronto declined, but at Galt no change in employment occurred. Foundries and

machine shops at Brantford were not quite as busy as in December; some expansion in employment, however, was reported at Oshawa and Toronto. The production of small hardware at Brockville was in slightly greater volume than in the preceding month; on the other hand, at Hamilton and Ingersoll there was a falling off in activity. Automobile factories at Chatham, Ford, Oshawa, St. Catharines, Walkerville and Windsor afforded considerably more employment than for several months, although in most cases their payrolls were below normal. The manufacture of heating appliances at Guelph and London employed much smaller staffs than in the preceding month, partly on account of temporary shutdowns in January for stock-taking purposes. At Toronto employment in this industry remained practically the same as in December. The production of hand tools at Dundas was considerably lower than in the preceding month and there was slightly less activity at St. Catharines in tool factories. Cast iron pipe plants at Guelph were considerably busier. Wrought iron pipe factories at Welland were working at less than half their capacity. Forging mills at Oshawa reported small increases in staffs, but, on the other hand, at Swansea some curtailment in employment occurred. At Peterboro practically no change was reported by special trade machinery plants. Sheet metal works at Oshawa were a good deal busier, but there was a minor drop in production in the stamped and enamel division of the sheet metal industry at Toronto. The rolling mills at Sault Ste. Marie reported a very much smaller staff than during December, while at Toronto there was a substantial increase in personnel in rolling mills. Safe and vault plants in Toronto afforded slightly more employment. Considerable recovery from holiday losses was recorded early in January by firms in the iron and steel industries in the prairie provinces. At Winnipeg, however, structural iron and steel fabrication was considerably less

busy than in December and the rolling mills at Selkirk were practically closed down. In British Columbia employment in the group also showed decided improvement, which indicated to some extent the re-opening of railway car and other shops after the holidays. The shipyards at Victoria and Vancouver employed larger staffs than during December, though employment in shipbuilding in the province continued on a very low level.

Employment in the non-ferrous metal products group was in lesser volume than during December.

NON-FERROUS METAL PRODUCTS.	Brass, bronze and copper factories in Montreal on the whole, reported much smaller staffs than
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in the preceding month. Copper wire production in the same city also eased off to some extent. Jewellery manufacturing at Montreal and Sherbrooke was at a lower level than during December. Aluminum factories at Shawinigan Falls employed slightly larger staffs than in December, although they were not nearly as busy as in January of last year. Can manufacturing at Maisonneuve showed a slight falling-off and at Deschenes there was a reduction in payroll in nickel smelting and refining. The production of brass and nickel goods at Hamilton, Ont., was slightly increased during January, but at Toronto it declined. Brass, bronze and copper factories at Sarnia reported approximately the same volume of employment. Nickel refining at Port Colborne was considerably less active and at Copper Cliff there was a minor drop in employment in nickel works. Silver and plated ware manufacturers in Toronto employed fewer people than in December and there was also a reduction in staffs in lead, tin, zinc and copper factories. Aluminum manufacturing in the same centre was slightly brisker. In British Columbia there was a minor gain in employment in copper smelting and refining at Anyox.

Employment in the leather industries was in slightly lesser volume than in December, largely on account of shutdowns for inventories and repairs which lasted for varying periods within the month. Boot and shoe manufacturers in Montreal reported no change in the situation, on the whole. In Quebec city employment generally was on a lower level in leather footwear factories. Further increases in activity occurred in boot and shoe establishments in St. Hyacinthe. Harness and saddlery works in Montreal showed slight curtailment in staff. In Ontario the situation generally showed improvement. Tanneries at Toronto and Kitchener were somewhat busier, but at London such factories indicated a minor decline in activity. Boot and shoe factories at London and Galt, on the whole, reported smaller staffs, while at Perth and Toronto increased employment was indicated. Firms producing rubber goods registered considerable curtailment, especially in the province of Quebec, where several factories were temporarily shut down for holiday purposes. Rubber footwear production at Granby and Montreal was at a considerably lower level, but at St. Jerome there was more activity than during November and December. Tire manufacturing at Montreal showed a slight gain. On the other hand, fountain pen factories in the same city were not quite as busy as in the preceding month. Rubber footwear plants at Guelph and Merritton, Ont., reported rather more employment, but at Kitchener this industry showed slight depression. Tire manufacturing at Guelph and Toronto employed more workers than in December, but at Kitchener the tire works were partially closed. Rubber and elastic goods plants at Toronto on the whole were busier, while at Bowmanville such factories employed smaller staffs.

During January there was some recovery from the pronounced losses in employment recorded during December by firms manufacturing lumber products, although the revival was very far from complete. At Plaster Rock, N.B., sawmills indicated a minor drop in production. In the province of Quebec there was also less activity in lumber mills, especially in Sayabec, Breakeyville, Montreal, Port Etchemin and Quebec. On the other hand, at St. Pacôme there was a slight gain in production in sawmills. Furniture manufacturing at Beauharnois, Coaticook and Cowanville declined to some extent. The wooden shipyards at Sorel were closed down. At Hull, considerable curtailment of operations was reported by match factories. In Ontario centres, as a whole, employment in the lumber group registered some improvement. The sawmills at Fort Frances, Rockland and Keewatin recorded smaller staffs, but at Arnprior and Pembroke increased activity was reported. Box and shoo manufacturing in the latter centre was in greater volume than during December, while at Toronto no change was indicated in the situation as reported by container factories. The production of office, church and school furniture at Newmarket absorbed a larger staff than for several months. Household furniture manufacturing at Stratford remained quiet. There was a falling off in employment in refrigerator factories in Brantford. Practically no change in payrolls was reported by manufacturers of billiard tables and materials at Toronto. Carriage factories at Chatham and Orillia maintained the December level of employment. Washing machine production at London employed the same working force as in the preceding month. Improvement in the situation was recorded on the whole by sawmills in British Columbia, the plants at Golden, New Westminster, Vancouver and Wardner being considerably busier. At Fraser Mills, on the other hand, less activity

was indicated. The production of musical instruments generally afforded more employment than in December. Manufacturers of voice reproducing machines at Montreal were busier than in November and December, and at Toronto, piano, organ and talking machine factories employed larger working forces than in the preceding month, mainly on account of the resumption of activity after the holidays.

In this group considerable revival in trade was indicated during January, especially in Ontario.

PULP AND	Pulp and paper factor-
PAPER	ies at Liverpool, N. S.,
PRODUCTS.	reported larger staffs
	than during November

and December. There was an insignificant increase in employment as compared with December at Murray in the same province, although the working force at that centre continued to be considerably curtailed. Practically no change in the situation was indicated in the paper mills in New Brunswick; at Chatham, St. John and Bathurst almost the same staffs were employed as during December. In the Province of Quebec conditions were slightly less favourable. Large declines in employment were recorded in the paper mills at Chicoutimi and smaller contractions occurred in Hull, Shawinigan Falls, Windsor Mills and La Tuque. Staffs at Donnacona, Chandler and Bagotville remained practically stationary. On the other hand, substantial improvement was reported at Three Rivers and there was a small gain in employment at East Angus. In Ontario the paper mills at Ottawa, Espanola, Thorold, Hawkesbury and Sturgeon Falls employed much larger staffs than in December. At Sault Ste. Marie and Smooth Rock Falls, on the other hand, contractions were reported; in the latter centre, the losses in employment were largely due to temporary shutdowns. Paper goods manufacturing at Toronto employed more workers than during December. Printing and publishing establishments in Winnipeg, Man., on the

whole, were somewhat busier than in the preceding month. A slightly downward tendency was reported in the employment afforded in newspaper offices at Regina and Saskatoon, Sask., and also in Edmonton and Calgary, Alta. In British Columbia the pulp and paper mills at Ocean Falls recorded a minor decline in employment, while staffs at Powell River and Port Alice remained stationary. Printing and publishing shops in Vancouver and Victoria were rather less busy than in December.

In spite of considerable recovery reported by manufacturers of textile pro-

	ducts during January,
TEXTILE	employment in this
PRODUCTS.	group was at a much

lower level than in the preceding month, especially in Quebec. In New Brunswick the cotton mills at Marysville and St. John continued to register increased activity, but in Milltown smaller staffs were reported. Slight increases in production occurred in the cotton mills at Yarmouth, N. S., and also in hosiery and knit goods factories at Truro. In Montreal, cotton mills were not as busy on the whole, but at Sherbrooke, Magog, Montmorency Falls and Valleyfield they employed larger working forces than during December, while at Three Rivers practically no change in the situation was indicated. Men's clothing factories at Montreal were busier, but manufacturers of women's garments reported considerable curtailment in staff. Increases in employment occurred in some thread manufacturing plants in Montreal, but losses in employment in other factories counterbalanced this expansion. At St. Johns, reductions in payroll were indicated by thread manufacturers. The production of men's furnishings at Montreal eased off to some extent, while at St. Johns there was a slight gain in activity. The employment afforded in oiled and waterproof clothing factories in Montreal showed a slight downward tendency. Corset manufacturing in Quebec city

engaged a considerably larger working force than in December. Woollen and silk production at Sherbrooke was on a higher level. Manufacturers of hosiery and knit goods at St. Hyacinthe showed a nominal gain in employment. A slight increase in activity was indicated in felt factories at Lachute Mills. In Ontario considerable increases in employment were indicated by textile manufacturers. Hosiery and knitting mills at Brantford, Galt, Paris and Dunnville employed larger staffs than during the preceding month; at Toronto and Hamilton, however, less employment was indicated on the whole, although many factories reported larger working forces than in December. The woollen mills at Preston re-opened with practically their normal payrolls, but there were minor declines in employment at Almonte, Toronto, and Peterboro, while at Hespeler there was a considerable contraction. Owing to the resumption of operations in a large cotton mill in Hamilton there was an increase in employment in the trade on the whole in that city, although several factories reported reductions in staffs. At Welland and Cornwall cotton mills were hardly as busy. Carpet production at Guelph and Toronto was quiet. Factories making men's clothing in Toronto employed a slightly smaller working force than in December. At Hamilton, however, considerably more activity was indicated, although the plants were not working to full capacity. At London employment in men's wear factories remained on the December level. Women's garment makers in Toronto were very much busier. The production of men's furnishings at Toronto and Walkerville afforded less employment than during the preceding month, but at Kitchener there was a slight increase in staff. Bedding factories in Toronto employed a much larger working force than in December. Practically no change was indicated in the volume of employment afforded in cordage mills at Brantford and Welland.

Oil refineries in Montreal employed their usual staffs. At Sarnia, Ont., there was a gain in production in oil refining. The MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS. The same is true also for Dartmouth, N.S., but at Ioco, B.C., employment declined very slightly. Carbide manufacturing at Shawinigan Falls, P.Q., eased off to some extent. The production of oxygen and acetylene gases at Welland remained on the same level as during December. Cynamid factories at Niagara Falls employed fewer persons than during the preceding month. Baker powder factories in Toronto were busier. Employment in explosive plants at Montreal continued to decline. Paint works on the other hand, maintained the same payrolls as in December. Soap manufacturers in Toronto were considerably more active, partly indicating the resumption of work after holiday shutdowns. Electrical appliance factories in Montreal reported smaller working forces than in December. At Hamilton, Stratford and Toronto, Ont., there was also less activity in electrical apparatus manufacturing, but at St. Catharines rather more employment was registered. Reductions in staff continued to be indicated in light, heat and power plants at Montreal and there was also a minor decline at Quebec. In Ontario employment in electric current works showed a slight improvement, especially at Hamilton and Toronto. In Winnipeg, Man., on the other hand, further contractions in employment were reported, but at Vancouver, B.C., slightly larger staffs were employed in electric current establishments. Glass factories at Montreal maintained substantially the same working forces as in December. The closing of a large cement plant for repairs in the same city affected employment for cement workers materially. In Ontario there was very little change in the volume of employment afforded in glass factories. At Hamilton, rather more activity was indicated, but at Wallaceburg there was a minor decline

in the production of glass articles. At Toronto the staffs reported were practically the same as during December. Cement manufacturers at Port Colborne employed larger working forces than in the preceding month, although the staffs were not yet normal. At Belleville, on the other hand, further contraction in employment occurred.

Construction

The Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian National Railways continued to report curtailment in the volume of employment afforded on railway construction, including maintenance of way. At the end of January they employed approximately 2,200 fewer construction workers than in December. These declines were fairly evenly spread over the month. the Canadian Pacific Railway released over 300 workers; the Canadian National Railways reported contractions affecting almost 1,600 employees and the Grand Trunk Railway released approximately 300 men. Ontario and the Prairie provinces continued to report very pronounced contractions although losses were recorded in greater or lesser degree in all provinces except British Columbia.

The value of building permits issued in 56 cities showed a contraction during December as compared with November, the value declining from \$10,958,066 in the latter month to \$5,072,117 for the month under review, a reduction of almost 54 per cent (a statement showing in some detail the value of building permits in 56 cities during October, November and December, 1921, is given elsewhere in this issue). During January there was a reduction in employment in the building and construction group, contractors in almost every part of the country having reported seasonal slackness. At Halifax, increases in employment made by one firm slightly exceeded reductions recorded by others. In New Brunswick the tendency was decidedly downward, especially at St.

John. Firms in the province of Quebec, on the whole, registered reduced activity, although some contractors at Montreal and Sherbrooke were busier. Practically without exception, contractors in Ontario cities reported declines in employment, especially at Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, London, Kingston and Kitchener. At Winnipeg, Man., further decreases in staff were recorded by firms in the building and construction group, and in British Columbia there continued to be reductions in employment, particularly at Penticton and Vancouver. Highway construction in Ontario and other provinces released from employment large numbers of men.

Transportation

The gross earnings on the Canadian National Railways during January amounted to \$6,695,480 as compared with \$8,475,328 in the preceding month. Information respecting the month of December, which was not available for insertion in the January issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, shows that the gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway during December were \$15,756,924 as compared with \$18,787,679 in November and with \$20,604,168 in December, 1920. Continued contraction was registered in the volume of employment afforded by the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian National Railways in operation, including general offices, trainmen, engine crews, station employees, sleeping, parlour and dining car employees, these systems having released approximately 2,000 workers from their working forces. The Canadian Pacific Railway let out over 900 of these men, the Grand Trunk employed about 400 fewer persons, while the Canadian National showed losses affecting approximately 700 workers. All provinces except the Maritimes shared in these losses, but those recorded in the Prairie provinces and Ontario continued to exceed the decreases indicated else-

where. Electric railways on the whole were slightly busier, although reductions in staff occurred in Montreal and Quebec in the Province of Quebec, at Winnipeg, Man., and Calgary, Alta. In Ontario, however, increased activity was reported at Hamilton, Toronto and Ottawa, and the electric railway companies at Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., were also busier. Longshore and stevedoring work in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia remained very quiet, but employment in the Maritime parts was in greater volume than during December.

Trade

Decided contractions in employment were reported in retail trade in January, indicating reaction from Christmas activity. The reductions in staff were especially large in stores in Moncton, Montreal, Toronto and Regina. The downward trend noted in employment in wholesale trade for the last few months continued in January. Toronto wholesalers were much less busy and there were small declines in staff at Montreal, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary and Regina.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

Proceedings for the Month of January, with texts of Boards' Reports, etc.

DURING the month of January the Department received reports from two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) the Hull Electric Company and certain of its employees, being members of Division No. 591, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, and (2) the Dominion Coal Company, Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, and Acadia Coal Company, the leading coal mining companies of Nova Scotia, and certain of their employees respectively, being members of District No. 26, United Mine Workers of America.

One application was received for the establishment of a Board. There was also received a copy of the agreement reached as a result of renewed negotiations between the various railways, members of the Railway Association of

Canada, and certain of their employees, pursuant to the recommendations of the interim report rendered in October last by the Board established to deal with this dispute.

Application received

During the month of January an application was received for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation from the employees of the Metropolitan, Mimico and Scarborough Divisions of the Toronto and York Radial Company, being linemen, wiremen, train despatchers, operators, helpers, etc. In view of certain negotiations concerning changes of ownership of the railway in question the matter of Board establishment was left in abeyance. An officer of the Department in the locality reported a temporary adjustment in the meantime.

Report of Board in dispute between the Hull Electric Company and certain of its employees

A REPORT was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Hull Electric Company and certain of its employees, being members of Division No. 591, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The Board was composed as follows: Mr. W. F. O'Connor, K. C., chairman, and Messrs. G. D. Kelley and Fred Bancroft. The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Bancroft and recommended that the wages of the employees remain in accordance with the findings rendered by the Board established to deal with a similar dispute in August, 1920. Mr. Kelley did not concur in these findings and presented a minority report. The award was accepted by the employees but the company's attitude was, at the close of the month, the subject of correspondence with the Department.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Hull Electric Company (Employer), and certain of its employees being members of Division 591, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America (Employees).

To the Honourable
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Sir:—

The Board of Conciliation appointed to investigate the above mentioned dispute and consisting of George D. Kelley, of Ottawa, recommended for appointment by the Hull Electric Company, Fred Bancroft, of Oakville, recommended for appointment by the em-

ployees of the company, and W. F. O'Connor, K.C., of Ottawa, as Chairman, was organized and sworn on the 30th day of December, 1921, met in the Court House at Ottawa on the fourth day of January, 1922, and continued in session there until all relevant evidence had been received and arguments concluded. It reconvened subsequently to conclude its business and for that purpose held two sessions.

The following parties appeared before the Board: for the Company, Mr. Gordon Gale (Vice-President and General Manager), and for the employees Messrs. Joseph A. Noel, John J. Gibeault and William Sutherland.

The demand of the company was for a ten per cent reduction in the wage scale and a reduction of the rates for overtime fixed (as to such scale and rates) under an award of a Board of Conciliation made at Ottawa on August 26th, 1920, and subsequently accepted by the company and its employees. The demand of the employees was for an increase of seven cents per hour above the scale mentioned, and for two changes in conditions, both relating to clothing.

Before receiving any evidence the Board dealt with a contention of the employees that the company had violated section 57 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act by putting into effect the reduction of ten per cent above mentioned, after a dispute had arisen and before a pronouncement thereon by this Board; that is to say, that the company having given notice on November 1st of the reduction to take effect on December 1st, and the employees having on November 25th successfully applied for a Board, the company in violation of the statute, had on December 23rd underpaid the employees upon the ten per cent reduced

basis. The Board found that the complaint as raised being one of a violation of the statute was not included within the reference to the Board and that any recourse of the employees based upon a breach or non-observance of the statute must be to some other authority or tribunal.

Several times throughout the enquiry, the Board urged the parties to confer with a view to settlement, and the parties, who evidenced always the utmost friendliness, did so confer with results hereinafter mentioned. As will appear they finally reduced the matter for determination by the Board to one point—What under existing conditions would be a fair wage in money for the employees?

Mr. Gale, for the company, contended that in order to properly determine the point in issue the Board should consider:—

- (1) The scale of wages paid for similar kinds of work in other industries;
- (2) The relation between wages and the cost of living;
- (3) The hazards of the employment;
- (4) The training and skill required;
- (5) The degree of responsibility;
- (6) The character and regularity of the employment;
- (7) Inequalities of increase in wages or of treatment, the result of previous wage orders or adjustments, and
- (8) Other relevant circumstances.

The employees did not seriously, if at all, deny the applicability of the enumerated considerations.

An additional contention of the company was its alleged inability to continue to pay upon the scale in the award already mentioned, but after a thorough examination into the financial condition of the company the Board expressing no opinion as to the relevancy of the mentioned contention to the issue of the

fairness of a wage, finds that such contention has not been, as matter of fact, sustained.

The company's notice given under Section 57 of the Act and resulting in the proceedings now before the Board was confined to the matters of wages and overtime, and the employees' notice was confined to wages and the two conditions concerning clothing already mentioned. During the enquiry the respective parties abandoned their respective demands and contentions except those relating to the hourly rate of pay in money, all conditions including those respecting overtime and rates for overtime to continue as agreed following the last award.

The company has been accustomed for some years to deal with its employees collectively for services covering a fixed period of time and usually upon an annual basis. The last agreement made expired on June 30th, 1921, but both parties carried it out until December 1st, 1921, without formally extending it, and the employees have carried out their obligations under it until now. The Board suggests that the further period of relationship thus entered upon some seven months ago might well be continued for another five months upon the same terms of relationship as existed when the period began. This suggestion is based upon certain of the considerations urged by the company itself.

The Board having heard and read the evidence submitted and having applied to the facts disclosed the considerations urged by Mr. Gale and hereinbefore enumerated, especially numbers one, two, six, seven and eight thereof, recommends for the settlement of the dispute, according to the merits and substantial justice of the case, as follows:—

1. That from the 1st day of December, 1921, until the 1st day of July, 1922, the wages of the employees continue as recommended under the award (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed)

made under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, on the 26th day of August, 1920, by W. P. Grant, Chairman, and George D. Kelley, and subsequently accepted by the company and the employees, and likewise that in all other respects the terms of said award be continued in effect for the like period.

2. That the company pay to its employees and each of them any difference between wages payable under the immediately preceding recommendations and wages paid or earned or which may be paid or earned on any lower scale imposed by the company on its employees or on any of them at any time or times between the first day of December, 1921, and the 1st day of July, 1922.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM F. O'CONNOR,
Chairman.

FRED BANCROFT,
Member of the Board.

Ottawa, January 9th, 1922.

REPORT OF PREVIOUS BOARD, DATED AUGUST
26, 1920.

In the matter of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between The Hull Electric Company, employer, and certain of its employees being members of Division No. 591, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, employees.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

The Board of Conciliation consisting of Geo. D. Kelley, Ottawa, representing the Hull Electric Company, Joseph Gibbons, of Toronto, representing the employees of the Company, with W. P. Grant, as Chairman, appointed to investigate the above dispute, met in the Court House at Hull, on August 3rd, 1920. There were also present Mr. Gordon Gale, General Manager of the Hull Electric Co. and Messrs. Jos. A. Noel, Jno. J. Gibeault and Wm. Sutherland, a committee representing the employees. After having heard the representations of the employees for better wages and

changed working and other conditions the Board suggested that the employees' committee and Mr. Gale meet together and agree, if possible, on as many of the thirty-four demands itemized in the employees' letter of May 28th and thus enable the Board to more easily reach the important points in the dispute. This was agreed to and the Board adjourned to meet the following day. When the sitting was resumed on the morning of August 4th, the employees' committee had added Mr. Jennings, a Union Official, to their number. During the adjournment quite a number of items in dispute including in particular the claim of a fixed minimum wage for listed spare men (an entirely new demand) were conceded by the Company. The Board then proceeded to take up the wage question which of course was the outstanding feature of all the points in dispute, in fact other matters outside of the wage question were touched on so lightly as to lead your Board to the conclusion that, beyond the changes in present conditions agreed upon between Mr. Gale and the employees' committee, it would inadvisable for us to further modify them, believing as we do that the disruption of the existing schedules under present conditions would not lead to inconvenience and confusion. Indeed we might say of the Hull Electric employees as the Montreal Board of Conciliation in their recent report said of the Montreal Tramway employees "To the credit of the employees be it said that they did not appear disposed to insist upon an immediate reduction in the number of working hours, in fact the majority of them voluntary work ten, eleven and twelve hours a day and often seven days a week."

It might be well at this time for your Board to express its appreciation of the courteous and fair spirit in which each side presented its case, and it is further noted with great pleasure the evident thoroughly good understanding and feeling that exist between the officials of the Hull Electric Company and their employees.

The bulk of the discussion of the wage question centered on the scale to be adopted for the conductors and motormen, these being the large majority of the employees. Naturally their representatives in support of their demand for higher wages laid stress on the rates paid to street railway men in cities where the wage scale was considerably higher than Hull, but when it is considered that the maximum scale of wages paid to street railway motormen and conductors in different towns throughout Canada ranges from 33c. to 72½c. an hour it is but fair to presume that the reason will be found in local conditions.

Taking this as our guide the next step was to determine what would be a fair increase over the existing rate. The increase last year had been from 36 cents an hour to 41 cents,

practically 14 per cent. Adopting the same ratio this year would result in advancing the rate to 47 cents, an increase of 6 cents an hour. Your Board, however, felt that by deciding on a maximum rate of 48 cents an hour, an increase of 33 1-3 per cent over the pay of 1918-1919 and nearly 100 per cent over the pay of the year ending May 1st, 1918, they were making a decision that should be under existing conditions acceptable to both sides.

The following is our finding for all the different classifications of employees:—

No. 1.—FREIGHT CREW—Ten-Hour Day.

	Per hour.
Conductors .....	.52
Motormen .....	.52
Brakemen .....	.43
Trolleyman .....	.41

No. 2.—POWER PLANT EMPLOYEES — Eight-Hour Day.

Power house operators .....	.48
Substation operators .....	.45
Power house oilers .....	.42

No. 3.—TRACKMEN—Nine-Hour Day.

Trackmen (first class) .....	.43
Trackmen (second class) .....	.40

No. 4.—NINE-HOUR DAY SHIFT, TEN-HOUR NIGHT SHIFT.

Machinist, first class .....	.60
Armature winder, first class .....	.53
Armature winder, second class .....	.43
Blacksmith .....	.47
Carpenter, first class .....	.54
Carpenter, second class .....	.47
Air brake fitter .....	.45
Day shift.	
Pitmen and troublemen, 1st class .....	.49
Pitmen and troublemen, 2nd class .....	.45
Night shift.	
Pitmen and troublemen, 1st class .....	.47
Pitmen and troublemen, 2nd class .....	.44
Car cleaners, 1st class .....	.42
Car cleaners, 2nd class .....	.40

No. 5.—Sweeper and snow plow work, 3 cents in addition to schedule rate.

No. 6.—Flagmen or switchmen, \$3.00 per day.

No. 7.—Aylmer station agent, \$130.00 per month.

No. 8.—Conductors and Motormen:—

	Per hour.
First six months .....	.41
Second six months .....	.44
Second year .....	.46
Third year and thereafter .....	.48

No. 9.—Nine-Hour Day:—

	Per hour.
Linemen first class .....	.52
Linemen second class .....	.46
Motormen first class .....	.42
Motormen second class .....	.40

No. 10.—Uniforms (One each year).—

Passenger motormen and conductors pay: First year, full cost; Second year, two-thirds; Third year, one-third; Fourth year, nil.

Winter Trousers (one pair every second year.)

Passenger motormen and conductors pay: Full cost; two-thirds; one-third; nil.

Winter overcoats (one every third year.)

Passenger motormen and conductors: Full cost; two-thirds; one-third; nil.

No. 11.—Minimum of 2½ hours for trippers and trailers.

No. 12.—Tickets and change to conductors on main line \$60.00, and on other lines \$40.00.

No. 13.—Listed spare men reporting for duty three times each day shall be paid a minimum of \$30.00 per half month but if they work in excess of the hours to cover this amount they shall be paid at the schedule rate per hour.

No. 14.—When a man is compelled to work over schedule time, time and one-half will be allowed until he is relieved from duty. If he is called before six hours rest has been allowed the overtime rate shall continue.

No. 15.—That it be permitted to post notices of meetings of employees in conductors' and motormen's rooms.

That all differences arising out of suspension, dismissal charges, accidents, wages, etc., may be investigated by a committee selected of and by the employees.

That all other working conditions shall remain as at present.

The Board recommends that this agreement be retroactive from July 1st, 1920, and that it continue in force for a period of 12 months from the said date. All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) W. P. GRANT, Chairman.

(Sgd.) GEORGE D. KELLEY, Member of Board.

Minority Report

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Hull Electric Company, employer, and certain of its employees being members of Division 591, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, employees.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

After careful consideration of the different matters involved in the above mentioned dispute I am unable to agree with the findings of my fellow members of the Board of Conciliation appointed herein.

The last agreement between the Hull Electric Company and its employees expired June 30th, 1921, since which date the parties concerned have been carrying on negotiations, which finally resulted in the present Board coming into being.

Under previous agreements going back to 1918 the following wage rates were in force for motormen and conductors.

1918 maximum rate 36c per hour.

1919 maximum rate 41c per hour.

1920 maximum rate 48c per hour.

On December 1st, 1921, the company put in force a maximum rate of 43c per hour.

To the above rates should be added an amount of 4c per hour to cover cost of suits, overcoats, transportation, etc., supplied to employees.

As motormen and conductors are the principal parties concerned in this dispute, and as their wages and working conditions are reflected on other employees my report has principally reference to them, but my conclusions include all employees.

On behalf of the employees it was argued that their rates of wages had not been and were not now commensurate with the cost of living. The company denied this contention. The employees, in support of their claim, submitted figures from the *Labour Gazette*, but on examination of these figures it was found that the contention of the employees was not supported. A graph filed by the company and which was not disputed established that since 1918 (with the exception of a few months) the cost of living as shown by the *Labour Gazette* was well below the wages of the employees. It must be borne in mind that the said table of cost of living is not one showing the bare cost of subsistence, but instead is a table allowing a comfortable margin. In addition to the cost of food it also includes fuel, light, rent and clothing. The latter

item is important as it shows the need of adding to the actual wage paid to the employees by the hour the sum of 4c being the equivalent of the concessions that they receive.

The following table, while not including every month of the year to which it has reference, still fairly represents the relation of the rate of wages of the Hull Electric Company motormen and conductors to cost of living:—

	Weekly wage including clothing, Hourly etc. Nine hour day, rate		Cost of living including food, clothing, light, rent, etc.		
	Six day week.	plus 4c.	June	July	August
1918	....\$21.60	.40	\$20.36	\$20.66	\$21.20
1919	....\$24.30	.45	\$21.95	\$22.02	\$22.86
1920	....\$28.08	.52	\$26.81	\$26.92	\$26.60
1921	....\$25.38	.47	\$21.74	\$21.53	\$21.98

Employees, however, actually earn more than the above amounts owing to certain advantages derived from overtime, etc., and the company filed a table showing such actual earnings to be as follows:

Main Line

Conductors, actual earnings....	\$1,639.70
Motormen "	1,561.97

Chelsea Road Line

Conductors, actual earnings....	1,567.86
Motormen "	1,521.24

Belt Line

Conductors, actual earnings....	1,540.19
Motormen "	1,358.34

The employees further contended that their wages were lower and had been for some time lower than the wages of men engaged in similar classes of work or in work that could be in any way compared thereto.

In support they filed a statement showing wages in Canada and the United States of electric railway employees as of January, 1921. On behalf of the company this statement was criticized on the ground that it did not disclose present existing conditions. Evidence

was submitted by the company showing the trend of wages, and in this evidence it was emphasized that reductions of wages ranging from 20 per cent downwards were taking place in practically all lines of employment. Several recent decisions were cited where wages of electric railway employees had been reduced from 12 per cent to 10 per cent, emphasis particularly being laid on the recent decision in connection with the employees of the electric railway in the city of Montreal whose wages had been reduced from 55c per hour to 48c. The company also pointed out that on lines of railways operating in Canada other than electric railways reductions had been even greater. Classified labour in such occupations and from which classification employees similar to those now under discussion could be drawn had been made the subject of a reduction of 20 per cent, the former rate being 50c per hour and the present rate 40c per hour. The company also adduced evidence to show that similar lines operated in the Province of Quebec (where the lines of this company are located) were paying very considerably lower rates than the company itself had been paying up to December 1st, 1921. For example, the rate in Levis, P.Q., and Sherbrooke, P.Q., both centres comparable to Hull, is 40c. per hour. The rates in Ontario, at places such as Sarnia, Oshawa, Pictou, Cornwall, Peterborough, Sault Ste. Marie, etc., range from 45c. per hour down to 40c. per hour. Where in Ontario higher rates of wages prevailed it was submitted that these were caused owing to different working conditions and to increased cost of living existing at the points concerned. Full consideration of these points had been given by other Boards of Conciliation in making their findings in disputes in which this company was concerned.

The employees further argued that the financial condition of the company

justified its paying a liberal rate of wage. In support of this contention they submitted extracts from certain reports filed by the company with the Department of Railways and Canals. The company produced complete statements of its financial condition and as a result the following facts were undisputed.

1. That the capital stock of the company has a par value representing actual investments of \$292,000.

2. That no dividend of any nature or kind has been paid or earned on the said capital since the year 1902.

3. That the company has been and still is a heavy borrower, such borrowing being for the purpose of capital account and not for maintenance.

4. That the amount of the indebtedness so incurred at the present time is over \$1,300,000.

5. That the company is now in arrears for interest payments on such borrowing.

6. That there is no immediate prospect of the company being in a position to liquidate the said arrears.

While the earnings of any company cannot be taken as the sole guide in arriving at what rate of wages should be paid the financial condition of the company is one that should be taken into consideration.

The Board was content to accept the material filed by the manager of the company and did not attempt any individual examination of the company's books.

Under the circumstances, therefore, I must conclude that the working conditions and scale of wages now in force are fair and equitable.

(Sgd.) GEO. D. KELLEY,
Member of Board.

Dated at Ottawa, Jan. 11th, 1922.

Report of Board in dispute between the Dominion Coal Company, Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company and Acadia Coal Company and certain of their employees respectively

A REPORT was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Dominion Coal Company, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company and the Acadia Coal Company, being coal companies in Nova Scotia comprised within the British Empire Steel Corporation, and certain of their employees respectively, being coal miners, members of District No. 26, United Mine Workers of America. The Board was composed as follows: Mr. U. E. Gillen, chairman, Colonel W. E. Thompson and Mr. James Ling. The report was signed by the chairman and Colonel Thompson and contained recommendations as to a means of settlement of the dispute. A minority report was presented by Mr. Ling.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Dominion Coal Company, Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, and Acadia Coal Company, and certain of their employees, being members of District No. 26, United Mine Workers of America.

To the Hon. James Murdock,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Sir,

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was applied for 21st of December, 1921, by Mr. Robert Baxter, President, and Mr. Jas. B. McLachlan, Secretary, District 26, U.M.W. of A., in the matter of a dispute regarding proposed reduction in rates of pay. The application stated there were ten thousand employees directly and three thousand indirectly affected.

On the 24th of December, 1921, the Hon. Senator G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, authorized the establishment

of a Board, and that work was completed by the Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labour, January 6th, 1922. The members of the Board are Mr. U. E. Gillen, Chairman, of Toronto, Ontario; Col. W. E. Thompson, Barrister, Halifax, N.S.; and His Worship Jas. Ling, Mayor of New Waterford, N.S. His Worship was nominated as a member of the Board by the employees.

Mr. D. H. McDougall, President, Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, also Vice-President of the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, and Acadia Coal Company, Limited, addressed the Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labour, on the subject under date of 31st December, 1921, stating among other things "The Company cannot concur in the necessity for the appointment of Board of Conciliation and it will not name a representative to be a member of the Board."

The cause of dispute, also the reason for employees requesting a Board, may be attributed to a notice, dated Sydney, N.S., 19th December, 1921, to all employees, signed "Dominion Coal Company, Limited." The notice follows:

The Agreement covering wages made at Montreal on the 8th November, 1920, expires at 31st December, 1921, and effective that date, all the wage rates are cancelled.

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 1st January, 1922, the wages, day rates and contract mining rates paid to the employees ofcolliery will be the rates which become effective 1st January, 1920, less 25 per cent (subject to minor adjustments to certain individual rates).

All payments included in the term 'consideration' are subject to revision from 1st January, 1922.

All local contracts for driving, roadmaking, landing, tending, etc., are withdrawn on 2nd January, 1922.

The Board held meetings in Board of Trade Rooms, Halifax, January 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th. The meetings of the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 23rd, were open

to the press and public. The other meetings were private for the purpose of getting the parties to the dispute to agree. The employees made a proposition to their employers on the 18th, also on the 19th, that was considered, but not accepted. And the employers made a proposition to the employees on the 24th that was not accepted.

The employers were represented at the meetings by Mr. D. H. McDougall and his assistant, Mr. F. W. Gray. In addition thereto, the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, were represented by Messrs. E. P. Merrill, A. S. McNeil, M. Blue, H. J. McCann, A. McColl, J. J. McDougall. The Acadia Coal Company, Limited, was represented by Messrs. A. McColl, J. J. McDougall, and M. Blue.

The employees were represented at the same meetings by Mr. Robert Baxter, President; Mr. W. P. Delaney, Vice-President; and J. B. McLachlan, Secretary and Treasurer, District 26, United Mine Workers of America, together with the following members of their Executive Board: Messrs. Angus McPhee, Louis McCormack, D. Livingston, G. D. Coleman, Wm. J. McKay, Alonzo Hall, and J. J. McNeil.

The parties to the dispute were given ample opportunity to submit to the Board any oral evidence or written statement they desired. In addition to a large amount of oral evidence, forty-one exhibits, some consisting of several printed or typewritten pages, were submitted, after which Mr. Baxter for the employees and Mr. McDougall for the employers expressed themselves as being satisfied to rest their case and complimented the Board on the manner in which the meetings were conducted.

The Board considers this a very unusual and exceptional case, therefore they intend to quote in their report enough from the exhibits filed by the parties to the dispute to fairly state the facts as presented to the Board.

Under date of 31st December, 1921, Mr. McDougall addressed the Hon. Minister of Labour about meetings with representatives of employees concerning a new agreement, and attached copies of certain letters to and from representatives of the men we now quote.

29th October, 1921.

J. B. McLachlan, Esq.,
Secretary-Treasurer,
United Mine Workers of America,
District No. 26, Glace Bay, N.S.

Dear Sir;

Referring to your letter of 22nd December, 1920, stating that the wage agreement concluded on November 6th last had been approved and adopted by District No. 26 and asking this Company to put the agreement into effect; we now note it expires 30th November, and, according to the memorandum, both parties are to meet in Halifax twenty days before termination of the agreement "for the purpose of arranging a new understanding."

Our representative will attend at the Halifax Hotel at 10 a.m., on November tenth, in conformity with this arrangement.

We think it desirable to notify you at this time that business conditions compel us very reluctantly to ask for a reduction in wages that shall be effective at the expiry of the current agreement. A schedule of rates will be handed to you on November tenth covering the Dominion Coal Company's mines in Cape Breton and Springhill.

In making this announcement to you we would state the Company does not desire to reduce wages, and the management would be happy to continue the present rate of wages did markets and prices permit, but, unfortunately, they do not.

We do not propose a wage reduction greater than business conditions make necessary, or one that will lessen the earnings of the mine workers to a point that will bear onerously upon them when there is taken into consideration the decreased cost of living that has developed since recent wage increases were agreed upon.

A reduction in wages is necessary to enable this Company to maintain its two main avenues of disposal of coal; namely, the sales to general consumers of coal, and sales to the steel plants.

General coal sales comprise three main outlets, namely, the Montreal market, the railways and bunker sales, and in all three cases the

Company must meet the competition of coal-producing countries where miners' wages have undergone heavy reductions in recent months, or where wage reductions will in all probability take place before the opening of the St. Lawrence navigation next spring.

Apart from a likelihood that coal will be sold in the United States at the pit mouth at lower prices next spring than was the case during the summer of 1921, the lessening premium on New York funds and the certainty of a substantial reduction in railway freight charges will combine to reduce the delivered price of coal in the Montreal market next summer, and will very substantially lower the selling price of our own coal there.

As you know, if we bank coal during the winter it cannot be sold before the summer of 1922, and payment will not be received by the Company until July or August of next year. The wages paid to the mine workers during the coming months must therefore be calculated on the selling prices of next summer, and it is necessary to effect a reduction in wages before this Company can plan a programme of output and banks for the coming winter. No banking programme can be undertaken under existing wage rates, as the coal would cost us more than we could sell it for.

With regard to coal supplied to the steel plants, we may state, briefly, that at current rates of wages at the coal mines we cannot mine coal at a cost which will permit that coal to be used to manufacture steel under commercial conditions.

While the Company is compelled to ask for a reduction in wages in order to enable it to sell its products, it is fair to point out that the increases given to the workmen since 1914 were successively asked for and granted to meet the increased cost of living.

These increases have totalled 120 per cent in general application, but in individual instances have been much greater.

The increase of last November was given to meet the rapid jump in living costs which took place in the summer of 1920 and reached the peak in July, 1920, at which time the total costs of living were 100 per cent over those of 1914. Since that date living costs have fallen to a point that is between 50 and 60 per cent above 1914 costs.

Wages are therefore 120 per cent above 1914 figures and living costs are from 50 to 60 per cent above.

As the Company has no fund from which it can pay wages unless these are at least equalled by the selling price of the products, it has no alternative but to reduce wages, but in view of the substantial decrease in the cost of living, the management feels that no hardship will be imposed upon the workmen.

The alternative to a reduction in wages is such a restriction of the Company's ability to

produce coal at market prices as will cause general idleness at the collieries. With a reduction in wages sufficient to meet market prices the Company will be able to avail itself of its usual markets.

The likelihood of fairly steady employment under a lower scale of wages or work for one or two days per week under the existing scale of wages, are the alternatives imposed by the business conditions of the time, conditions that as stated are not within the Company's power, or the power of your organization to modify or control, and we submit this to your earnest consideration.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) E. P. MERRILL,

General Manager.

In reply, the following letter was received from the Secretary of District No. 26:

4th November, 1921.

Mr. E. P. Merrill, General Mgr.,
Dominion Coal Company, Limited,
Sydney, Nova Scotia.

Dear Sir:

This is to advise you that your favour of October 29th was received at this office October 31st.

The Officers of this Union have had your communication under serious consideration for several days, and after giving due weight to all that you had to say while the miners' wages should be reduced, they instruct me to reply that we cannot agree to the proposed changes in the rates downwards.

Without attempting here to give any argument for our position I am asked to remind you of the very handsome earnings your Company has made during the last few years, while the miners' wage, increases, in same period, were such, in the race with rising prices, as to leave the wage rate an ever increasing distance in the rear.

We note that you state that your representative will attend at the Halifax Hotel, at 10 a.m., on November tenth, for the purpose of arranging a new wage understanding, and that a schedule of the new rates which you propose will be handed to us on that date.

I am instructed to say that the above arrangement for the meeting is entirely satisfactory to us, and we shall be on hand at Halifax Hotel at 10 a.m., November tenth.

I am further instructed to say that on that date we shall present to your representative a copy of the proposed changes of present wage agreement which we desire made.

On behalf of the Executive Board of District 26 United Mine Workers of America, I am,

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) J. B. McLACHLAN, Secretary,
District No. 26, U.M.W. of A."

At the meeting held in Halifax on November 10th and 11th the contract was by mutual consent extended for period of one month, the following memorandum being made and signed by the several parties to the Montreal Agreement:

Halifax, N. S.,

11th November, 1921.

In accordance with the provision of the agreement dated at Montreal on November 8th, 1920, between the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, and the Acadia Coal Company, Limited, of the one part, and the United Mine Workers of America of the other part, a joint meeting was held in Halifax on November 10, 1921, and continued in session during November 11, 1921, whereat it was mutually agreed that the said agreement be continued for a period of one month additional, or until the 31st of December, 1921. It was further agreed that a meeting of representatives of the above named companies and representatives of the United Mine Workers of America, be held not earlier than December 15, 1921. The time and place of said meeting to be agreed upon by a joint committee appointed for that purpose.

JOHN MOORE,

On behalf of the International
Union U. M. W. of America.

ROBERT BAXTER,
ANGUS MCPHEE,
LOUIS MCCORMACK,
DAN LIVINGSTON,
G. D. COLEMAN,
WM. J. MCKAY.
ALONZO HALL,
W. P. DELANEY.
J. J. McNEILL,"

On behalf of District No. 26
U. M. W. of America.

Dominion Coal Company, Ltd.
H. J. McCANN,
Ass't. General Manager,

A. S. McNEILL,
General Superintendent.

Nova Scotia Steel and Coal
Company.
A. McCOLL,
General Manager.

Acadia Coal Co., Limited.
J. J. McDougall,
Ass't General Manager,

On December 16th the representatives of the United Mine Workers and representatives of the Dominion Coal Company and the other coal companies associated in signing the Montreal Agreement, met in Montreal and continued in daily session until the 19th December. The result of the meetings is summarized in the following statement submitted by the associated companies and incorporated in the minutes of the final meeting.

Pursuant to the agreement made in Montreal on 8th November, 1920, that prior to the expiry of this agreement both parties signatory thereto should meet "for the purpose of arranging a new understanding," the representatives of both parties, having met in Halifax on 10th November, agreed on the 11th November to extend the term of the Agreement until 31st December, 1921, and to meet again in Montreal to resume the discussion.

Meetings took place commencing on the 11th and extending to the 19th December, at which the Dominion Coal Company submitted a draft form of contract which it was willing, along with the other companies, to make with the United Mine Workers for the period ending 30th November, 1922, providing for certain working conditions and a rate of wages 25 per cent below the rates in effect before the increase granted under the Montreal Agreement.

The representatives of the men stated they could not accept the contract as offered, and presented a series of sixteen demands concerning working conditions ending with a statement that they could not consider any revision of rates downwards. Later, as a counter-proposal, the U. M. W. representatives asked for a renewal of the Montreal Agreement for three months.

This proposal the Company was unable to agree to, and the United Mine Workers stated they would apply for a Board of Conciliation.

No understanding having been arrived at to replace the Agreement of 8th November, 1920, the companies represented took the position that they were free to take such steps as they might consider advisable in their own interest.

In offering a contract which included a reduction in wages the companies expressed the hope and belief that such a reduction would enable them to regain for the sale of coal many of the markets lost during the war, and thereby make for much steadier work at the collieries.

The Board asked that the applicants for the Board (representatives of the employees), submit their evidence and

statements first, followed by evidence and statement from representatives of the companies, and stated that the Board would then receive evidence and statement in rebuttal from both parties to the dispute, and that procedure was followed. Mr. Baxter, President of the United Mine Workers of America, opened their case by ably reviewing the situation at some length and later filed the following typewritten statement:

THE BRITISH SITUATION.

The officials of the Coal Companies, when at Montreal, stated that the competition from Great Britain was threatening their markets on this side. I admit that it is true that cheap coal is coming in from Great Britain, the same being sold at \$4.75 at New York. But this should not alarm the companies of this province, as we know that is only a temporary condition of the trade, when we consider the selling price of coal at the mines in Great Britain is as follows:—

	Current Quotations British Coal f.o.b. Port, Gross Tons	
	Dec. 24	Dec. 31*
Cardiff:		
Admiralty, large.	26s.	25s. & 26s. 6d.
Steam, smalls....	19s. 6d.	18s. 6d. & 19s. 6d.
NEWCASTLE:		
Best Steams.....	25s.	23s. 6d. & 24s.
Best Gas.....	22s.	21s. 6d. & 22s.
Best Bunkers....	21s. 9d.	21s. & 22s.

*Advance over previous week shown in heavy type, declines in italics.

The above prices can be easily met competitively by coal produced in this Province, and in our opinion there is not enough coal sent into the American markets to materially affect prices.

AMERICAN COMPETITION.

The companies in their statement to the Minister of Labour claim that they cannot compete with reduced prices on account of some sections having accepted wage reduction. We admit this to be true, that some sections have got a cut in wages, but the percentage of coal produced in these fields does not govern

prices of bituminous coal on the North American Continent, but the agreement negotiated by and between the U. M. W. of A. and the various operators' associations of the North American Continent does establish a rate upon which to base the market price of this commodity. This settlement will not be known until the expiration of the present contract which expires March 31st, 1922.

Therefore we believe in face of this condition that the *status quo* or the present rate should continue to prevail until April 1st, 1922.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

We do not have access to the companies' cost sheets. We are denied that privilege, but we have an opportunity to make calculations which they cannot deny us. We have several mines producing three long tons of coal per day, per man. Three tons of coal at the mine mouth is equivalent to \$18.00 value produced per day per man. Six dollars is much more than the average wage in these mines, but for the sake of easy calculation, we will call it six dollars. Hence the actual wage cost per ton must be two dollars. These conditions could be developed in all of the mines by practical and economic management, and would consequently obviate the necessity of the present management procuring a reduction in the existing wage rate, and we deny the justice of the companies' proposition in an attempt to reduce the miners' wage or to penalize them in any manner for the impractical and uneconomic management of the mines in this District.

VALUES.

The companies have informed us that they have no intention of sustaining any loss at the present time. We feel that companies should not be averse to sustaining some loss during this period of readjustment. The accumulated surpluses of these various companies which were created from 1916 to 1920 inclusive have now increased in purchasing power 35 per cent according to the figures given by the Companies in their own exhibits. Not being satisfied with the automatic increase in the value of existing surpluses they now seek to penalize the miner in reducing the number of dollars that may be earned by the miner, which will result materially in reducing his present standard of living. The miner contends and believes that he and his family are entitled to more than a wage that merely covers the cost of maintaining himself and family. He is surely entitled to a wage that will permit him to live up to a decent standard of living and enable him to save a sufficient amount of money to take care of him in declining years when he is no longer able to work.

It would indeed be a calamity and a bleak outlook for the worker, if, in his old age, he has to depend on the charity of his friends or some county institution. This condition, I am sure, does not or is not, conducive to good citizenship, nor is it an incentive to the worker to look forward to such an end, and we hope that this Board will consider these facts in rendering its decision in this case.

THE PRESENT ATTITUDE OF THE COMPANIES.

In recent years economic conditions have varied very much and usually in favour of the worker, particularly during the war time period.

Independent of favourable conditions, we coal miners were very reasonable, and at no time sought to impose our economic strength upon the employer. Knowing the nation's dire need for coal during the war period, we could at that time have exacted to the last penny, but in the interest of peace and harmony, when our country was in jeopardy we made substantial sacrifices. Our highest demands at any time did not exceed twenty-five per cent, our greatest increase at any time was not more than twelve and one-half per cent, or one half of our demands. We do not find the same motive impelling the operators at this time that impelled the miner at a previous time. The operators at this time come forward in an attempt to reduce the present rates one-third or thirty-three per cent, but we believe that the miner's wages are sufficiently reduced when the decreased number of days worked are taken into consideration.

HISTORY AND HAZARDS OF COAL MINING.

The coal miner has always been behind other classes of labour until recently. It is an historical record that in the early days of coal mining in Great Britain, men were part and parcel of the coal property, therefore owned by their so-called masters, this at a time when other workmen had the right to sell their labour on the highest market. This state of affairs was carried on until 1665 when they were granted the same rights and privileges as other workers employed. The cause for such generosity was that the markets had increased beyond the supply, and conditions had to be modified and improved in order to induce men, women and children, as was the custom in those days, to enter the mines with a view to increasing production. Miners at that time could not understand the meaning of the change, some being suspicious as to the object of the so-called masters or employers. Their working conditions were of such a nature that they had no opportunity to develop their intellect to a point where they could understand the value of the change. Although the change

made great improvements, yet working conditions in those days were horrible. Families arose to go to work at 4 a.m., carrying tools and timber to the working face, remaining there until dark, and then the day's work was only complete when they had sawed props of a sufficient length to be suitable for the following day's work.

Under the agitation and intelligent leadership of Alexander McDonald, conditions were improved somewhat at a later date. On the Continent of America in 1850 coal was being mined in large quantities. Although in a new country and coal handy to the crop, yet conditions offered coal miners were not equal to those of other trades. It was a custom in those days for the miner to have a dog which was his buddy, and which hauled him in and out and assisted in hauling their coal. It is recorded that miners had in those days much trouble in finding suitable accommodation for their buddies. Those conditions continued until 1861, or until the commencement of the Civil War, when the miners, as they always do, flocked to the colours in great numbers, and men were imported from other nations to produce the needed coal. After peace had been declared and some of the miners had returned, it was found that the coal industry had been developed far beyond the needs of the nation in normal times, resulting in the closing down of many mines and broken time in other mines. Large masses of men were out of employment. The result was keen competition among mine owners, with a continuous dropping of prices to try to capture the markets, and as the companies always do, they proceeded to cut down the wages until conditions for the miners became unbearable. The result was industrial strife, resulting favourably sometimes for the miner and sometimes against him. Usually public opinion was against the miner, as the press could always make it appear that he was solely responsible. Those conditions continued to prevail for many years, until the organization of the United Mine Workers of America became strong enough to present the case of the miners before the public, and in recent years conditions have been gradually developing to be like those of other crafts. Now we feel keenly disappointed when we note the present attitude of the coal companies, which simply is an attempt to drive us back to those deplorable conditions before mentioned.

The dangers of mining have always been great. From its inception there was no knowledge of ventilating methods, and the result was practically no ventilation, making conditions such that workmen were aged and worn after eight to ten years' service. The next great danger was, as mines were sunk deeper and their lack of knowledge of proper timbering for the single entry system, that many of

these entries fell in, and the employees were entombed and invariably lost. Conditions were so bad that the people became horrified at the numerous disasters occurring. Alexander McDonald, who was the miners' advocate in the House of Commons, had a bill passed compelling mine owners to have a double entrance to the mine. The next great danger confronting the miner was that, as the mines were developed to a lower strata and became more gaseous, explosions were numerous, sometimes wiping out almost an entire village. Mining experts were at a loss to know how to meet the situation. It is only recently that we learned that an explosion is possible where one-half of one per cent of gas is in the air, a quantity that cannot be detected with an ordinary safety lamp. This, mixed with the proper quantities of coal dust and air, has sufficient inflammable properties to cause a terrific explosion, and even under modern methods of mining, the hazard of mining is extremely great, and the fatalities are indeed numerous. For each million tons of coal produced in this District, the fatalities are more than four deaths, and injured men are very numerous. Taking into consideration the hazards of the occupation, the miner should indeed have something more than a mere subsistence wage, and we contend that the proposed rates of the companies will not permit him that.

Statement filed by Mr. Baxter on behalf of the employees, showing the number of days certain men worked July 1st to December 31st, 1921, and the proposed new rate effective January 1st, 1922.

DOMINION NO. 1, UNDERCUTTING MACHINE

	No. of days worked	Rate per day in effect Dec. 31st, 1921	Rate put into effect by Com- panies Jan. 1st, 1922
Hugh McNeil.	132	\$6.92	\$4.60
Robert Stubbart...	144	6.92	4.60
Hector McNeil.	89	5.92	3.95
George Dumphy...	141	4.79	3.20
John Purvis.	144	7.13	4.75
Murdock Living- stone.	139	5.25	3.51

Mr. J. B. McLachlan followed Mr. Baxter with a general statement on behalf of the employees, and then read and commented on what was said to be the address of Mr. R. M. Wolvin, President of the British Empire Steel Co., at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Dominion Steel Corporation in March, 1921. The address is next quoted and then some other statements that were read and filed by Mr. McLachlan.

I have pleasure in presenting to you the report of your Board of Directors, and financial statements covering your Corporation's activities for the past fiscal year, and I beg to move the adoption of the report as now before you.

I believe, in view of the conditions which prevailed in all branches of industry during the period covered by the report and statements, that you will regard the results as reasonably satisfactory. The volume of business was less than previous years, and this is particularly true as regards the British market, the contraction having been brought about by the serious depression in Great Britain, and by the keenness of Continental European competition.

Nevertheless during all these trying times your Company, the Dominion Steel Corporation, as one of the greatest industrial institutions in Canada, have endeavoured to maintain operations at the largest capacity possible, recognizing its obligations to the country, and to its employees, and you can more readily appreciate this when I tell you that the Dominion Steel Corporation disbursed in wages and salaries last year the sum of \$21,839,285.25.

Since our last meeting your Company has not undertaken any extensive improvements. As stated in the report of the Directors, however, the 60 new by-product coke ovens contracted for last year have practically been completed; new blacksmith and electric repair shops, improved facilities for the handling of ore and limestone, and additional blowing capacity in order to permit of the operations of a larger number of blast furnaces have been installed, sixty new freight cars were purchased during last year, and locomotives and other rolling stock have been largely rebuilt and repaired, this being necessitated as a result of the extremely strenuous service of the previous five years. Much improvement has been accomplished at the coal mines, particularly in connection with the power plants and underground development.

The result of these improvements can be summarized by stating that the Dominion Coal Company has now a daily producing capacity of 15,000 tons of coal compared with 10,500 tons a year ago, and the Dominion

Iron & Steel Company now has a coke producing capacity of 2,600 tons per day as compared with 1,300 tons a year ago. Furthermore the steel plant is now fully equipped to use this coke supply, and the balancing of departments will now permit the operation of five blast furnaces at one time, which has not been possible since 1916. At this time coke was manufactured in ovens of a type which are now considered practically obsolete and on which production costs were very excessive as compared with present day practice.

As you are no doubt aware, the Company had various claims against the owners of vessels, which were under time charter. Several of these claims have now been adjusted, and in arriving at these settlements your Company has been able to acquire in very satisfactory terms the ownership of the British registered steamships "Wabana" and "Kamouraska" each of 7,500 tons carrying capacity, and the "Rosecastle" of 12,000 tons capacity, also under British register, together with a controlling interest in the Norwegian register steamship "Daghild" of 12,000 tons capacity. These vessels were all built especially for your Company's ore and coal trade and we are now in possession of a very excellent fleet of vessels peculiarly adapted for the carriage of our raw material.

The Company now owns 68,000 tons dead-weight of vessels for its various trades, and this adds to the Company's profits the earnings that would otherwise go to owners from whom we charter vessels, and in addition makes our position secure for vessels suitable for our use.

The claims against the owners of time-chartered vessels have all been settled with the exception of a dispute with the owner of one large steamship which has changed hands, and this matter is now in the Courts. Your Company has a large claim against Germany for reparations, and should be reimbursed out of the proceeds from the German property held by the Custodian of Alien Property at Ottawa. This claim is mostly in respect to owned and time-chartered vessels sunk by submarines. In addition we have a large claim against the Imperial Government for losses suffered by your Company due to the requisitioning by the Imperial Government of steamships under the time chartered to us. It appears to be most difficult to obtain adjustment to these claims, and they have not in any way been taken into the accounts of the Company.

One of the most important branches of your Company's operations is, of course, the mining of coal. The employees of your mines are members of the United Mine Workers of America, and with this Organization your Company has entered into wage agreements, for the past few years. The Dominion Coal

Company had an agreement which should have extended until the 1st February this year, but we were compelled in November, 1920, to negotiate a new contract. Had we been able to continue under the agreement until February 1st of this year, our men would undoubtedly have realized the condition into which the country was rapidly drifting, and unquestionably a contract much more satisfactory to the Company would have been arrived at. Your officials realized that the contract would be a great hardship on the Company, particularly in connection with the production of steel, and a burden also upon the industries of Eastern Canada, but every pressure was brought to bear upon us by the Government, by the Railroads, and other interests, insisting that under no condition must we permit a stoppage of the production of coal. Consequently a new contract was entered into, effective until November 30th of this year, and I may say that our relations with our employees under this contract are most harmonious. It must be recognized, however, that wages are too high to enable us to produce coal at a cost that will permit profitable operation of the steel plant under existing conditions.

Our labour is as loyal and efficient as in any other coal mining community in the world, and in spite of occasional newspaper despatches I would like you as shareholders to know that I believe the conditions in our mining towns are better than in the average mining districts, and that in my judgment our miners are better paid than the miners of any other field; that they have received greater advances in wages during the past seven years, and further, that prior to the war they earned as much or more per annum than the miners of any other coal field.

It is our constant endeavour to improve the conditions under which our men live and to pay wages sufficient to maintain a proper standard of living. At the same time it is absolutely imperative that we reduce the cost of coal to our steel plants, and to the consumers of Eastern Canada.

We have now passed through the first quarter of the present fiscal year, that is, the three months ending June 30th. We entered the new year with the full intent of regaining the coal markets of Montreal, and East. As you are aware, however, conditions in all branches of activity are most unusual, and we found, at the opening of navigation on the St. Lawrence river that the railroads had large stocks of coal; the pulp plants and other large users had on hand two to three months' coal supply, and all industry generally was operating on a minimum consumption of coal. We have come into competition with what is known as 'Distress' coal from the United States, which means coal sold at less than the cost of production and delivery, but with all these conditions to meet

we are gradually acquiring again the markets that properly belong to us. Unfortunately, however, there are a number of Canadian consumers who do not fully appreciate how greatly they could assist the country's existing unfavourable trade balance by straining a point to use Canadian coal whenever it can be obtained.

For the last sixty days our operations have been materially assisted by sales of our coal in England and Scotland, and the reports from gas plants and railroads using it in those countries are very satisfactory. I do not expect that we will be able to hold the British market, but I am in hopes that gradually our coal will find a market in some of the European countries.

Reference is made in our report to our association with the British Empire Steel Corporation, Limited, and you will realize that the acquisition by the Company of all common shares of the Dominion Steel Corporation has virtually eliminated from our Company all holders of common shares, excepting the British Empire Steel Corporation. The public, therefore, is interested in our meeting today solely as holders of the preference and preferred shares of the Dominion Steel Corporation, Dominion Coal Company, and Dominion Iron and Steel Company, or incidentally as shareholders of the British Empire Steel Corporation, Limited.

In this connection I wish to call to the attention of the holders of preferred shares, the fact that the statement for the past fiscal year shows that the dividends on your shares for the three Companies named were earned five times over. I need not, of course, emphasize the fact that business conditions are most unsatisfactory at present, and in view of this it is all the more gratifying to be able to say to you that for the first quarter of the current fiscal year ending June 30th, the Dominion Steel Corporation, after providing for depreciation, sinking funds and bond interest, has earned at the rate of over three times the amount required for payment of the combined dividends on its preference shares, and on the preferred shares of its constituent companies. I believe that we should be very well pleased with the results, particularly, as I have just stated, in view of conditions during the past three months.

The preferred shareholders of this Corporation and its constituent companies were advised of an agreement having been entered into between this Company and the British Empire Steel Corporation, Limited, whereby the preferred shares of the Dominion Steel Corporation and subsidiary companies could be exchanged share for share for the preference "B" stock of the "British Empire Steel Corporation, Limited." On 1st of August the Brit-

ish Empire Steel Corporation will deposit its 7 per cent First Preference Stock with Prudential Trust Company for the purpose of effecting this exchange, and after that date, any holders of 6 per cent Preference Shares of this Corporation, or of the 7 per cent preferred Stock of the Coal and Steel Companies who desire to exchange, may forward their certificates to the Prudential Trust Company and receive certificates of British Empire in exchange for them.

Business the world over has been passing through a period of very strenuous readjustment. While perhaps some of us may have anticipated a year ago that something of this nature would occur, not even the most far-seeing expected that anything quite so drastic would take place. Undoubtedly, however, this was the most effective manner of bringing cost down to a basis that would restore confidence, and the results are already becoming evident, in that our extravagant habits are slowly but surely giving place to economy and hard work, and I believe that in many industries the readjustment of prices is already practically complete.

Many of our Canadian industries are in need of additional financing, and this is always to be expected in a growing country possessing vast natural resources awaiting development. Present world conditions and national needs render such industrial financing exceedingly difficult of accomplishment, and the taxes imposed on Corporation earnings and upon the incomes of individuals have diverted into the national treasury funds ordinarily available for investment in new securities, and for the extension of plants. I believe that these heavy taxes are very seriously curtailing the extent of industrial operations in this country; are discouraging new development, thus reducing employment, and at the same time they are unfortunately failing to attain the purposes for which they were imposed, that is, the elimination of individual waste and a return to pre-war economies.

Fundamentally, conditions are more satisfactory in Canada than in most other countries. I am, however, of the opinion that additional protection granted to our industries so as to hold the business of this growing country to our own manufacturers for the next few years would bring remarkable results in the future.

It is most essential that we should all realize that the situation throughout the world and in this country demands the practice of every economy; we must recognize also that wages are gradually being reduced, and that the cost of labour will further decrease, both through increased efficiency, and by further reductions from the very high scale that has been put

into effect during recent years. Concurrently with this will come further reductions in the cost of living, and at the same time the income of the wage-earner should maintain approximately an equal purchasing power.

Finally, we must recognize that, in meeting these new conditions, Canadian industry must be satisfied with smaller margins of profit, and aim at greater production.

I wish you to realize how much I appreciate the support the President has received all through the past years from the Board of Directors. I have found each and every member of the Board willing to give a large amount of his time to the Company's interests, and the statement we are today presenting is very largely due to the work they have done.

The daily rate of a large number of men December 31st, 1921, was \$3.80, the rate put into effect by the Companies for these men January 1st, 1922, is \$2.44 per day. Mr. McLachlan estimates these men will not work in excess of 290 days per year and then proceeds to show how the annual earnings of \$707.60 would be used to provide for a family of five.

OUTLAY

Outside clothes, including boots for man.....	\$ 30.00
Outside clothes, including boots for woman.....	25.00
Outside clothes, including boots for children.....	30.00
Underwear for man.....	10.00
Underwear for woman.....	10.00
Underwear for children.....	20.00
House rent.....	100.00
Coal 20 tons at \$2.25, hauling \$1.00..	65.00
Light.....	25.00
School supplies.....	15.00
Washing supplies, for family.....	30.00
Insurance.....	20.00
Doctor.....	20.80
Church.....	12.00
Household renewals.....	10.60
Trade Union.....	15.00
Hospital.....	13.00
Sanitation.....	4.00
Water.....	6.50
Taxes.....	20.00

\$481.90

Balance for food for 365 days for family of five..... \$225.70

\$225.70 ÷ 365 = 62 cents per day for five persons.
 .62 ÷ 5 = 12.4 cents per day for each person.
 .124 ÷ 3 = 4.10 cents per day for each meal.

Following the budget, Mr. McLachlan filed an exhibit, said to have been taken from page 39, 52nd Annual Report of Prisons and Reformatories in Ontario. It shows the cost of providing fuel, food and clothing per day for each person. He pointed out that for five inmates it cost the City of Toronto \$1.94 per day, \$708.10 per annum, or an amount in excess of what the employees would earn at the rate of \$2.44 per day in 290 days (his estimate of the number of days) the men would work in a calendar year of 365 days. It is perhaps sufficient to say that Toronto is neither the highest nor the lowest on the list of forty-six towns or cities.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF WEEKLY FAMILY BUDGET AND OTHER PARTICULARS CONCERNING RATES AND INCREASES FROM 1905 TO 1921

Year 1900—Cost.....	\$ 5.48
" 1905— "	5.95
" 1909— "	6.75
" 1913— "	7.34
" 1914— "	7.96
" 1915— "	8.13
" 1916— "	10.10
" 1917— "	12.24
" 1918— "	13.65
" 1919— "	14.73
" 1920— "	16.92
June 1921— "	11.82

From the year 1905 till May, 1916, there was no general increase in wages.

From the year 1905 till May, 1916, food costs increased 69 per cent.

From the year 1905 till June, 1920, food costs increased 184 per cent.

From the year 1905 till the present wages for contract labour have increased as follows:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF COAL CUTTING RATES FOR THE YEARS 1908, 1913, 1916 AND 1921.—DOMINION COAL COMPANY'S No. 4 MINE.

Classification	1908	1913-16	1921	Percentage of increase
<i>Hand Mining—</i>				
Rooms.....	.51	.99		94%
Cross-cut consideration.				
First 12 feet per ft. ...	.324	.55		69%
Next 8 feet per ft. ...	.456	.76		67%

Classification	1908	1913-16	1921	Percentage of increase
Next 10 feet per ft. ...	.55	.93		69%
Over 30 feet per ft. ...	.742	1.25		68%

Pillars—

Minimum.....	.455	.89	99%
Maximum.....	.485	.94	94%

Machine Mining—

Rooms under-cutting.....	.13	.26	100%
Rooms shooting and loading.....	.23	.61	118%
Rooms total.....	.41	.87	112%

Narrow Work—

Deeps under-cutting and shooting:			
Deeps loading.....			
Deeps total.....	.47	.47	1.03
Headways under-cutting and shooting.....	.305	.655	115%
Headways loading.....	.145	.345	138%
Headways total.....	.45	.45	1.00
Levels undercutting and shooting.....	.305	.655	115%
Levels loading.....	.145	.345	138%
Levels total.....	.45	.45	1.00

NOTE.—The above narrow work rates of 1921 are applicable to single shifted places. Three cents per ton extra is paid for double shifted single places.

**DOMINION STEEL CORPORATION, LIMITED
(AND CONSTITUENT COMPANIES)**

**Consolidated Profit and Loss Account for the
Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1921.**

Net earnings (including interest on Investment and Surplus funds), after deducting all manufacturing, selling and Administration Expenses, and provision for income tax, but before charging sinking funds, depreciation and interest..... \$7,212,750.71

Deduct—Provision for Sinking Funds, Depreciation and Renewals, etc..... 1,583,662.22

\$5,629,088.49

Deduct also

Interest on Bonds and Debentures..... 970,776.73

\$4,658,311.76

Less—Preference

Dividends for year ending March 31, 1921:
Dominion Steel Corporation, Limited..... \$420,000.00
Constituent Companies..... 560,000.00

980,000.00

\$3,678,311.76

Add—Balance April 1, 1920.... 8,211,236.58

\$11,889,548.34

Deduct Dividends on Common Shares of Dominion Steel Corporation, Limited, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum..... 2,226,000.00

\$9,663,548.34

NOTE.—The above, Mr. McLachlan states, is a copy of page 20 of the Dominion Steel Corporation, Limited, and Constituent Companies, Annual Report and Statements for year ending March 31st, 1921.

Statement filed by Mr. J. B. McLachlan on behalf of the Employees:

**BRITISH EMPIRE STEEL CORPORATION,
LIMITED**

Projected financial statement as at 31st December, 1920. (Consolidating the Assets and Liabilities of the Companies to be acquired and giving effect, as at that date, to the introduction of the New Capital Stock to be issued.)

LIABILITIES

Capital stock to be issued..... \$19,950,000.00
First preference "B" 7% cumulative stock. 57,350,000.00
Second preference 7% cumulative stock... 24,450,000.00

Common stock..... \$101,750,000.00
Deduct:

To be held by Constituent Companies:

Second preference, 7 per cent cumulative stock..... \$6,991,000.00
Common stock..... 2,976,000.00

9,967,000.00

\$91,783,000.00

Funded debt presented by bonds and debenture stock of Constituent Companies \$31,094,865.32
Deduct: held for sinking fund or in treasury..... 435,480.50

\$30,659,384.00

Deferred payments on properties purchased..... \$1,808,000.00

Current liabilities—

Bank loans (partly secured)..... \$7,224,221.47
Notes payable..... 51,569.86
Accounts payable, taxes and dividends..... 9,038,254.26

Payments on uncompleted contracts (partly earned)	2,881,350.83
	<u>\$19,195,396.42</u>
Deferred Credits to income.....	633,976.85
Reserves—	
For relining furnaces, renewals, etc.....	\$1,462,102.21
For possible shrinkage in inventory values.....	1,500,000.00
For Government and legal fees upon incorporation	150,000.00
	<u>3,112,102.21</u>
Surplus of Constituent Companies.....	26,548,448.06
	<u>\$173,740,308.36</u>
ASSETS	
Land, building, plant and machinery, mining properties and equipment.....	\$152,671,476.04
Less depreciation reserves.....	20,385,294.31
	<u>\$134,286,181.73</u>
Deferred balances receivable on properties sold.....	85,917.60
Current Assets:—	
Cash.....	\$1,261,884.32
Call loans.....	408,309.59
Dominion Government Bonds (\$2,695,000.00 pledged for bank loans).....	3,242,755.49
Notes on account receivable.....	12,589,297.45
Inventories of stores and supplies, raw materials, work in progress and finished products.....	18,480,185.02
	<u>35,982,431.87</u>
Investments.....	2,191,269.40
Deferred charges to operations.....	1,031,525.04
Cash held for bond redemption.....	162,982.72
	<u>\$173,740,308.36</u>

Mr. McLachlan files copy of Agreement between the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association and District No. 18 United Mine Workers of America, effective October 25th, 1920, and expiring March 31st, 1922.

Occupation—	Outside Wages Per day	Hours
Bottom man.....	\$7.08	8
Slate pickers (boys).....	4.03	8
Slate pickers, (men).....	6.58	8
Car oilers (men).....	6.58	8
Car oilers (boys).....	4.40	8
Tally boys.....	4.03	8
Teamsters.....	7.08	8
Blacksmiths.....	8.14	8
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	7.09	8
Carpenters.....	8.14	8
Carpenters' helpers.....	7.09	8
Power house engineers.....	7.61 to 8.32	8
Hoisting engineers.....	7.39 to 8.05	8
Fan men.....	6.58	8

Incline engineers.....	7.61	8
Tail rope engineers.....	7.88	8
Box car loader engineers.....	7.61	8
Endless rope engineers.....	7.50	8
Tipple engineer.....	7.61	8
Screen engine tender.....	6.76	8
Locomotive engineer.....	7.61	8
Locomotive switchman.....	7.20	8
Firemen.....	7.08	8
Firemen's helper.....	6.76	8
Water tender.....	6.71	8
Railway car handler.....	6.70	8
Tipple dumper (man).....	7.08	8
Tipple dumpers' helper.....	6.75	8
Tipple dumper (boy).....	4.40	8
Top cagers.....	6.75	8
Car repairer.....	7.61	8
Car repairers' helper.....	7.09	8
Breaker engineer.....	7.61	8
Lampman.....	6.58 to 7.08	8
Machinist.....	7.61 to 8.14	8
Machinists' helper.....	7.09	8
Ashman.....	6.58	8
Wiper (man).....	6.58	8
Coupler (man).....	6.58	8
Coupler (boy).....	4.40	8
Breaker oiler.....	6.71	8
Washer or tipple oiler.....	6.71	8
Breaker picker boss.....	7.08	8
Timber framer.....	7.61	8
Timber sawyer.....	6.75	8
Box car shoveller.....	7.08	8
Breaker platform boss.....	7.08	8
Breaker platform (man).....	6.70	8
Breaker screen (man).....	6.58	8
Rock bank man.....	6.58	8
Dirt bank man.....	6.58	8
Fan fireman.....	6.85	8
Stableman.....	6.58	8
Finisher after box car loader.....	6.58	8
Motor truck driver.....	7.61	8
All other labour not classified..	6.58	8

DOMINION COAL COMPANY LIMITED

Cape Breton Collieries.

Schedule of rates effective November 1st, 1920, under Montreal Agreement.

	Rates effective Nov. 1st, 1920, under Montreal Agreement
Surface:	
Headman (Attending man cage or handling coal hoisting cage where men are lowered and dumping cage men).....	\$4.30
Tally boys (boys taking tallies out of empty boxes)...	2.95
Tipple men, unhookers and grab men at head of slopes	4.05
Bank and screenmen (including men reading off tallies at weigh scale).....	3.85

Car shunters and trimmers (including the car trimmers)	3.90
Pit tub oilers	3.85
Pick men	3.85
Hoisting enginemen (including shafts and main trip haul- ages)	5.15
Fan enginemen—shafts	5.15
Fan enginemen—slopes	4.85
Main endless haulage	4.50
Fan enginemen (steam engine Nos. 2 and 9)	4.55
Fan enginemen (other large engines)	4.35
Fan enginemen (small engines and motor fans)	4.10
Screen and bank mechanic	4.35
Box car enginemen	4.30
Brook and reservoir pumpmen	4.35
Compressor men (with oilers)	4.40
Compressor men (doing own oiling)	5.05
Oilers	3.40
Head stokers	4.55
Stokers	4.35
Ash wheelers and coal to fires	3.95
Conveyor men	4.25
Machinists (1st grade)	5.15
Machinists (2nd grade)	4.55
Machinists apprentices (boys)	3.35
Electricians	4.60
Smiths—1st grade	4.85
Smiths—2nd grade	4.85
Smiths' helpers	3.95
Carpenters—1st grade	4.60
Tubmen and second class car- penters	4.35
Masons	6.15
Masons' helpers	3.80
Teamsters (double team)	4.05
Teamsters (single team)	3.95
Stablemen	126.50
Wash house and boilers ten- ders	4.05
Wash house tenders only	3.80
Lamp room men (monthly)	134.00
Lamp room men (others)	114.00
Lamp room men (daily)	4.35
Lamp room boys	3.35
Labourers	3.80

NOTE: Where boys are employed, except as otherwise specified, they shall be paid \$2.95 per day under 17 years and \$3.30 between 17 and 18 years.

DOMONION COAL COMPANY LIMITED—Con.

Rates effective
Nov., 1st, 1920
under Montreal
Agreement

Underground:

Examiners and shotfirers (by night)	\$5.05
Examiners and shotfirers (by day)	4.80
Boss drivers	4.55
Drivers—rooms	4.15

Drivers—levels	3.95
Pit stablemen	4.15
Haulage enginemen single drum engine 6" to 8" (in- clusive)	3.90
Haulage enginemen double drum engine 6" to 8" cyl, (inclusive)	4.10
Haulage enginemen single drum engine over 8" and up to 12"	4.10
Haulage enginemen double drum engine over 8" and up to 12"	4.35
Haulage enginemen single drum, 12" and over	4.35
Haulage enginemen two drums and over with 12" cyl. or over	4.35
Trip riders—main deep and main and tail rope haulage	4.35
Tripriders—others	4.10
Air loco drivers	4.55
Air loco brakemen	4.55
Spraggers	3.95
Rollermen	4.35
Couplers	3.95
Pit tub oilers	3.95
Landing tenders (datal)	4.25
Onsetters hoisting cages (head- men)	4.55
Onsetters (helpers)	4.25
Jig and balance onsetters	4.05
Brakeholders	3.85
Cage runners	4.35
Man cage onsetters (Nos. 2 and 9)	4.60
Man cage onsetters (others)	4.30
Rope examiners and splicers	4.80
Bratticemen	4.30
Trappers—men	3.90
Trappers—boys	2.75
Roadmakers—Main track and turnouts	4.80
Roadmakers—others	4.55
Timbermen	4.30
Pumpmen (capable of doing ordinary repairs)	4.55
Shaftmen	5.55
Material men	3.95
General labourers	3.90
Asst. examiners	3.90
Asst. Shotlighters	4.15
Machine repairers	4.55
Pick men No. 2	4.80
Pick men—others	4.25
Pick boys	3.55
Pipemen	4.65
Miners (taken from the face to do other work)	5.05

NOTE: Where boys are employed under-
ground they shall receive \$3.30 per day up to
17 years and \$3.55 between 17 years and 18
years except trappers, who shall be paid \$2.75.
This applies to boys being taken on. Boys who
were in the employ previous to 1st January,
1920 to be paid the schedule rate for the work
at which they are employed.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY LIMITED
MACHINE SHOP

Schedule of datal rates effective November
1st, 1920, under Montreal
Agreement

Classification	Rates effective Nov. 1, 1920, Montreal agreement
Loco. fitters—1st class.....	73.9
Loco. fitters—2nd class.....	66.9
Loco. fitters—helpers.....	50.9
Shop sweeper.....	46.9
Machinist charge hand.....	78.9
Machinists.....	73.9
Machinist helpers.....	50.9
Scale repairmen.....	73.9-69.9
Tool-room keepers.....	56.9
Grab fitters.....	61.9
Wheel pressmen.....	61.9
Drillers—1st class.....	73.9
Drillers—2nd class.....	56.9
Drillers—helpers.....	50.9
Stokers.....	56.9
Compressor tenders.....	34.9
Patternmakers.....	73.9
Carpenters, wood machinists, wagon repairmen.....	68.9
Blacksmith—1st grade.....	73.9
Blacksmith—2nd grade.....	66.9
Blacksmith—helpers: 1st 3 years..	50.9
Blacksmith—helpers: after 3 years.	56.9
Boilermakers—1st class.....	73.9
Boilermakers—2nd class.....	66.9
Boilermakers' helpers.....	50.9
Iron workers.....	68.9
Tool dresser.....	73.9
Bolt threader.....	61.9

Car repairers—

Chargehand.....	73.9
Repairmen (steel cars).....	68.9
Repairmen (wooden cars).....	68.9

PROPERTY DEPARTMENT

Schedule of datal rates effective November
1st, 1920, under Montreal agreement.

Classification.	Rates effective Nov. 1, 1920, under Montreal agreement
Carpenters—1st class.....	\$4.70
Carpenters—2nd class.....	4.45
Painters—foremen.....	5.05
Painters—ordinary.....	4.80
Plumbers.....	5.55
Plumbers' assistants.....	4.45
Teamsters—single.....	3.95
Teamsters—double.....	4.05
Plasterers.....	6.55
Plasterers.....	5.55
Masons and bricklayers.....	6.55
Masons and bricklayers.....	6.15
Pipemen.....	4.80
Labourers.....	3.80

NOTE.—When boys are employed they shall
be paid \$2.95 per day under 17 years and \$3.30
between 17 and 18 years.

MAINTENANCE-OF-WAY S. & L. RLY.

Schedule of datal rates effective November
1st, 1920, under Montreal agreement.

Classification	Rates effective Nov. 1st, 1920, under Montreal agree- ment.
Section foremen.....	\$129.00 per mo. or 58.9c per hour
Sectionmen.....	51.9c “
Labourers.....	\$3.80 per day
Carpenters—1st grade.....	4.70 “
Carpenters—2nd grade.....	4.45 “
Boys—under 17 years.....	2.95 “
Boys—between 17 and 18 years	3.30 “

CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT

Schedule of datal rates effective November
1st, 1920, under Montreal agreement

Classification	Rates effective Nov. 1, 1920, under Montreal agreement
Carpenters—1st class.....	\$4.70
Carpenters—2nd class.....	4.45
Machinists—1st class.....	5.25
Machinists—2nd class.....	4.65
Bricklayers and masons.....	6.55
Bricklayers and masons.....	6.15
Electricians—1st class.....	5.55
Electricians—2nd class.....	5.05
Linemen.....	5.05
Linemen's helpers.....	4.35
Labourers.....	3.80
Engineers No. 2 Power Plant...	156.50
Engineers W'ford Power Plant.	146.50
Compressor and electrical oilers.	4.40
Compressor and electrical boys.	3.40
Head firemen (No. 2).....	5.05
Head firemen (Waterford).....	4.75
Firemen.....	4.35
Ash wheelers.....	4.05
Ash and coal conveyor men....	4.35
Water line men (Waterford)....	4.80
Water line men (others).....	4.25
Stablemen.....	126.50
Teamsters (double).....	4.05
Teamsters (single).....	3.95
Painters.....	4.80
Blacksmiths.....	4.85
Booster pumpmen.....	4.35
Water shaftmen.....	4.55
Wash plant mechanics.....	5.25

NOTE.—When boys are employed they shall
be paid \$2.95 per day under 17 years and \$3.30
between 17 and 18 years.

WAREHOUSE

Classification	Rates effective Nov. 1st 1920, under Montreal Agreement
Teamsters (single team).....	\$3.95
Teamsters (double team).....	4.05
Labourers.....	3.80
Harness shop foremen.....	5.80
Harness makers.....	5.15
Veterinary Hospital:	
Blacksmiths.....	4.55
Asst. to Vet. Surgeon.....	126.50
Boys under 17 years.....	2.95
Boys between 17 and 18 years..	3.30

NOTE.—Harness makers' apprentices to start at \$2.05 per day and be increased 50c. per day each six months until maximum rate of craft is attained.

BANKING STATION

Schedule of datal rates effective Nov. 1, 1920, under Montreal Agreement.

Classification	Rates effective Nov. 1st, 1920, under Montreal Agreement
Box car enginemen.....	\$4.55
Steam shovel engineer.....	7.05
Steam shovel cranemen.....	5.05
Steam shovel firemen.....	3.85
Box car trimmers.....	3.90
Trimmers on bank.....	3.90
Labourers.....	3.80
Boys under 17 years.....	2.95
Boys between 17 and 18 years..	3.30

INTERNATIONAL PIER

Classification	Rates effective Nov. 1st, 1920, under Montreal Agreement
Tally men.....	\$3.85
Carpenters—1st class.....	4.60
Carpenters—2nd class.....	4.35
Blacksmith—1st class.....	4.85
Blacksmith—2nd class.....	4.55
Electricians.....	4.60
Locl. fitters—1st class.....	73.9
Locl fitters—2nd class.....	66.9
Car inspectors.....	66.9
Car oilers.....	50.9
Car repairmen.....	68.9
Shippers.....	61.9
Labourers.....	3.80 per day
Watchmen.....	4.05

Trimmers:

Cargo boats.....	6.19c per ton
Double deckers.....	7.87 "
Schooners—under 250 tons...	11.25 "
Schooners—250 tons and over.	13.5 "
Bunkers.....	24.75 "
Boys—under 17 years.....	\$ 2.95 per day
Boys—between 17 and 18 years.....	3.30 "

LOUISBURG PIER

Classification	Rates effective Nov. 1st, 1920, under Montreal Agreement
Tally men.....	\$3.85 per day
Machinists—1st class.....	5.15 "
Machinists—2nd class.....	4.55 "
Stokers.....	4.35 "
Conveyor men.....	4.25 "
Clutchmen.....	3.85 "
Electrician.....	4.60 "
Carhaul men.....	3.90 "
Carpenters—1st class.....	4.60 "
Carpenters—2nd class.....	4.35 "
Labourers.....	3.00 "
Car inspectors.....	66.9c per hour
Car oilers.....	50.9c "
Car repairers.....	68.9c "
Shippres.....	61.9c "

Trimmers:

Cargo boats.....	6.19c per ton
Double deckers.....	7.8c "
Schooners—under 250 tons...	11.25c "
Schooners—250 tons and over.	13.5 c "
Bunkers.....	24.75c "
Boys—under 17 years.....	\$ 2.95 per day
Boys—between 17 and 18 years.....	3.30 "

1914	Knudson Type	Black- heath Type	Ordinary Type
	2 1-3	2½	3
June 1st, 1916, 6%	2.473	2.65	3.18
Nov. 1st, 1916, 4% on rates prior to June 1st, 1916...	2.566	2.75	3.3
(Plus 10% war bonus)			
May 1st, 1917, 10% war bonus added to rates (Plus 12½% war bo- nus).....	2.822	3.205	3.63
Jan. 1st, 1916, 12½% war bo- nus added to ra- tes and addition- al 12½% added..	3.572	3.828	4.59
July 1st, 1918, a special increase equal to nearly 10% was granted in lieu of the ge- neral advance of 20c. per day....	3.929	4.21	5.0
Jan. 1st, 1920, 10%	4.322	4.631	5.5
Nov. 1st, 1920, 12½%.....	4.86	5.21	6.19

SCHEDULE OF CUTTING RATES.—
No. 1 COLLIERY

Schedule of datal rates effective November
1st, 1920, under Montreal
agreement

Classification.	Rates effective Nov. 1, 1920, under Montreal agreement.
<i>Hand Mining</i>.....	.96
Rooms crosscut consideration— Up to 15 feet per foot.....	.43
Over 15 feet per foot.....	.56
Pillars.....	.88
<i>Machine Mining</i> —	
Rooms—undercutting.....	.262
Rooms—shooting and loading	.568
<i>Narrow Work</i> —	
Deep: undercutting and bor- ing (12 feet).....	.499
Deep: shooting and loading.	.521
Total.....	1.02
Headways: undercutting and boring (10 feet).....	.499
Headways: shooting and load- ing.....	.521
Total.....	1.02
Levels: undercutting and bor- ing (12 feet).....	.499
Levels: shooting and loading.	.521
Total.....	1.02

NOTE.—A consideration of 2c. per ton will be paid to machine men in rooms for long walk until the new man shaft is put in operation.

SCHEDULE OF CUTTING RATES.—
No. 2 COLLIERY

Classification.	Rates effective November 1st, 1920, under Montreal agreement	
<i>Hand Mining</i> —		
Rooms.....	.96	
Crosscut consideration— Up to 15 feet per foot..	.42	
Over 15 feet per foot..	.55	
Pillars.....	.85	
	North	South
<i>Machine Mining</i> —		
Rooms—undercutting (Puncher machine)..	.27	.27
Cutting on bottom (ra- dial).....	.24	.26
Shooting and loading..	.57	.61
Cutting, shooting and loading (single rooms)	.86 and .84	.90
<i>Narrow work</i> —	Sharing 50-50 with radial or 60-40 with puncher.	
Deep:—		
Undercutting and shoot- ing.....	.624	.676

Loading.....	.346	.334
Total.....	.87	1.03

Levels—		
Undercutting and shoot- ing.....	.573	.656
Loading.....	.337	.344
Total.....	.91	1.00

NOTE.—The above narrow work rates are applicable to single shifted single places. Three cents per ton extra will be paid in double shifted single places.

The North side includes the whole of the coal tributary to the North deep and also all the coal tributary to the South deep where coal has not to be left to support the roof.

SCHEDULE OF CUTTING RATES.—
No. 4 COLLIERY

Classification.	Rates effective Nov. 1st, 1920 under Montreal agreement
<i>Hand mining</i> —	
Rooms.....	.99
Crosscut consideration:	
First 12 ft per foot.....	.55
Next 8 feet per foot....	.76
Next 12 feet per foot....	.93
Over 30 feet per foot.....	1.25
Pillars.....	.89 and .94
<i>Machine mining</i> —	
Rooms—	
Undercutting (cutting in bottom).....	.26
Undercutting (cutting in centre).....	.25
Shooting and loading.....	.61
Cutting, shooting and loading (single places in bottom)...	.90
Cutting, shooting and loading (cutting in centre).....	.89

<i>Narrow work</i> —	
Deep:—	
Undercutting and shooting.	.676
Loading.....	.354
Total.....	1.03

Headways:	
Undercutting and shooting.	.656
Loading.....	.344
Total.....	1.00

Levels:	
Undercutting and shooting.	.656
Loading.....	.344
Total.....	1.00

NOTE.—The above narrow work rates are applicable to single shifted places. Three cents per ton extra will be paid in double shifted single places.

SCHEDULE OF CUTTING RATES—

No. 5 COLLIERY

Schedule of datal rates effective Nov. 1, 1920,
under Montreal Agreement.

Classification.	Rates effective No. 1, 1920, under Montreal Agreement.
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Hand mining

Rooms96
Crosscut consideration up to 15 ft. per foot.43
Over 15 ft., per foot.45
Pillars. . . . .	.85
	.89
	.90

Machine mining:

Rooms—Undercutting on bottom. . . . .	.258
(in centre) . . . . .	.248
Shooting and loading. . . . .	.662
Machine Pillars:	
Undercutting. . . . .	.26.7
Shooting and loading. . . . .	.71.3

SCHEDULE OF CUTTING RATES—

No. 6 COLLIERY

Schedule of datal rates effective Nov. 1st, 1920
under Montreal Agreement.

Classification	Rates effective Nov. 1st, 1920, under Montreal Agreement
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Pillars.	90
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Machine mining:

Rooms-undercutting.	258
Shooting and loading.	662
Cutting, shooting and load- ing (single places).	95

Narrow Work:

Deeps—undercutting and shooting.	72.7
Loading.	36.3
Total.	\$1.09
Headways—undercutting and shooting.	68.5
Loading.	36.5
Total.	\$1.05
Levels—undercutting and shoot- ing.	67.5
Loading.	36.5
Total.	\$1.04

NOTE.—The above narrow work rates are applicable to single shifted single places. Three cents per ton extra will be paid for double shifted single places.

SCHEDULE OF CUTTING RATES—

No. 9 COLLIERY

Schedule of datal rates effective Nov. 1st,
1920, under Montreal Agreement.

Classification

Rates effective
Nov. 1st, 1920,
under Montreal
Agreement*Hand Mining:*

	5' to 5'6" inclusive	Over 5'6"
Rooms.	1.00	.97
Crosscut consideration:		
Up to 15ft. per foot. . . . .	.46	.46
Over 15ft. per foot. . . . .	.55	.55
Pillars. . . . .	.95	.92

Machine Mining:

Rooms-undercutting—		
Cutting on bottom	30.3	28.2
Cutting in centre	28	
Shooting and loading coal cut on bottom	61.7	58.8
Shooting and loading coal cut in centre.	64.	
Cutting, shooting and loading (single places).	98.	

Narrow Work:

	12'	10'	12'	10'
Deeps—undercut- ting and shooting.	77.8		78.7	
Loading.	36.2		36.3	
Total.	1.14		1.09	
Headway—under- cutting and shooting.	74.8	.87	71.8	.84
Loading.	35.2	.37	33.2	.35
Total.	1.10	1.24	1.05	1.19
Levels—under- cutting and shooting.	73.8	.86	69.8	83.4
Loading.	35.2	.37	33.9	34.6
Total.	\$1.09	\$1.23	\$1.03	\$1.18

NOTE.—The above narrow work rates are applicable to single shift single places. 3c. extra will be paid in double shifted single places.

Where coal is under 5ft. or over 6' 6" on height an increase or decrease respectively of 5c. per ton for the whole operation of cutting, shooting and loading will be paid, and the other contract rates will be proportionately increased or decreased.

SCHEDULE OF CUTTING RATES—

No. 10 COLLIERY

Schedule of datal rates effective Nov. 1st,
1920, under Montreal Agreement.

Classification	Rates effective Nov. 1st, 1920, under Montreal Agreement
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Machine Mining:

Undercutting.	3.04
Helping.	2.00

3'	3'6"
3'5"	3'11"4' and over

Shooting and loading.	69.2	.65	60.8
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<i>Narrow Work</i>	12 feet	20 feet
Deep.....	1.15	1.06
Headways.....	1.11	1.04
Levels.....	1.11	1.01

Pushing:

Up to 100'.....	23	per ton
From 100' to 200'.....	79	"
From 200' to 300'.....	13.5	"
From 300' to 400'.....	19.1	"
Over 400'.....	28	"

NOTE.—Rooms are to be not less than 20ft. wide or over 23ft. and are to be undercut 5 feet deep.

SCHEDULE OF CUTTING RATES—
No. 11 COLLIERY

Schedule of datal rates effective Nov. 1st, 1920 under Montreal Agreement.

Classification	Rates effective Nov. 1st, 1920, under Montreal Agreement	
<i>Machine Mining:</i>	4' and over	Under 4'
Rooms—Undercutting.....	19.6	22.7
Helping.....	13	14.9
Shooting and loading.....	61.4	61.4

Narrow work:

Headways.....	1.09	1.14
Levels.....	1.09	1.14

Pushing:

Up to 100'.....	.023	per ton
From 100' to 200'.....	.079	"
From 200' to 300'.....	.135	"
From 300' to 400'.....	.191	"
Over 400'.....	.281	"

NOTE.—The above narrow work rates are applicable to single shifted single places. Three cents per ton extra will be paid to double shifted single places.

SCHEDULE OF CUTTING RATES—
No. 12 COLLIERY

Rates in force since 1st Jan., 1920, and corresponding rates under Montreal Agreement.

Classification	Rates effective Nov. 1, 1920, under Montreal Agreement.	
<i>Hand Mining:</i>	1.04	
Rooms.....		
Crosscut consideration:		
Up to 15ft. per foot.....	.46	
Over 15ft. per foot.....	.55	
Pillars.....	.90	
<i>Machine Mining:</i>		
Rooms—Undercutting.....	26.1	
Shooting & Loading.....	57.9	
Crosscut consideration per ton in addition to room rates paid to shooters and loaders.....	10.	

Narrow Work:

Deep—Undercutting and shooting.....	67.4
Loading.....	38.8
Total.....	\$1.06

Headways:

Undercutting and shooting.....	65.5
Loading.....	35.5
Total.....	\$1.01

Levels:

Undercutting and shooting.....	65.5
Loading.....	35.5
Total.....	\$1.01

Sinking Balances:

Undercutting and shooting.....	66.5
Loading.....	36.5
Total.....	\$1.03

Pushing:

Up to 100 ft.....	.02	per ton
From 100' to 200'.....	.07	" "
From 200' to 300'.....	.12	" "
From 300' to 400'.....	.17	" "
Over 400 ft.....	.25	" "

NOTE: The above narrow work rates are applicable to single shifted single places. Three cents per ton extra will be paid in double shifted single places.

SCHEDULE OF CUTTING RATES—
No. 14 COLLIERY

Schedule of datal rates effective Nov. 1, 1920, under Montreal Agreement.

Classification	Rates effective Nov. 1, 1920, under Montreal Agreement.
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Hand Mining:

Rooms.....	1.04
Crosscut consideration:	
Up to 15ft. per ton.....	.46
Over 15ft. per ton.....	.55
Pillars.....	.90

Machine Mining:

Rooms: undercutting.....	26.1
shooting and loading.....	57.9
Crosscut consideration per ton in addition to room rates paid to shooters and loaders.....	10.

Narrow Work:

Deep—undercutting and shooting.....	67.4
Loading.....	38.6
Total.....	1.06

Headways—

Undercutting and shooting.....	65.5
Loading.....	35.5
Total.....	1.01

Levels:

Undercutting and shooting.....	65.5
Loading.....	35.5
Total.....	1.01

Sinking Balances:

Undercutting and shooting.....	66.5
Loading.....	36.5
Total.....	1.03

Pushing:

Up to 100 ft.....	2.3	per ton
From 100 to 200 ft.....	7.9	" "
From 200 to 300 ft.....	13.5	" "
From 300 to 400 ft.....	19.1	" "
Over 400 ft.....	28.1	" "

NOTE: The above narrow work rates are applicable to single shifted single places. Three cents per ton extra will be paid in double shifted single places.

SCHEDULE OF CUTTING RATES
No. 15 COLLIERY

Schedule of datal rates effective Nov. 1, 1920, under Montreal Agreement.

Classification	Rates effective Nov. 1, 1920, under Montreal Agreement.
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Hand Mining:

Rooms.....	1.06
Crosscut consideration:	
Up to 15 ft. per foot.....	.44
Over 15 ft per foot.....	.53
Pillars.....	.95

Machine Mining:

Rooms—Undercutting.....	29.2
Shooting and loading.....	60.8
Crosscut consideration per ton in addition to room rates paid to shooters and loaders.....	.10

Narrow Work:

Deepes—Undercutting and Shooting.....	75.6
Loading.....	38.4
Total.....	1.14

Levels:

Undercutting and shooting.....	73.7
Loading.....	36.3
Total.....	1.10

Sinking Balance:

Undercutting and shooting.....	75.7
Loading.....	35.3
Total.....	1.10 1.12

Pushing:

Up to 100 ft. per ton.....	2.3 c	per ton
From 100' to 200' per ton....	7.9	" "
From 200' to 300' per ton....	13.5	" "
From 300' to 400' per ton....	19.1	" "
From 400' per ton.....	28.1	" "

NOTE: The above narrow work rates are applicable to single shifted single places. 3c. per ton extra will be paid to double shifted single places.

SCHEDULE OF CUTTING RATES
No. 16 COLLIERY

Schedule of datal rates effective Nov. 1st, 1920, under Montreal Agreement.

Classification	Rates effective Nov. 1st, 1920, under Montreal Agreement
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Hand Mining:

Rooms.....	1.06
Crosscut consideration:	
Up to 15ft. per foot.....	.44

Over 15ft. per foot.....	.53
Pillars.....	.95

Machine Mining:

Rooms—Undercutting.....	29.2
Shooting and loading.....	60.8
Crosscut consideration:	
Per ton in addition to room rates paid to shooters and loaders.....	10.

Narrow work:

Deepes—Undercutting and shooting.....	75.6
Loading.....	38.4
Total.....	1.14

Headways:

Undercutting and shooting.....	73.7
Loading.....	36.3
Total.....	1.10

Levels:

Undercutting and shooting... ..	73.7
Loading.....	36.3
Total.....	1.10

Sinking Balances:

Undercutting and shooting... ..	75.7
Loading.....	36.3
Total.....	1.12

Pushing:

Up to 100ft. per ton.....	2.3c.	per ton
From 100 to 200' per ton....	7.9c.	" "
From 200 to 300' per ton....	13.5c.	" "
From 300 to 400' per ton....	19.1c.	" "
Over 400'.....	28.1c.	" "

NOTE.—The above narrow work rates apply to single shifted single places. Three cents per ton extra will be paid to double shifted single places.

SCHEDULE OF CUTTING RATES
No. 21 COLLIERY

Schedule of datal rates effective Nov. 1st, 1920, under Montreal Agreement.

Classification	Rates effective Nov. 1st, 1920, under Montreal Agreement
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Hand Mining:

Rooms.....	1.02
Pillars.....	.95

Machine Mining:

Rooms—Undercutting.....	15.3
Helping.....	10.7
Shooting and loading.....	60

Pushing:

Up to 100 ft. per foot.....	2.3c.	per ton.
From 100 to 200' per ton....	7.9c.	" "
From 200 to 300' per ton....	13.5c.	" "
From 300 to 400' per ton....	19.1c.	" "
Over 400 ft. per ton.....	28.1c.	" "

Narrow Work:

Deepes—Undercutting.....	21.
Helping.....	14.4
Shooting and loading.....	68.6
Total.....	1.04

SCHEDULE OF CUTTING RATES—
No. 2 COLLIERY

Schedule of datal rates effective Nov. 1st, 1920,
1921.

Classification	Rates effective Nov. 1st, 1920, under Montreal Agreement
<i>Hand Mining:</i>	
Rooms.....	1.02
Pillars.....	.95
<i>Machine Mining:</i>	
Rooms—Undercutting.....	15.6
Helping.....	10.4
Shooting and loading.....	60
<i>Narrow Work:</i>	
Deeps—Undercutting.....	21
Helping.....	14.4
Shooting and loading.....	68.6
Total.....	1.04
<i>Pushing:</i>	
Up to 100 ft. per ton.....	2.3c. per ton
From 100' to 200' per ton....	7.9c. "
From 200' to 300' per ton....	13.5c. "
From 300' to 400' per ton....	19.1c. "
Over 400' per ton.....	28.1c. "

SCHEDULE OF CUTTING RATES—
DOM. No. 2 4 COLLIERY

Schedule of datal rates effective Nov. 1st, 1920,
under Montreal Agreement.

Classification	Rates effective Nov. 1st, 1920, under Montreal Agreement	4' and over Under 4'
Rooms—undercutting.....	19.6	22.7
Helping.....	13	14.9
Shooting and loading.....	61.4	61.4
<i>Narrow work:</i>		
Headways.....	1.09	1.14
Levels.....	1.09	1.14
<i>Pushing:</i>		
Up to 100'.....	.023c.	per ton
From 100' to 200'.....	.079c.	"
From 200' to 300'.....	.135	"
From 300' to 400'.....	.19	"
Over 400'.....	.281	"

NOTE.—The above narrow work rates are applicable to single shifted single places. Three cents per ton extra will be paid to double shifted single places.

TABLE No. 5—FATAL ACCIDENTS, 1908 TO 1920.

(Taken from the Province of Nova Scotia Department of Public Works and Mines Annual Report of 1920.)

YEAR.	NOVA SCOTIA COAL MINES				PRODUCTION PER MAN.		UNITED STATES COAL MINES.		
	Fatal Accidents from all causes	Per 1,000 men employed	Per 1,000,000 tons of 2240 lbs.	Per 1,000,000 tons of 2000 lbs.			Per 1,000 men employed	Per 1,000,000 tons of 2030 lbs.	Production Per man tons of 2000 lbs.
					Tons of 2240 lbs.	Tons of 2000 lbs.			
1908.....	43	3.32	6.82	6.09	487	545	3.64	6.05	603
1909.....	34	2.81	6.51	5.81	487	545	4.00	5.79	691
1910.....	31	2.81	5.66	5.05	498	558	3.98	5.66	692
1911.....	36	2.81	5.79	5.17	494	553	3.73	5.48	681
1912.....	34	2.56	4.99	4.45	511	572	3.27	4.41	739
1913.....	48	3.51	6.66	5.95	527	590	3.73	4.89	762
1914.....	37	2.53	5.28	4.71	479	536	3.30	4.81	686
1915.....	41	3.27	6.43	5.74	508	569	3.09	4.37	675
1916.....	29	2.65	4.46	3.98	594	665	3.03	3.73	723
1917.....	87	8.41	14.99	13.38	561	628	3.53	4.14	860
1918.....	122	11.77	23.17	20.68	508	569	3.39	3.77	900
1919.....	20	1.86	3.99	3.56	467	523	3.02	4.24	712
1920.....	26	2.30	4.57	4.08	503	563	....	....	...
Average...	...	3.89	7.64	6.82	509	570	3.47	4.78	727

Including 65 fatal accidents caused by explosion in No. 12 Mine (Dominion Coal Co.) July 25th, 1917.

In luding 88 fatal accidents caused by explosion in Allan Mine, Acadia Coal Company, Ltd., January 23rd, 1918.

The following statement was read and filed with the Board by Mr. Angus McPhee.

I wish to have a word to say in regard to the situation at Sydney Mines. In order to do

so I will have to go back to the time that the Patterson Board sat in Sydney Mines. The wages of the lower paid men was \$2.80 over ground, and there was an awful difference of rates. We got increased to \$3.68, but the proposed reduction makes surface labor \$2.35, underground \$2.45.

Between all classes of labour, in placing our case before that Board, we tried to get our rates levelled up to that of the men on the south side of Sydney Harbor. The Board did not give us that levelling up. What they gave was a small increase of wages. The miners of Princess Colliery were very low, their tonnage rate was about 80c. The Board gave them an increase, and with the increase of the Montreal Agreement, brought them up to \$1.15, and the reduction put into effect by the Company would bring them down to 79c. or the average below \$4.29 a day. The pick miners' wages in the Florence Colliery on the same seam was \$1.05. With the cut in wages of all the rates that I present to your Board, you can realize the hardship the mine workers in the District of Sydney Mines will be up against.

In the Jubilee and Princess Collieries, the contract men in these mines got no increase of wages, but come under the proposed reduction. The reason given by the Company at that time was the low production per man. The production cited by the Company was 0.96 tons per man per day. The Board recommended that as output increased, Companies' officials meet representatives of the men and make adjustments until Sydney Mines' rates were equal to others. The production per man in Sydney Mines is nearly two tons per man at the present time.

I also want to bring to your attention the housing conditions. I would like to refer you to the Royal Commission's report on them, and there are other conditions I would like to inform you about. The lights in the Florence mine are very bad; the men desire to get a new and modern electric lamp. Further, the walk to the coal face in this mine absorbs about one hour or more of the men's time going to the working face, and I would ask your Board to recommend that riding rakes be installed.

The following statement was read and filed with the Board by Mr. F. P. Hanaway:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Board: Inasmuch as prices of coal and cost of production relative to mining in the United States have entered into the controversy existing in District 26 of Canada between the representatives of the miners and the operators' representatives herein I desire to submit for your information and consideration some of the reduced rates now being paid in the non-union fields of the United States.

COKE REGION U. S. STEEL.

Some of the statements made by Mr. McDougall relative to competition from U. S. coal in the Montreal market should be taken

as inaccurate by this Board until such time as he can show the existing freight rates to the Canadian border from the large producing fields that he has in mind. The largest non-union district in the United States is located in Fayette, County Pennsylvania, where there are employed approximately 40,000 men in and around the mines. The operations are owned by the U. S. Steel Co. and most all coal mined is converted into coke, the freight rates from this field to any point in Canada would be so great, added to the cost of production and cost of conversion into coke, that its cost to the consumer would be so high that its use would be prohibitive. Hence the production of either coal or coke within the Dominion would have nothing to fear from a competitive standpoint. I desire to say in connection with this matter that the percentage of operating time of this particular company during 1921, does not approximate more than 50 to 55 per cent. The statement of Mr. McDougall notwithstanding, I have the scale of wages paid to its employees by this same Company which I will submit to this Board in connection with this statement.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

There are approximately 18,000 or 20,000 men employed in this county, none of whom belong to the miners' organization. The production from this field properly goes to Philadelphia, New York and other eastern coal consuming cities on the Atlantic seaboard, and the cost of transportation into your Canadian markets added to the cost of production and conversion to coke render such a condition unlikely as a considerable tonnage in this field is converted into coke, the balance being mostly used for gas making and by-product purposes. I also desire to submit the scale of prices as paid in this field for your consideration.

EASTERN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE NON-UNION FIELDS.

The number of men employed in and around the mines in these fields approximate 25,000 men and have been repeatedly reduced to a point that the operator in this territory admits that the prices paid will not permit the miner more than a bare existence by working nine hours per day. These fields are so remote from your Canadian markets that it takes a wonderful stretch of imagination to even think of their competing at all.

The infamous Logan County field, without any comment I submit the scale of prices paid in that field, along with prices paid in Eastern Kentucky.

I desire to draw the attention of this Board to the fact that prices paid for labour and tonnage rates in these coal fields are entirely arbitrary, and the miner or labourer does not have any say as to prices or working condi-

tions that he has to labour under. You will note that the prices paid in the first two districts mentioned after two reductions are nearly as high as the peak prices for day labour in District No. 26 and the rates now being paid in Kentucky and Tennessee and even Logan County, W. Virginia, are much in excess of the proposed reduced rates as offered by the coal corporation of District No. 26. I will leave this matter to the judgment of your Board as to the justice of such a backward and reactionary proposition.

CONCLUSION.

I desire to say that the reasons given for the proposed reduction by representatives of the companies are as follows: First, a reduction in the cost of living has taken place. Second, cheap coal imported from the United States. Third, the necessity of paying profits to the stockholders who hold stocks in the so-called corporation. To the first reason we have never been satisfied with a mere existence as the result of our labour, such as is implied by the companies as stating that wages should come down for the reason that living costs have declined. The aim and desire of the men is not a mere sustenance level or to meet a family budget that does not take into consideration the saving of a sufficient amount from his earnings that will provide for him and his wife in the evening of their lives. The miner and his family are entitled to some happiness and some pleasure in life and are worthy of something more than enough food to produce profits for those who do not toil. We contend that the happiness and welfare of the men, women, and children of this great Province are or should be of more concern to this Board than the payment of dividends to shareholders in any industrial concern, and we also believe that if the time does ever come when the prosperity of the miner or the security of industrial enterprise is jeopardized by cheap commodities imported from the United States, then it will become the duty of the citizens to see that the Federal Parliament protect both the worker and the industry. We believe that we have shown good reasons to this Board why the wages of the miner should at this time remain as they are. To reduce the wages of the miner at this time means that every other craft will have to suffer a like reduction in wages, which will, without doubt, decrease the purchasing power of the man and woman who toils, thereby reflecting its baneful influence on every man and woman in the Province, as it is a well-known historical fact that a nation whose toilers are not prosperous and reasonably contented is indeed poor. We hope that this Board will weigh well these matters as the whole question at issue is, shall the worker be consigned to a bare sustenance,

a mere existence, not more than two weeks from hunger and starvation; or shall the profits of this Corporation be guaranteed in order that some shall live in ease and comfort through profits realized from an industry that they have at no time been a factor in its productivity.

Statement filed by Mr. W. P. Delaney on behalf of the Employees.

The question which I wish to raise this morning is in reference to certain employees being excluded from future contracts. This I understand applies to men employed at machine shop, section men, power house employees. Mr. McDougall on being questioned stated that power house employees at different collieries would not be affected but thought the exclusion would apply to the central power house at New Aberdeen. I wish to state that these men were always included in our negotiations with the Company and we feel that although the number of men affected would not exceed 300 we feel that it is taking a right from these men which they have always had.

The statement was submitted by representatives of Dominion Coal Company that the men employed at machine shop at Glace Bay and section men on the S. & L. Railway were granted the McAdoo Award when the increase under the McKinnon Award were being granted. I wish to point out that this statement is misleading. During the negotiations which went on at that time the representatives of the Dominion Coal Co., met ourselves and a committee from the Glace Bay machine shop employees and section men, the argument was put forth that the rates granted under the McAdoo Award should apply to the Glace Bay shop and the S. & L. Railway section men, which if granted would have meant retroactive money to these men in some cases to the extent of upwards of \$200. The officials of the Dominion Coal Co. refused to agree to any such proposition but stated that they were willing to sit down and negotiate rates for these employees as was the case when negotiating at the collieries. This was done and after considerable time rates were agreed to which were afterwards accepted by the employees. The men did not get the McAdoo rates, but the argument is put forth by the D. C. Company officials that on account of these men getting the McAdoo Award they should be excluded from the miners' future contracts.

Mr. Baxter in his remarks a day or two ago referred to the loss in wages to the employees of the companies involved. Mr. Baxter estimated 6,000 employees at \$1.50 per day reduction. Although the loss of \$1.50 per day to each employee is a conservative estimate, the number of employees is

far too low. A conservative estimate of the three companies involved in this dispute would be approximately 9,500 employees. Basing the average working month for 1922 at 20 days, which we think at the present would be a fair estimate, it would entail a loss to the workmen for 1922 of \$3,420,000.

One item which has not been taken into consideration at the present time in regard to the cost of production is the large amount of construction work which is going on today at some of the collieries of the Dominion Coal Company. This work which consists of extraordinary repairs to deeps and air courses is largely responsible for the high cost of production for this Company. This work although necessary has had this effect owing to the fact that there is no output of coal from these places; consequently the work can be considered a dead loss.

In reference to the banking of coal we feel that the Company would not be able to bank any more than one-third of its output. The Company are today working what they term live mines and the output from these mines is being shipped. If as the Company states the selling price for coal banked depends entirely upon prices to be obtained six months hence, then we submit that this would only apply to one-third of the output, and does not justify the sweeping reduction which has been put into effect.

Mr. D. H. McDougall read a prepared Statement, and then filed it with the Board. Below is the Statement in part.

STUDY OF THE REASONS COMPELLING THE DOMINION COAL COMPANY TO REDUCE THE SCALE OF WAGES TO MINE EMPLOYEES UPON THE EXPIRATION OF THE MONTREAL AGREEMENT.

The situation of the Dominion Coal Company must be considered under two heads, namely:

- a. Temporary and world-wide trade conditions, arising out of the war.
- b. Permanent and local conditions inherent in the situation of the Company's collieries and markets.

Temporary and world-wide conditions which made it possible to pay the wages called for by the Montreal Agreement, and which now require a reduction in wages, are as follows:—

Conditions Making High Wage Rates Possible.

- a. The rise in commodity prices (or decreased purchasing value of money) necessitating larger expenditures for goods of all kinds, when compared with pre-war prices.

This is usually referred to as "inflation" and it is necessarily accompanied by increased cost of living and higher rates of wages.

- b. Higher selling prices for coal, the commodity which the Company produces and sells, and out of which it pays wages.
- c. Decrease in the coal production of the world, due to army drafts; opening up the European market to Nova Scotia, at good prices, for the first time.
- d. Heavy demand for steel goods, taking a large proportion of the Company's coal output for steel-making purposes.
- e. Unusual demand for steamship's bunkers at Nova Scotia ports, and supplying of cargo coal to vessels calling at these ports.

Conditions now requiring Reduction of Wage Rates.

- a. The fall in commodity prices (or increased purchasing power of money) enabling the purchase of all classes of goods and smaller expenditures of money when compared with war-time prices.

This is the process of "deflation" and it is accompanied by decreased cost of living, requiring and permitting only lower rates of wages.

- b. Constant lowering of the selling prices of coal, which, being a commodity, must follow the general trend.
- c. Increase in the coal production of the world, caused by industrial restoration in Europe, closing this market to Nova Scotia coal, at our present cost of coal mining.
- d. Entire lack of demand for steel goods, reducing greatly the proportion of coal used in steel-making.
- e. Decreased call for ship's bunkers at Nova Scotian ports and entire cancellation of cargo business at these ports.
- f. Increased pressure of United States competition in the whole of Eastern Canada, due to excess of coal supply over demand in the United States.

The permanent and local conditions in the coal industry in Nova Scotia have always been recognized as very difficult, and as not permitting competition with United States coal without protection by customs import duties, and the payment of a lower scale of wages than that of competitive coal fields in the United States.

This permanent limitation of the Nova Scotia field was recognized by the International officers of the United Mine Workers in the negotiations which led to the ex-

tension of the organization into Nova Scotia, who so assured the coal companies at a joint meeting held in the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, 14th January, 1919, attended by representatives of the Department of Labour, the coal operators of Nova Scotia, the Executive of the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia, International officers of the United Mine Workers of America, and the Fuel Controller; a sub-Committee brought in the following terms of understanding on which the United Mine Workers extended its jurisdiction to Nova Scotia;

After having had the assurance of the Executive of the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia, and the Representatives of the American Federation of Labour, confirming the statements made in Montreal by Mr. Harlin of the United Mine Workers—

That the desire of the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia, to have the United Mine Workers of America extend its jurisdiction to Nova Scotia, does not arise from any intention to make the wage rates and working conditions of Nova Scotia conform to those obtaining in the other districts of the United Mine Workers of America.

That the local districts will receive complete autonomy.

That the limitations of Nova Scotia in regard to outside competition in the sale of coal are recognized by the incoming United Mine Workers of America, and will always be borne in mind in the future.

The operators agree to the proposed extension of the United Mine Workers of America into Nova Scotia if that should be the wish of the majority of the mine workers.

All subsequent negotiations and contracts have been made upon this original understanding.

This limitation of the competitive ability of the Nova Scotia coal industry consists in the ability of the coal operators of the United States to mine coal at a cost which is very much lower than is possible in Nova Scotia, said ability arising from more favourable physical conditions of mining. There is no method by which this superiority of the United States coal operator can be overcome, and Nova Scotia's disability in this respect must and has been generally recognized.

The pressure of American competition in coal was never more serious than at this time, because United States coal mines were never so highly developed for output as they are now.

In recent years in addition to the temporary world-wide conditions of money inflation, previously referred to, the producer of coal in Nova Scotia has had the benefit of certain

temporary conditions that have tended to increase the cost of imported coal, and to afford additional protection to Nova Scotia coal, over and above the usual customs duty, namely: high freight rates and exchanges losses.

This additional protection has consisted of the following factors:—

- a. High freight rates to the U. S. border.
- b. Premium on New York funds, ranging around 12 to 15 per cent, which has to be paid on the pit mouth price of the coal, plus the freight rate to the border.
- c. Maximum wages paid to mine workers in the United States.

All these conditions have undergone or are about to undergo drastic changes in a downward direction.

Since the middle of the summer of 1921 exchange has dropped as low as 8 per cent, and its tendency is certainly downwards on the long swing.

A reduction of ten per cent on farm product freights was announced in November by the railways of the United States.

Reduction in miners' wages have been general in the United States in non-union fields, and average at the end of October not less than 30 per cent. Outside the Central Competitive District miners' wages have returned to the standards of 1917, for the most part.

With the exception of the autumn and winter of 1918, records show that at no subsequent or previous time has there been such a large stock of coal on hand at this time of the year. Accompanying this unprecedented condition of large stocks of coal on hand, is an abnormally low rate of consumption.

Spot-mine prices range from \$1.50 to \$2.00 for run-of-mine coal.

A substantial reduction in the rate of mine-workers' wages is expected to follow the expiry of the current wages agreement with the United Mine Workers at the end of March, 1922.

The effect of this combination of factors upon the Montreal market will be to reduce the selling price of coal by from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per ton from the prices current in the autumn of 1921. This reduction of selling price in Montreal will, of course, cause an identical loss of revenue at the pit mouth in Nova Scotia.

The lack of demand for coal and the Company's inability to sell coal in face of competition from the United States coal fields can be gauged from the following figures which show a steady decline in sales month by month during this year, a condition of affairs which is caused by heavy importations of coal from across the border, sold at a price the Dominion Coal Company cannot compete with because of high costs of production in its mines.

Scales of
Dominion Coal
in 1921

June.....	318,740 tons
July.....	301,890 "
August.....	237,791 "
September.....	184,290 "
October.....	147,755 "
November.....	96,000 "

The Company's inability to make coal sales arises from inability to meet American prices, by reason of the high cost of production. The attached letter from a former Montreal customer is the best explanation of the Company's situation.

The Canada Sugar Refining Company, Limited.

Montreal, 14th November, 1921.

Alexander Dick, Esq.,
General Sales Agent,
Dominion Coal Co., Limited,
112 St. James St., Montreal.

Dear Sir:

As you are aware, since the year 1916—that is to say—for a period of five years, we have not been able to do business with your company, as we had done for so many years in the past; this was not on account of anything except the one question of price, as we strongly prefer to deal with Canadian concerns, in purchasing our supplies, in every case where it is possible.

During those years the price of Cape Breton coal has been at a point where it has not been possible for us to give them orders.

I am most anxious to renew our business dealings with you, and it is for your company to reduce your costs, and your profits, if necessary, to a point where you can compete in price with American coal.

As you are aware, the price of American coal has been lowered, very materially, during the present year, and I think there is not the slightest doubt that next year will see it still further reduced, as both wages and freight rates, which are the main factors affecting it, will undoubtedly come down.

I am writing you this letter, not as much as a coal buyer, individually, as through my interest in the use of Canadian materials in place of American, and the consequent rectification of the enormous discount on Canadian currency, as compared with American. The discount of the Canadian dollar makes it necessary for us to pay whatever the current rate of exchange may be, on every pound of sugar, which we import. This adds very materially to the cost of our product in the Canadian market.

One of the contributing factors to the premium on American funds is undoubtedly, the large importations of American coal, which could just as well be mined in Canada, with the accruing benefits to the Canadian miner, which at present, are being handed over to his American competitor.

It should be plain to every miner in this country that every ton of coal bought in the United States, which might have been bought in Canada, is a direct loss of the cost of the coal (to which must be added the indirect loss in the premium on exchange which it tends to augment). That American coal should be transported hundreds of miles by rail to a Virginian port, and thence by steamer to Montreal passing Cape Breton en route, should be an object lesson to you and your employees, which needs no comment from me.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) H. R. DRUMMOND,
President.

The importation of United States coal into Canada during 1921 has been for the nine months ending September as follows. The steady decline in the selling price (or declared value at the border) is very noticeable.

Month of 1921	Bituminous imports	Tons value in dollars	Value per ton
January.....	1,637,364	\$7,578,075	\$4.62
February.....	1,148,631	4,751,700	4.13
March.....	1,401,431	5,594,923	3.99
April.....	696,017	2,406,750	3.44
May.....	756,064	2,540,662	3.35
June.....	1,064,668	3,694,226	3.47
July.....	1,246,971	4,442,698	3.56
August.....	1,293,555	4,155,432	3.20
September....	1,302,200	3,715,473	2.86
	10,551,901	\$38,879,939	\$3.72

A drop of \$1.50 per ton in the selling price of coal during the first nine months of 1921 is indicated by these figures, but during the period from October 1st to date the drop has been still more severe. The selling prices of the Dominion Coal Company must conform to these lower levels, if sales are to be made.

For the first half of 1921 the import of American bituminous coal into Eastern Canada compares with two previous years as follows:—

Imports of U. S. coal Maritime Provinces and Quebec during first half of:	Short tons
1921.....	1,403,724
1920.....	782,774
1919.....	1,058,594

During the second half of the year coal has been imported into Quebec at a rate greater than during the first half of 1921 and sales of U. S. coal have been made at ports in the Maritime Provinces, such as St. John, N.B., and Chatham, N.B., which were regarded as an inassailable market for Nova Scotia coal.

INCREASES IN WAGES.

Increases in wages during the period of rising prices asked by the workman, and granted by the company, were as follows:

Date of increase	Increase over previous rates	Cumulative increase over rates of 1916
1st June, 1916.....	6%	6%
1st November, 1916..	15.9%	22.9%
1st May, 1917.....	14.2%	40.6%
1st June, 1918.....	16.0%	63.1%
1st July, 1918.....	5.1%	80.0%
January, 1920.....	9.0%	96.2%
1st November, 1920..	12.5%	120.7%

Individual rate increases have exceeded the figures above given.

The average daily earnings of all classes of workmen at the Dominion Collieries have risen as follows:—

Year	Surfacemen	Underground labour	Mining coal	Total average
1914	1.87	2.07.....	3.06	2.46
1915	1.95	2.05.....	3.01	2.48
1916	2.06	2.17.....	3.30	2.64
1917	2.62	2.80.....	4.21	3.35
1918	3.32	3.64.....	5.39	4.25
1919	3.48	3.79.....	5.65	4.42
1920	4.00	4.41.....	6.55	5.02
Sept., 1921	4.47	5.00.....	7.22	5.73

These figures indicate increases over 1914 rates as follows:—

Surfacemen.....	140 per cent
Underground labour.....	145 “
Mining coal.....	136 “

The actual individual annual earnings were greatly in excess of this amount.

The difficulty of the Company's position is apparent when it is stated that with an output reduced by 34 per cent and its productive employees reduced by 33 per cent (the figures being,

of course, virtually the same) it has been necessary to carry on the payroll a force of non-productive employees whose numbers declined only by 6 per cent and rate of wages was increased by over 140 per cent.

The effect of lower outputs, lessened individual productivity and increases in the rate of wages has been to increase the labour cost of production of a ton of coal since 1915 by approximately 200 per cent.

It has been possible to pay such additions to the payrolls only by passing along the cost to the consumer, but this is no longer possible.

APPENDIX “A”

Memorandum on St. Lawrence Market comparing 1921 with that expected in 1922, as read and filed with the Board by Mr. D. H. McDougall.

During the years 1912 to 1914, the Montreal market had been developed by the Dominion Coal Company to sales of almost 2,000,000 tons per year.

The sales from 1912 to 1915 were as follows:

Year	Quantity (long tons)	Per cent of the total disposals of the company
1912.....	1,713,287	38%
1913.....	1,825,682	39%
1914.....	1,973,422	45%
1915.....	1,500,323	32½%

During the 1921 season, the Dominion Coal Company has succeeded in partially regaining the Montreal market, and shipped 865,000 tons, which does not represent anything like the quantity of coal that could have been supplied to the Montreal market from the Company's collieries had it been possible to effect a greater quantity of sales in the Montreal market.

As to the existence of a market for bituminous coal in Quebec, there is no question, as at the close of the year 1921 approximately 3,000,000 tons of bituminous coal from the United States will have been imported into the Province of Quebec. When normal trade conditions are restored and the present abnormally small consumption of coal in industry has been replaced by a normal rate of consumption, it will probably be found that the consumption of the province has been much increased during the past seven years and it would not be surprising to know that the normal usage of bituminous coal in the province was in the vicinity of 4,000,000 tons annually.

A fair presumption, therefore, is that if the Dominion Coal Company can offer coal at a price which will meet American competition, the possible sales of Dominion Coal in the Province of Quebec would be sufficient to keep its mines fully occupied when added to other customary sales.

The competitive delivered price of American coal at Montreal during the late summer of 1921 was about \$7.65 or \$7.75. At the end of the year coal was offered as low as \$7.15 to \$7.25. It is anticipated that the price for the summer of 1922 will be from \$5.75 to \$6.25.

Actually coal has been sold to customers in Montreal at prices higher than exact competition with American prices would call for, and this has been possible because Nova Scotia coal is preferred by Quebec users for its quality and because Canadian consumers desire to have Canadian mined coal where it is possible without direct financial loss to themselves.

The railway price has been keener because of the ability of the railways to buy and to store coal in larger quantities, and it is expected that the price which will be obtainable in the Montreal market for the Company's product in the summer of 1922 will be from \$1.20 to \$1.50 per ton less than the price of 1921.

APPENDIX "B"

Memorandum of the Bituminous Coal Trade of the United States, and the conditions which give rise to intermittency of employment among the mine workers, as read and filed with the Board by Mr. D. H. McDougall.

The high wage rate paid to miners in the United States has come about very largely through the necessity to compensate for intermittency of employment. This condition is one that is notorious and admitted in connection with bituminous coal mining in the United States and has been made the subject of investigation by the United States Geological Survey.

In a memorandum prepared by the request of Senator Frelinghuysen on "Seasonal Fluctuations in the production and Transportation of Bituminous Coal" it is stated that during the thirty years between 1890 to 1919, the bituminous mines worked an average of only 215 days per year, losing on the average 93 possible working days in each year. The cause of this part time employment and their proportionate effect are stated in this memorandum to be as follows:-

Reasons for idleness of coal mines	Average days lost per year 1890 to 1919
Business depression.....	15 days
Sheer over-development.....	34 "
Seasonal slackness of demand	44 "
	93 "
Possible working days.....	308 "
Actual average worked.....	215 "

The State of Illinois is typical in this connection, and following is a table showing the average daily operations per year in the shipping mines of Illinois covering the period from 1906 to 1921:

Year	Average days per year
1906.....	189
1907.....	209
1908.....	191
1909.....	189
1910.....	179
1911.....	184
1912.....	176
1913.....	179
1914.....	174
1915.....	172
1916.....	185
1917.....	215
1918.....	230
1919.....	192
1920.....	176
1921.....	174

In the State of Ohio, the mines in the southern part of the State have been worked during 1921 not more than 25 per cent of full time. In the eastern part of this State where more favourable conditions exist, about 50 per cent of full time has been worked.

The reports of the Geological Survey show that the bituminous coal production of 1921 has so far proceeded at a rate which is not only below the high average of the years 1917 to 1920, but is below the figures of the period 1913 to 1916.

So far the year 1921 in point of bituminous production is 47,000,000 tons behind 1919 119,000,000 tons below 1920, and 141,000,000 tons below the high average of the War years. Indications are, that it may be necessary to go back to 1905 to find a bituminous coal production as low as that of 1921.

In the Weekly Report of the Geological Survey of September 17, it is stated that 970 bituminous coal mines out of a total of 2,697 mines were entirely closed down. Only 180 mines out of the total are reported as working full time. The bituminous coal mines of the United States are not working at a rate greater than from 50 to 60 per cent of their rated capacity.

The depression in demand affects chiefly the Union Mines in the Central Competitive Field, and while these are reported as working only from 25 to 50 per cent of capacity (where not entirely closed down) the mines in the non-union fields are working from 90 to 100 per cent full time, a condition that is chiefly attributed to the difference in the wage scales of the union and non-union districts.

The absence of demand for bituminous coal is reflected in the low selling prices. In August and September, 1920, current spot prices of soft coal passed \$9.00 per ton, and this has continuously and rapidly declined until in November, 1921, spot-mine prices ranged from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per ton for good quality of run-of-mine coal.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

The ability of the Dominion Coal Company to pay wages depends upon its ability to sell coal.

Coal cannot be mined and sold at a profit at prices prevailing and likely to prevail in 1922, because of the following conditions:

Selling price of coal—

During 1922 the Company anticipates that coal prices will be less than the prices of the early summer of 1921 by..... 30 per cent
and less than the prices obtainable when the Montreal Agreement was made by..... 50 per cent

Cost of production—

By reason of higher wages, higher costs of mine supplies, increased taxation by federal and provincial government and workmen's compensation, by reason of a lowering of output by 30 per cent, by disproportion of non-producers employed and smaller number of miners, reducing efficiency, the cost of producing coal has risen when compared with 1914, by..... 224 per cent

Earnings of the mine workers—

Earnings of the employees at the coal mines are from 120 to 200 per cent greater than the rates of 1914, and may be fairly averaged at an increase of..... 140 per cent

Expenses of the individual—

The cost of living at the mines in Nova Scotia is between 50 and 60 per cent above the costs of 1914 and may be fairly averaged at..... 50 per cent

Statement filed by Mr. D. H. McDougall on behalf of the Companies:

WHAT IS THE CASE OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS?

That we are asking reduction in wages, not because of trade conditions but to pay dividends on stock.

That our contentions as to freight rates, delivered prices in Montreal, competition with our coal in the Maritime Provinces at this time, are unproven and in the nature of guess work.

WHAT IS THE COMPANY'S CASE?

We have established the following conditions:—

Wages increased 140 per cent.

These wages paid during a year of constantly falling selling prices of coal and could not have been paid but for the accident of the English coal strike—notwithstanding our earnest desire to keep faith with the men under the contract.

Increase in wages given under the Montreal Agreement was paid to meet the increase in commodity prices at that time. Commodity prices have decreased without let-up ever since.

The Company takes its stand on the Memorandum of Reasons submitted to the Board and is prepared to prove conclusively every statement therein. None of them have been disproved. We rest our case on the facts as presented.

The Company is unfortunate in having been the first large unionized coal mining company to be compelled to put into effect a wage reduction following the expiry of a contract. If the contract had expired at a later date it would have coincided with or followed the general reduction in all coal-mining wages in North America. We have advices from an undoubted source that a 30 per cent reduction is to be put into effect by the coal operators of Illinois on the expiration of the present contract and that notices are shortly to be posted in the Pittsburg district of a 40 per cent reduction effective 1st April.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover's recent statement indicates heavy contemplated reductions. In the United States coal has fallen to a price approximating that of 1914, and the protection afforded to Canadian producers by the exchange rate is practically gone.

The figures shown by Mr. Caye of the Grand Trunk in his evidence before the Fuel Committee indicate, when compared with present prices, that coal is now selling at \$1.38 below the price of last spring and further declines are inevitable.

In the face of a probable further fall in coal prices our balance sheets in the months of October, November and December showed a series of losses greater month by month.

All commodities are falling in price. How can the price of coal be maintained in Canada against competition from the United States when it is proved that this country our chief competitor, has developed its mines 40 per cent in excess of the maximum requirements of the United States in the war period?

British coal has now also become an active competitor of our coals at our very doors and the tremendous reductions in wages of the British coal miners are notorious.

We state that the Maritime Provinces cannot afford a sufficient outlet for the production of our coal mines unless we can get back the Montreal market. Unless we do this neither the Company nor the men can continue in their present occupations.

Statement filed by M. A. McColl on behalf of the Companies.

Mr. Livingstone has referred to the desirability of the Province taking over the coal areas and operating them as a government proposition.

In this connection, Sir, I would like to point out to you that the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, as already set out, in order to secure for themselves a coal mining property for the purpose of making use of the ore in our Wabana field, purchased in 1900 the mines and property of the General Mining Association. At this time they paid for the property \$1,500,000 and borrowed the money at 5 per cent. The interest on the same for twenty years would amount to \$1,500,000 additional or \$3,000,000. They have expended in development and operations \$4,500,000 additional.

The total receipts from the coal mined in excess of the actual amount paid out for wages and material amount to \$3,000,000, so that after twenty years' operation the company has extracted over 12,000,000 tons of its cheapest and most available coal and ores, on account of its investment \$4,500,000.

The coal used for steel making purposes was in the earlier years charged at a price somewhat higher than could be obtained for this waste, slack product in the open market, and for the past six years it has been charged at the actual cost of production of run-of-mine coal—in some cases as high as \$7 a ton, so that you will see from this that the steel plant has not been favoured at the expense of the Coal Company.

The common shareholders of the Acadia Coal Company (of which I am the General Manager) had in 1909 in their treasury the accumulated profits for a number of years during which they had paid no dividends and which amounted to \$750,000. As their collieries were becoming depleted they considered it advisable to make a large expenditure for the purpose of opening and equipping new collieries. With this in view they borrowed \$2,000,000 at 6 per cent interest. Since that time no dividends have been paid to the shareholders as of that date; the interest only has been paid on the borrowed money, and the company now owes the Bank \$400,000. In other words, Mr. Chairman, so far as the original shareholders are concerned, they would have been very much better off had they divided the \$750,000 between them twelve years ago and given the property away.

In regard to the contention that the Company is asking its workmen to accept a wage out of all consideration for living conditions, we might point out that on the 1st of February, 1921, a reduction went into effect at the steel plant at Sydney—where the men work almost next door to those same coal mining operatives. In order to produce steel at prices that would enable the Company to get orders, a common labour rate of \$2.80 for a ten-hour day was agreed upon at that date. That rate has since been reduced to \$2.50 for a ten-hour day. The same rate was also

paid at the Steel Works at Trenton, and in both cases these employees, for the sake of endeavoring to help save the industry, were willing to accept the wages named rather than go entirely without employment.

We might point out further that in the lumbering industry of the Province the wage of \$60 monthly paid to woodsmen a little over a year ago has been reduced to from \$20 to \$30.

Mr. McLachlan speaks as though this was an unheard of rate and unworthy of any consideration. I would point out to you, Sir, on the other hand, that \$2.50 per day of 10 hours—or 25c an hour—is the regular rate for common labour in the Province of Nova Scotia since last July. Were I to make invidious distinctions and bring up an unfair comparison, I might state that the rates paid in some of the municipalities during the summer, fall and up to the present time are 15c per hour to common labour engaged in municipal work.

Statement filed by Mr. A. McColl on behalf of the Companies.

Previous to 1893, the coal areas on the south side of Sydney Harbor were owned and operated by a number of small competing companies. None of them had any considerable resources or surplus of capital for further development. The outputs were limited and while a large proportion of the product found a market in the Maritime provinces and Newfoundland, the surplus had to be disposed of on the St. Lawrence. Owing to competition with American coal as well as among the companies themselves, the marketing of their product in the St. Lawrence was most irregular and led to continual irregularity of work not only during the closed season of navigation but throughout the entire year. In 1893 these properties were consolidated by the formation of the Dominion Coal Company Limited. This company not only brought in a very large amount of additional capital for the necessary development of the mines, but proceeded at once to build a railway from Sydney to Louisburg and erected at that port a large coal shipping pier so that it would be in a position to ship coal all the year round. At its inception the promoters of the Company expected to find a large market in the New England States but in this regard they were disappointed as they found it impossible to compete with American coal brought by water from Newport News. They therefore turned to further extensions of the St. Lawrence trade, and as this business was only available during the summer months they found it would be necessary for the satisfactory operation of the collieries that large quantities of coal should be banked during the winter. Previous to the consolidation the companies had banked small quantities of coal but found the process exceedingly expensive on account of the large amount of slack coal produced for which no market could be found, and this condition became accentuated under the extended operations of the Dominion Coal Company. The discovery

and development of the Newfoundland iron ores two years after the formation of the Coal Company offered an outlet for a large quantity of surplus slack if it could be proved satisfactory for steel making purposes. An exhaustive test of this coal was made at the blast furnace of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company at Ferrona, and the results proved so satisfactory that a new company was formed, namely, the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, which purchased a part of the iron areas owned by the Scotia Company and proceeded at once to erect extensive works on the shores of Sydney Harbor. Having therefore satisfactorily disposed of its slack coal, which in many cases had been used by the former companies for ballasting railway tracks and sidings, and, in fact, frequently had to be dumped in the most accessible points, the Company proceeded to develop to its utmost the large and increasing market in the Quebec and Montreal districts. This made necessary large expenditures for storage space and discharging facilities at both these points as the company had to be prepared to supply its customers with coal in winter as well as during the summer season. So successful was the policy adopted that in 1914 the total shipments to the St. Lawrence were two million tons or more than two and a quarter times the total output in 1893, while at the same time there was found in the steel plant a regular customer for nearly a million tons of slack coal with consequent steady work to the men employed in the collieries.

The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, which originated in 1874 in a small blacksmith shop in the town of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, extended gradually until in 1901 with a small blast furnace and steel plant at Ferrona and Trenton, by the purchase and development of Wabana Mines it found itself the owner of one of the largest iron ore deposits in the North American continent. Up to 1898 all the coal used by the company had been purchased from the various collieries on the mainland of Nova Scotia, but in that year a test made of Cape Breton coal proved that for the working of the Wabana ore the Cape Breton coals were, on account of their lower ash content, more suitable for steel making than the coals of Pictou or Cumberland counties. The company had also decided that it could not successfully operate unless it had a coal mine of its own, and as satisfactory arrangements for a consolidation could not be made with the Dominion Coal Company, it was decided advisable to sell a portion of the ore areas and purchase the property of the General Mining Association at Sydney Mines. Here were erected a blast furnace and open hearth steel plant, new mines were opened up and the output of coal increased from 225,000 to 900,000 tons annually. On this side of the harbour the seams are much thinner than on the south side operated by the Dominion Coal Company. The operations at Sydney Mines are much older and further extended than at Glace Bay. They have been, ever since taken over by the Scotia Company almost entirely submarine and for those reasons as well owing to the thinner seams are probably the most expensive collieries

to operate in North America. It can therefore be easily seen that if the company wishes to sell its coal in competition with other mines it must have some advantage in the rates paid to employees, and there has always been agreement and co-operation in this regard. It is true a new colliery was recently opened in this district when the demand was abnormal, but owing to the poor quality of the coal the operation is but seasonal and the cost the year through does not differ appreciably from that of the other mines of the company. While it is true that, as pointed out by Mr. McPhee, there has been a marked improvement in the tons mined per man over former practice, we would like to point out that the production is still one ton per man per day below that of the mines on the other side of the Harbour.

The outbreak of the war, with the curtailed output caused by the enlistments of men from the working faces, the requisitioning by the British Government of steamers chartered by the company and the excessive increase in the cost of steamer tonnage, brought about conditions under which it became practically impossible for the companies to send coal to Montreal. On the other hand, the general demand for coal for other purposes gave a new market during the war for all coal that could be produced. The declaration of peace, while it at once brought to an end the demand for many commodities and a consequent depression in the industries producing them, only for a few weeks affected the coal industry of Nova Scotia. The disturbance in that trade caused by the unsettled labour conditions in Great Britain gave an impetus to our local coal trade which extended into the early summer of 1921 and opened temporarily a market in Europe and elsewhere which had not been available before the war. In 1921 every endeavour was made to retain the St. Lawrence market, but it was an uphill fight as most of the former customers had in the interim become purchasers of American coal which gave them good satisfaction and could be very conveniently landed in Montreal by rail or rail and barge. In fact, during the early part of 1921 contracts were made for large quantities of American coal for deliveries all through the year as at that time the Cape Breton companies could not compete with the prices offered except for such quantities as their own steamers could transport, as ocean freight rates were still too high to make new charters on a basis that would enable them to freight the coal to Montreal without a loss. Since the middle of last summer prices of coal may be said to have been not only on the down grade but to use a slang phrase, "on the toboggan." Last July coal was being sold at \$12.00 per ton delivered in Glasgow, Scotland, and at higher prices in ports on the east coast of Europe. Coal was then worth \$7.00 per ton f.o.b. steamer at Newport News, and you can now buy all the American coal you want at \$4.20 f.o.b. Newport News. Only last week 20,000 tons of British coal was sold to the Swedish railways at \$4.75 a ton delivered in Swedish ports. As already stated, there is a market in the St.

Lawrence for 3,000,000 tons of bituminous coal. Contracts for part of this coal are now being placed and further contracts will be placed in the near future. To secure this business will mean much lower prices than prevailed last season. If our people are willing to do as the workmen of our competitors have done and accept the reductions proposed, which are nothing like as great as have gone into effect not only in other coalfields but in other industries in Canada, the Company is prepared to immediately proceed to bank as much coal as its facilities will permit, not less than 400,000 tons, which will provide comparatively steady work during the next three months, and all reasonable endeavours will be made to distribute the work over the various collieries. If this reduction in wages cannot be put into effect there is no alternative but to mine only such quantities of coal as can be disposed of without loss.

In the mainland collieries conditions are somewhat different and even more difficult, but we are satisfied that with an improvement in the steel trade, and if we can regain our position in the St. Lawrence (and it must be done this summer if ever), the coal thus disposed of from Cape Breton mines will leave a much larger proportion of local sales available to Acadia and Springhill. In any case, with the reduced costs thus obtained we are satisfied we can prevent the recurrence of the unfortunate incident which occurred last fall when 20,000 tons of American coal were landed in St. John.

Mr. D. H. McDougall read a prepared statement giving what he termed an analysis of chief reasons submitted by United Mine Workers for maintaining old schedules. Below we quote from the statement.

Mr. Baxter referred to the exclusion of certain classes of workmen from future wage agreements at the mines.

It is proposed that the practice in other mining centres be followed, and that only the workmen at the coal mines actually engaged in the mining and handling of coal within the colliery limits shall be included in any future wage schedules.

It is also proposed that all officials of the company, all clerical employees, all men on monthly salary; and specifically, the colliery engineer, assistant colliery engineer, surface foreman, head lampman, head stableman, head carpenter, head blacksmith, head stoker, coal inspectors, examiners, deputy overman and shot firers, foreman pumpman and underground machine boss should be excluded.

Mr. Baxter has stated that the U. M. W. are the successors of the Provincial Workmen's Association in so far as the classes of workmen who are to be its members.

The correspondence at the time that the P. W. A. merged with Amalgamated Mine Workers discloses that the dues were to be collected for the Amalgamated Mine Workers' Association provided they became incorporated as the P. W. A. was. They never became incorporated and this condition not having been fulfilled no agreement was ever come to with the Amalgamated Mine Workers who afterwards became merged in the U. M. W.

With reference to the criticism that there is a differential between the wage schedule of the men at Sydney Mines and at Glace Bay, this differential has always existed, and it has been recognized that the more expensive mining conditions at Sydney Mines are to be taken into consideration in fixing the schedules at these respective places.

Reference has been made to the wages received by shippers.

Prior to the war shippers and trimmers worked on a tonnage basis. During the war when outputs decreased the shippers were put on a weekly wage scale which was continued under the Montreal Agreement. At the expiration of this agreement the shippers were again placed on a tonnage basis. Due consideration was given to the increases on the rates in existence prior to the war and the present rate in effect January 1st is the old rate plus the increases, minus the present decrease in wages.

Mr. McLachlan's address was chiefly directed to two matters:

(1) complaint that under the present schedule common labour was receiving too small a wage;

(2) that the sole purpose of the decrease in wages was to enable dividends to be paid on the stock of the British Empire Steel Corporation.

Previous to the war the common labour rate was 16c per hour; the present rate is 28½c on the surface and 31½c underground. There are 888 men who come within these classes employed by the Dominion Coal Company; of those 736 are not married. Of the married men 37 have sons who live at home and are working.

Much comment was made upon the wages paid between 1905 and 1916. It is unnecessary to deal with these conditions as there have been several Boards since 1916 which passed upon and settled antecedent conditions and it is assumed that this Board will not review what previous Boards have satisfactorily adjusted.

Mr. McLachlan referred to the difference between the wage scales for ordinary labour, in our coal mines and in Western Canada. It may first be pointed out that under the agreements by which the U. M. W. entered Nova Scotia it was expressly understood that the wages and conditions of work were not to conform to other districts in which the U. M. W. was organized. Recent advices are that collieries are being closed in Western Canada and that the men are voluntarily accepting low rates of wages in order that they may secure employment and that the mines

may continue to maintain their old customers pending the advent of better times. Further we have been excluded from shipping coal to the European market by the remarkable fall in wages. In England common labour, is now reduced to \$1.44 from \$1.68 per day and coal from England is now being landed in New York. From three to five thousand tons of English coal have been offered in Halifax this week at rates with which this company cannot compete. At the reduced rates paid labour in England, Welsh coal brought out in grain carrying ships will be a serious competitor of all coals in the St. Lawrence market.

With reference to the second point in Mr. McLachlan's statement, that the sole object in reducing wages was to enable dividends to be paid to the shareholders of the British Empire Steel Corporation, a complete answer is that no dividends have been paid, either on the second preference stock or on the common stock of that company since its organization, and trade conditions are such that the outlook for a dividend in the near future is not promising.

Regarding the wages that this company pays its men, Mr. McLachlan correctly stated, when recommending the Montreal Agreement to the men, the wage scale existing in Nova Scotia and the conditions of the miners. His speech is reported in the Halifax Herald of the 17th November, 1920, as follows:—"Since 1913 and including the proposed agreement, the wages of shift men in the mines of Nova Scotia had increased 145 per cent against 111 per cent in the United States for shift men, and 88 per cent for contract men. The Montreal increase is larger than that received by the British miners who recently returned to work. He declared the miners of Nova Scotia earned higher wages than the miners of the United States."

It may be noted, too, that all Mr. McLachlan's figures in dealing with the profits of the company, and his quotations from the reports of officers of the company are referable to times when trade was good and prices high and he does not attempt to deal with an admittedly falling market and world wide depression, with no encouraging outlook.

The reserve of \$26,000,000 mentioned by Mr. McLachlan is made up of total reserves of the several companies entering the merger and as clearly shown by the individual balance sheets of these companies has been re-invested in plant and equipment.

No fair criticism can or ought to be made against the establishment of the steel plant, particularly by friends of miners. It is submitted to the Board that the reason that induced interests allied with the coal company in 1900 to found the steel industry was because a large part of the product of the mines was then wasted and work frequently curtailed for lack of a market.

The steel plant at Sydney represents a great effort made by the people of Canada to establish a basic industry in Nova Scotia, and during the

war the wisdom of its establishment was fully demonstrated. The coke ovens, blast furnaces, mills and power plants compare favourably with any plant in the world.

The non-operation of the steel plant means restricted and handicapped operations at the coal mines, and much of the present unemployment at the collieries is due to lack of business at the steel works.

It is well known in Nova Scotia that the true reason for the merger was to settle a difficult situation with reference to coal areas in Nova Scotia and ore areas in Newfoundland and owned by competing companies. This has been accomplished.

Memo in reply to statement of Mr. Hanway. Filed by Mr. D. H. McDougall on behalf of the Companies.

OVER-DEVELOPMENT OF THE BITUMINOUS COAL MINES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Our statement that the producing capacity of the bituminous coal mines of the United States was in the vicinity of a billion tons per annum was made on the authority of Mr. John P. White.

A study of the reasons for the irregularity in operation of the bituminous coal industry was prepared by Mr. F. G. Tryon, of the United States Geological Survey, in March, 1921, from which the following statement is extracted:—

"In 1915 the annual capacity of the soft coal mines was about 675,000,000 tons. Today it is certainly 800,000,000 tons and there is evidence pointing to a figure of 900,000,000 tons. . . . The increase has been particularly marked during the last twelve months. It is not due alone to the opening of new wagon mines or the re-opening of old mines long abandoned. It means also a number of large new workings and heavy investments in new development work, new equipment and new mining machines at properties already established."

Mr. Edwin Ludlow, President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, has recently stated the bituminous coal industry of the United States is developed to produce twice the normal consumption requirements of that country.

DELIVERED PRICES OF UNITED STATES COAL AT MONTREAL.

Replying to Mr. Hanway's statement that coal from Westmoreland County and the coking-coal regions of the neighbourhood of Pittsburg could not be delivered in Montreal except at such high prices as to render them non-competitive with Nova Scotia coal delivered at Montreal, we have under date of December 28th a letter from Messrs. Pilling and Company, the largest

bituminous coal brokers in Philadelphia, offering us coal from the Pittsburg seam such as is ordinarily used for coking purposes and giving 14,300 B.T.U.'s at a price at the mines of \$1.65 per ton, which would cost us delivered at Montreal \$7.03 per ton, including freight, duty and premium on New York funds. We are also offered by these people coal from Indiana County at \$6.95 per ton delivered in Montreal.

WAGE SCALES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Company has admitted in its memorandum that it cannot hope to pay a scale of wages as high as is paid in the coal fields of the United States, but Mr. Hanway has specifically brought up the fields in Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee, in regard to which we desire to file a copy of the *Coal Trade Bulletin* of January 2nd, 1922, on page 116 of which will be found the report of the arbitrator in the matter of an application of the coal owners in unionized districts in these states for relief from the high scale of wages called for under the Knoxville Agreement.

The arbitrator, in deciding that wages should be reduced to the scale of November, 1917, made the following statement:—

"It is claimed that the miners cannot live under the 1917 wage scale; it has been proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that many thousands of them have been unable to live under the present wage scale because it has made the operation of a large number of the mines impossible, therefore to these the scale has been utterly useless, but that is not all, we are now confronted with the fact that because of the present scale all the railroad mines will be immediately compelled to close unless the present scale is reduced, and the further fact that some thirty mines where some three thousand men are employed are in many instances at the request of the men themselves already working under the 1917 scale."

The common labour rate on the surface under this arbitration award is reduced to \$2.64 per day.

With regard to Mr. Hanway's reference to Logan County and West Virginia coals, we may state that coal from West Virginia, among other coals, is referred to in our memorandum given to the Board as competing at this time directly with our own coal in the Maritime Provinces and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This coal is hauled by rail to Newport News and is shipped from there by water.

FREIGHT RATES.

With regard to Mr. Hanway's statement that freight rates cannot be reduced before next Autumn, would state that every effort to reduce freight rates on coal and mineral products is being made by the mining bodies in the United States, in support of which might be quoted the

following remarks of Mr. Morrow, Vice-President of the National Coal Association, taken from the New York Times of Friday, the 20th January, namely:—

"While we sincerely desire the financial position of the railways to be preserved," said Mr. Morrow, "we feel that substantial reductions in bituminous coal freight rates are a prerequisite to the industrial and business revival of the United States upon which the prosperity of the carriers, as well as the nation at large, in the last analysis must depend. We feel that a material reduction in these rates would act in some degree as a stimulus to business and, therefore should reduce the operating expenses and tend to increase the revenues of the carrier. The facts which lead us to these conclusions apply with particular force to this basic commodity which enters so fully into the economic and social well-being of the nation. Therefore, if this commission thinks that any rate reductions are warranted, we specifically submit that the heavy nation-wide cuts in the present high bituminous coal freight rates should be the first reductions ordered. . . . The freight rates," Mr. Morrow said, "had advanced from 75 to 200 per cent or more since 1914. The freight charge of \$150 or \$200 on a car of coal which can be bought at the mines for from \$50 to \$100," said Mr. Morrow, shows on its face the disproportion between the transportation cost and the market value of the commodity." Mr. Morrow stated that 49½ per cent of each dollar paid for coal ordered by the manufacturer went to the operator, 40 out of which all his costs must come, while 51½ per cent went to the freight rate of the coal."

COMMENT ON MR. McNEIL'S STATEMENT.

Mr. McNeil, in his remarks, referred to the sworn testimony of Mr. C. W. Caye, Purchasing Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, before the Parliamentary Committee on the Future Fuel Supply of Canada in April, 1921, and his statement to the effect that American coal could be landed in Montreal at \$7.94. In July of the same year the Grand Trunk Railway placed before the Dominion Coal Company information to the effect that American coal could be landed in Montreal for \$7.38, and a contract was entered into between the Dominion Coal Company and the Grand Trunk Railway for 150,000 tons of coal at that price.

We have revised Mr. Caye's figures to conform to reduced freight rates and lessened amount of exchange at December, 1921; but permitting the price at the mines to remain the same, the total cost landed in Montreal on that basis is \$7.11 per ton as against \$7.94 last spring.

Leaving out for the moment any change in the price at the mines, we have an actual reduction of eighty-three cents per ton as between the date of Mr. Caye's testimony and December, 1921.

If we further revise Mr. Caye's figures and apply the current selling price at the mines of \$1.75 per ton, the price would be \$6.56 per ton landed in Montreal in December, as against \$7.94 last spring.

If we take Mr. Caye's figures and apply our estimate of the conditions expected to govern prices in the spring of 1921, the estimated price at Montreal will be \$5.59.

We note there was handed in by the men's representatives a copy of the Report of the Commission appointed in July, 1920, for the purpose of looking into the mining industry of Nova Scotia. The Commission brought in its findings on the 9th September, 1920.

This report, which was evidently prepared without a complete understanding of the situation, was eventually rejected by both parties concerned and at a later date the operators and men's representatives got together and framed the Montreal Agreement.

We feel that it is not necessary to add at this stage that the report of the Commission was made at a time when great scarcity of coal prevailed in America, in Europe and all over the world, and a time also when the cost of living had just previously reached its highest peak. Conditions which faced the Commission are entirely different from those with which we are now dealing, and their findings—never properly applicable to the situation—clearly should not be considered in view of present conditions.

MEMO ON FAMILY BUDGET.

The Company's employees mostly live in a Company house and water rate is added to the rent.

Figures for rental, light, fuel and water are given in the budget for one year as follows:—

House rent.....	\$100.00
Coal (20 tons).....	65.00
Light.....	25.00
Water.....	6.50
	<hr/>
	\$196.50

Actual average expenditures of workmen for these items in 1921 were as follows:—

House rent.....	\$72.00
Coal (14 tons).....	45.50
Light.....	7.50
Water.....	9.00
	<hr/>
	\$134.00

The Company does not desire, however, to criticize the expenditure, but does oppose the inference that this class of workmen, earning the lowest rate, is representative of the family earnings and expenses of their workmen as a whole.

It is unfair to base the whole plea of the workmen upon an exceptional instance.

The number of men receiving the rate of \$2.44 per day is at the Dominion Mines 788 (the previous figure was overstated by 100 men).

These 788 men include 50 per cent of boys and are classifiable as follows:—

Under 21 years of age.....	395
Married men.....	152
Over 21 years unmarried.....	241
	<hr/>
	788

Of the 152 married men 37 have boys living at home and adding to the family earnings. 21 have no dependent children and 59 are men who would find much difficulty in finding employment elsewhere if the Company did not retain them on its payroll.

Regarding the 241 unmarried men, the Company would point out that it requires a large number of additional face-workers or miners to balance the other mine employees, and there is an opportunity for any and every able-bodied man to qualify for a position in the mine that will give him much higher wages, and the Company's efforts have for months past been directed to inducing these men to take work at the coal-face.

The average wage of all classes of men employed at the Dominion Coal Company's mines in 1921 was \$1,450. This average includes men and boys and represents not alone the rate of earnings but the actual money taken out of the office.

The following Statement was read and filed with the Board by Mr. J. J. McNeil.

To my mind the case presented by the representatives of the British Empire Steel Corporation outraged all rules of logic and sinned mortally against justice.

Their main argument, if I may dignify it as such, was that wages must be reduced if the Cape Breton coal operators are to meet American competition in the St. Lawrence market. The statements with which they attempted to bolster up their case in this connection, were for the most part mere declamation, backed by no semblance of proof. In refutation of the inconclusive argument they formulated anent the St. Lawrence markets and American competition we have the sworn testimony of G. W. Caye, the purchasing agent of Grand Trunk Railway, to the effect that American coal transported from mines owned by the Grand Trunk in Ohio could be landed in Montreal for only 7.94 without any allowance being made for profit. The coal of the Dominion Coal Company according to testimony given before the same committee was landed at Montreal for \$8.10 with an unknown profit included, a figure only 16 cents higher, though coal from the American mines owned by the Grand Trunk could be landed at actual cost plus transporta-

tion charges. Had an allowance been made for a reasonable profit on the coal from the Grand Trunk mines in Ohio, it is certain that they could not have landed coal in the St. Lawrence market at a price to compete with, to say nothing of underselling, the Dominion Coal Company.

The gloomy forebodings that the officers of the B. E. S. Corporation experience in reference to lower prices in the St. Lawrence market next spring are based on an assumption which is not only illogical but narrowly escapes being absurd. By dipping into the future they forecast a substantial reduction in American freight rates which will enable their American competitors to land their coal at Montreal cheaper than they could last summer. Their fallacy here consists in this, that though they predict a substantial reduction in American freight rates, they postulated a continuation of our excessive transportation charges in Canada. If it is a valid assumption to state that there will be a substantial reduction in American freight rates, surely it is not less valid to assume that present transportation charges both by rail and water, which now adversely affect the B. E. S. Corporation, will undergo an equally substantial reduction next spring. Indeed the utter lack of carrying trade in Canada today would furnish a sound basis for the contention that ships next spring can be chartered for "an old song".

When speaking of American competition the representatives of the B.E.S. Corporation admitted that the wages paid American miners are far in excess of those paid in the Cape Breton coal fields. The wage cost entering into the production of a ton of coal in American mines is therefore greater than the wage cost entering into the production of a ton of coal in Cape Breton. If therefore the B. E. S. Corporation cannot compete with American coal in the St. Lawrence market it is not on account of wages. The other items entering into the total cost of coal in Cape Breton, such as "deflition(?)", defuention(?) administration and sales, profit, etc., must be greater than the same items in American mines. There therefore can be no just or satisfactory settlement of this matter until the production costs in the mines of the B. E. Corporation are produced. These costs were persistently called for by the parliamentary fuel committee last spring, but owing to some unfortunate and unexplainable difficulty in locating Mr. Gordon, who alone possessed the information, these costs were not obtained. I think we are fortunate in having Mr. Gordon before the Board now, and we may be able to get from him today the information which the B. E. Corporation defied a parliamentary committee and outraged public opinion to withhold.

The contention of the Company's representatives in reference to the cost of living would be highly humorous were it not dealing with such a serious and acute matter. Their argument that living costs had declined in December, 1921, to 42 per cent above 1914, is based upon a family budget for a solitary family, to which they did

not even give a "local habitation or a name" and from calculation based upon this nameless family concerning which we know nothing, other than it is supposed to exist, they deduce the gratifying news that the prices of foodstuffs clothing and other necessities are now but 42 per cent higher than they were in 1914. In refutation of this general conclusion which they drew from a particular case we may confidently uphold the figures concerning the cost of living already submitted to the Board by Mr. McLachlan and which stand unchallenged and unrefuted.

Mr. McDougall's rebuttal was taken up principally with a defence of the so-called merger. I was sorry to hear such a worthy man defending such an unworthy cause. The inception of the B. E. Corporation took place according to Mr. McDougall "to settle a difficult situation with reference to coal areas in Nova Scotia and iron ore areas in Newfoundland owned by competing companies". Although we admit that the somewhat vexatious question involved between the competing companies was settled by the inclusion of those companies in the merger, yet it is hardly probable the English stock promoters would conceive and bring forth a monopolistic baby like the B. E. Corporation merely to settle the question in dispute between a few rival Cape Breton coal companies. But if, according to Mr. McDougall, the merger was formed merely to settle such a dispute how comes it that a white elephant in the shape of the Halifax Shipyards found its way into the merger, the expressed object of which was to settle a difficult situation in reference to submarine coal areas in Cape Breton? I don't believe that even the astute legal mind of my friend Mr. McInnis could find any connection between the Halifax Shipyards and the rival claims of competing companies to submarine coal areas in Cape Breton or iron ore areas in Newfoundland. But the Halifax Shipyards were included and the miners of Cape Breton are to be penalized and [impoverished] to pay dividends upon them. It is no answer to our argument in this connection to state as Mr. McDougall did that no dividends had yet been paid. They may not have been paid but unless Mr. McDougall wishes to go on record as saying that no dividends will ever be paid, we must take it for granted that they will be paid at some future date, and paid out of the labour of the men working in and about the mines controlled by the B. E. Corporation. And we submit that the Cape Breton and Pictou County miners should not be bled white to pay dividends upon what are now practically worthless assets.

Mr. McDougall's attempted defence of the proposed excessive reduction to the lower paid class of workmen was somewhat ingenious but has very little to recommend it from the point of view of justice. He tells us that there are 888 men in this class, and of these 736 are unmarried. There is a tacit admission here that is disastrous to Mr. McDougall's argument. The care he exercised to group this particular class of labour into married and single shows that his conscience told him that the proposed rate for this class of

labour was not sufficient to support a man blessed with a family. He therefore emphasized the fact that 736 of them were unmarried. That may be so, but the point is that each one of the 736 referred to possesses the right to be married and to become heads of families. This right is an actual right and it cannot be denied to the labourers by the B. E. Corporation or any other corporation under heaven. Because these men are single Mr. McDougall would desire them to work for a wage that will forever keep them single and deny them the right to marry and make homes for themselves.

Scotland's great poet once said:

"To make a happy fire-side home for weans and wife

This is the true pathos and sublime of human life."

A corporation that would deny this right to its employees, has to my mind more to examine than mere wage rates and competitive conditions. It needs a thorough examination of conscience and a new code of morality.

1. The McKinnon award, the Patterson award, the report of the Royal Commission, also the Montreal Agreement, were frequently referred to in evidence before the Board. Therefore to clarify the understanding, we think it is well to say; information before the Board is that the McKinnon award was effective January 15th, 1920. The Patterson award, March 1st, 1920. The report of the Royal Commission is dated September 9th, 1920. And the Montreal Agreement is dated November 1st, 1920.

The McKinnon and Patterson awards, also the Montreal Agreement, were accepted by both parties to this dispute. The report of the Royal Commission was rejected by the employees and the employer.

2. The representatives of the Companies have said to the Board they wished to exclude certain employees from their wage agreement. The representatives of the employees object to this and state they have for years represented the particular employees referred to. The Board's answer to the Companies concerning this, is that the matter in question is not recorded in the application for this Board, therefore the Board is not required to deal with it.

3. On January 24th, Messrs. McCann and Baxter informed the Board that differences at Mines 2, 6 and 7 at Springhill, discussed before the Board January 23rd, had been settled, other than the general difference as per notice dated December 19th, 1921.

4. Representatives of certain employees claim thirty days' notice was not given on new rates put into effect January 1, 1922. Mr. McDougall said the old rates would be paid until thirty days notice is given.

5. The Companies did not file with the Board a statement of earnings or cost of coal per ton f.o.b. cars or vessel that we can make public, but they did provide such statement for the private information of the Board. The statement of earnings submitted covering a period of three months ending December 31st, 1921, indicate the necessity for an immediate substantial reduction in expenses. It is the unanimous opinion of this Board that the cost of coal f.o.b. cars or vessel as shown by the statement is in excess of what it should be, and that the spread between cost of production and cost to the consumer is too great. The Companies involved in this dispute do not retail coal except in the immediate vicinity of the mines.

6. Up to this point in this report, the Board is unanimous. His Worship Mayor Ling dissents from recommendation made by Mr. U. E. Gillen, Chairman, and Col. W. E. Thompson, Member, concerning reduction in rates of pay in the following paragraph, (No. 7). Every member of the Board sympathizes to the fullest extent with men who may be required to accept a reduction in wages, particularly where it means some hardship on the men or those dependent upon them; for that reason it has been most difficult for any two members of the Board to agree. The Board was repeatedly told by representatives of the Companies that in their opinion, if necessary reduction in wages were made so as to enable them to compete with foreign coal companies in our home

markets, the mines would be operated to their full capacity; if, however, the necessary reduction in wages was not made, the mines could only be operated sufficient to supply what coal is required to meet the immediate demands of the markets open to them.

7. The Montreal Agreement, dated November 1, 1920, was the result of negotiations between the parties to this dispute and prescribed rates of pay in effect until end of December, 1921. Immediately preceding the Montreal Agreement, the McKinnon Award, dated 15th January, 1920, was in effect; the rates in that award and one or more of the important clauses in the conditions, were the result of negotiations between the employer and employees; therefore after careful consideration of all evidence before this Board, we recommend cancellation of the Montreal Agreement, the recreation of the McKinnon Award, same to be in full force and effect on and after January 1st, 1922, except that the wages of the datal men, who received \$3.25 or under per day under that award, be reduced 12½ per cent and that the wages of all other men be reduced 20 per cent.

By way of explanation, we may say the datal rates under the McKinnon award were \$3.25, under the Montreal Agreement \$3.80, under the notice dated December 19th from the Companies abolishing Montreal Agreement and making a 25 per cent reduction on rates established by the McKinnon award, \$2.44. Under this award \$2.85. His Worship, Mayor Ling, says he will submit a minority report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) U. E. GILLEN,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) W. E. THOMPSON,
Member.

Minority Report

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and a dispute between the Dominion Coal Company, The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, and the Acadia Coal Company and certain of the employees of those Companies, being miners and coal laborers, members of District No. 26, United Mine Workers of America.

To Honourable James Murdock,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Sir:

The Board appointed by the Department of Labour to enquire into the above named dispute, met in the Board of Trade Rooms, Halifax, January 16th, and continued in session from day to day until January 26th, 1922.

Having been unable to agree with the findings of the other members of the Board, I respectfully submit this minority report.

(1) In my opinion the wage rates proposed by the majority report, if enforced, shall condemn thousands of men, women, and children, engaged in the mining industry of Nova Scotia, to live in a state of semi-starvation, and work under a wage rate which was arrived at on very incomplete evidence.

(2) The Companies did file with the Board a statement of earnings or cost of coal per ton f.o.b. cars or vessels that the Board could not make public, nor the miners' representatives allowed to examine and test the truth of, by witnesses, and therefore I was unable to agree with the other members of the Board to the slaughter of the miners' wage rates on such masked and unverified testimony.

The statement of the earnings submitted by the Company covering the three months' period ending Dec. 31st, 1921, was also unverified and hidden from the miners' representatives, but

even if true, was altogether too short a period covered to admit of any reasonable conclusion being drawn from it. The statement covered the most abnormal period of the Company's operations, the mines working fifty per cent time and over-head charges continuing one hundred per cent, thus pushing up the costs to an exceptional and abnormal degree.

✓ (3) It is the unanimous opinion of this Board that the cost of coal f.o.b. cars or vessels as shown by the statement submitted by the Companies, *is in excess of what it should be*, and the spread between the cost of production and cost to the consumer is too great. Therefore, I dissent from the majority report in making sweeping reductions of the wage cost and thus increasing and widening an already dangerous and criminal spread between the producer and consumer.

✓ (4) Almost all the other "evidence" submitted by the Companies was conjecture, surmise, and guess-work, and not a statement of facts at all. They conjectured that the price of coal in Montreal market would be less than it now is, six months hence, they surmised that freight rates in the United States to the Canadian border would be lower in the months to come. They guessed that the rates of exchange between this country and the United States would go down in the future. I was unable to come to any conclusion at all on such guesswork evidence, and therefore dissent from the findings as outlined in the majority report.

(5) Exhibit "I" which you will find attached hereto, is a copy of page 20 of the Financial Statement of the Dominion Steel Corporation for the year ending March 31st, 1921, and was submitted to the Board by the representatives of the employees. This exhibit proves that the earnings of the Steel Corporation were \$3,678,311.76. But the steel end of this corporation is half idle now, and when working under normal condition can, according to the evidence of the employers, only be made to pay when

coal is supplied to it from the mines at a rate away below market prices. I am strongly of the opinion that both coal mines and steel work should carry their own legitimate load of cost.

(6) I made an earnest and sincere effort to agree with the other members of the Board to find such a solution of this difficult question as was likely to bring peace and steady employment to the coal industry of Nova Scotia; and in this connection I went even further in the matter of reducing wage rates than under other circumstances my best judgment would have allowed me to go. And as I fully believe that the majority report will utterly fail to bring peace and harmony between the employers and employees of the Companies affected I therefore respectfully submit to your Department and the parties directly affected, the following as a working agreement:—

(a) That a contract be entered into covering the period from January 1st, 1922, to December 31st, 1922, and in the event of either party desiring a change, that the party desiring the change shall give thirty days' notice prior to December 31st, 1922.

(b) That in the event of neither party asking for a change as above outlined, then the contract shall be continued subject to a thirty days' notice from either party at the end of each four months period commencing January 1st, 1923.

✓ (c) That all contract rates prevailing December 31st, 1921, be reduced 14 per cent.

(d) That a minimum rate of \$3.50 per day be established for all datal rates other than boys.

(e) That bearing in mind section (d) that all other datal rates be reduced, but not in any case more than 55c. per day.

(f) That all datal rates paid by the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company be made to conform to the same

class of rates as paid by the Dominion Coal Company and the Acadia Coal Company.

(g) That the rules governing working conditions be the same as those in the so-called Montreal Agreement.

(Sgd.) JAMES LING,
Member of Board.

New Waterford, C.B., Jan. 26, 1922.

EXHIBIT "I"

DOMINION STEEL CORPORATION LIMITED AND CONSTITUENT COMPANIES

Consolidated Profit and Loss Account for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921.

Net earnings (including interest on investments and surplus funds), after deducting all manufacturing, selling and administration expenses, and provision for income tax, but before charging sinking funds, depreciation and interest..... \$7,212,750.71

Deduct—Provision for sinking funds, depreciation and renewals, etc..... 1,583,662.22
\$5,629,088.49

Deduct also—interest on bonds and debentures..... 970,776.73
\$4,658,311.76

Less—Preference Dividends for year ending March 31, 1921:
Dominion Steel Corporation, Limited..... \$420,000.00
Constituent companies..... 560,000.00
980,000.00

\$3,678,311.76
Add—Balance April 1, 1920..... 8,211,236.58
\$11,889,548.34

Deduct dividends on common shares of Dominion Steel Corporation, Limited, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum..... 2,226,000.00
\$ 9,663,548.34

NOTE.—The above is a copy of page 20 of the Dominion Steel Corporation, Limited, and Constituent Companies' Annual Report and Statements for year ending March 31st, 1921.

Agreement between the various railways, members of the Railway Association of Canada, and certain of their employees

PURSUANT to the recommendations of the interim report rendered in October last by the Board established to deal with the dispute between various railways, members of the Railway Association of Canada, and certain of their employees, being engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen, yardmen and telegraphers, members of the several trades union of these classes of workers, negotiations between the disputants were renewed and as a result an agreement was reached. The Board was composed as follows: The Honourable Mr. Justice F. S. Maclellan, Messrs. Isaac Pitblado and David S. Campbell. Further procedure before this Board

was accordingly rendered unnecessary. The text of the agreement is reproduced in full below.

Text of agreement

Montreal, Jan. 16th, 1922.

To the Honourable
Justice F. S. Maclellan,
Judge's Chambers,
Court House,
Montreal.

Dear Sir,

Further conference having taken place between the representatives of the railways and the employees concerned in agreement executed at Montreal on

8th October, 1921, we take pleasure in sending you for your information and record a copy of agreement reached to-day, signed on behalf of the railways and the various groups of employees concerned.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) W. G. CHESTER,
For the employees.

(Sgd.) G. HODGE,
For the railways.

TEXT OF AGREEMENT

Between the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian National Railways (including the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway), the Grand Trunk Railway Lines in Canada, and the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway; and The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, The Order of Railway Conductors, The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, represented by a Joint Conference Committee of the Organizations named.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.

It is agreed between the above-named railway companies and their employees in engine, train and telegraph service, that the rates of pay made effective July 16th, 1921 (August 1st, 1921, for engineers and firemen on the Grand Trunk Railway), and existing schedules of rules governing working conditions, shall continue in effect subject to thirty days' notice, excepting where existing agreements show a longer period, from either the railways or their employees named herein, to the other.

The terms of the agreement dated 8th October, 1921, in so far as that agreement affects working conditions and the effective date of any changes in such working conditions, shall continue in effect.

It is understood and agreed that the rates provided for by this agreement shall be inserted in existing schedules on the individual railways, party to this agreement, to govern the several classes of employees named herein.

It is further understood and agreed that: based on the number of positions, the amount arrived at in the aggregate will be applied to adjust the rates for the same number of positions of agents and operators, assistant agents and train dispatchers, respectively, on each General Superintendent's District, as may be agreed upon mutually by the District Officers and representatives of the employees. For linemen the rates will be similarly adjusted between the Superintendents of Telegraphs and representatives of the employees.

The decrease applying to assistant agents in the so-called "Tentative Agreement" appears to be greater than the Wage Order which has been used by the railroads as a basis for this decrease. This matter will be adjusted between the managements and representatives of the men concerned.

For the Railways—

(Sgd.) G. HODGE,
For the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway.

(Sgd.) A. J. HILLS,
For the Canadian National Railways (including the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.)

(Sgd.) C. F. NEEDHAM,
For the Grand Trunk Railway System (Lines in Canada.)

For the Employees—

(Sgd.) ASH KENNEDY,
For the Engineers.

(Sgd.) GEO. K. WARK,
For the Firemen
and Enginemen..

(Sgd.) S. N. BERRY,
(Per W.G.C.)
For the Conductors.

(Sgd.) W. J. BABE,
For the Trainmen.

(Sgd.) J. M. MEIN,
For the Telegraphers.

(Sgd.) W. G. CHESTER,
Chairman Conference Committee.

Executed at Montreal,
January 16th, 1922.

COST OF LIVING ADJUSTMENT OF WAGES OF VANCOUVER ISLAND COAL MINERS

THE Cost of Living Commission appointed on January 21, 1919, to determine every three months the changes in the cost of living for coal miners on Vancouver Island, and to report the amount by which wage rates should correspondingly be increased or decreased, forwarded its report to the Department of Labour for the quarter ending December 31, 1921.* The Commission consisted of Mr. Matthew Gunness, representative of the miners; Mr. Tulley Boyce, representing the operators; and Mr. D. T. Bulger, Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour, Chairman.

As in previous investigations, forms were sent out to the merchants and dealers with whom the majority of miners were accustomed to trade in the various localities. The forms contained the same list of groceries, provisions, meats, etc., that was used on previous occasions. The method of computing the changes for the period under review was the same as used for previous adjustments, namely, to determine the percentage of increase or decrease, as the case may be, of prices of December 31 over September 30, for groceries, provisions, meats, etc., and to add a

further two-fifths of this increase, (or decrease) as an equivalent to cover similar increases (or decreases) in clothing, etc. A decrease of 9.94 per cent was ascertained, which amounted to a decrease in wages of 30 cents per day where the base rate was \$3 per day, and 31 cents per day where the base rate was \$3.15, the decrease in wages to become effective February 1, 1922, and to apply to all underground service, clerical and office employees.

Retail price lists were received from general merchants and retail dealers in meats in the towns of Nanaimo, Ladysmith, Cumberland, Courtenay, South Wellington, Union Bay, and Cassidy.

Sharp decreases were noted in sugar, prunes, soap, all flours, rolled oats, corn meal, sodas, lard, ham and bacon, fresh beef, mutton, pork and veal. Slight decreases were noted in jams, molasses, barley, corn and roast beef, oatmeal, cheese, evaporated fruits and matches. Slight increases were noted in syrup, dried peas, lima and small white beans, rice, tapioca, canned beans and tomatoes, vinegar, pickles, butter, tea and coffee. Sharp increases were noted in canned salmon, canned tongue, and evaporated milk. No changes were noted in brown beans, sago, canned peas and corn, cookies and flavouring extracts.

*For previous orders see **LABOUR GAZETTE**, December, 1921, page 1477, and various preceding issues.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

FIVE new decisions of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, have been received by the Department. (Earlier decisions of the Board appeared in the **LABOUR GAZETTE** for November, 1921, on pages 1359 to 1364, and in previous issues.) Case No. 103, the hearing of which had been deferred,

has reference to the pay of assistant agents on the western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Case No. 111 has reference to the dismissal of an employee of the Canadian Pacific Railway on the charge of drinking intoxicants. Case No. 112 relates to the payment of a baggageman of the

Grand Trunk Railway System for overtime at a terminal. No decision has yet been given in case No. 113. Case 114 relates to the payment of crossing watchmen of the Grand Trunk Railway Company for Sunday labour. Case No. 115 has reference to the method of paying signal maintainers of the Grand Trunk Railway System.

Case No. 103.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Western Lines) and the Order of Railway Telegraphers.

A controversy arose between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Western Lines, and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers with reference to the pay for assistant agents in the creation of new positions on the various districts. The company claimed that Article 28, clause "E" of the telegraphers' schedule which reads "The Minimum Rate for Assistant Agents will be \$78 per month," should be applied as it reads on all districts. The employees contended that the preamble of the schedule should govern in the matter of rates for assistant agents in new positions.

At the suggestion of the representatives of the company and of the employees, the Board decided that action be deferred pending further negotiations between the railway and the employees concerned.

Case No. 111.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Eastern Lines) and the Order of Railway Conductors.

A trainman on the Canadian Pacific Railway was dismissed for violation of Rule G, which forbids employees drinking intoxicants. The company claimed that three of its officers had seen him and talked to him and after satisfying themselves that he had been drinking intoxicants had dismissed him from the service. The employee contended that when called to the superintendent's office on the day after he was charged with being intoxicated, he admitted having had two glasses of the ordinary temperance beer but denied having drunk

any intoxicants at any time that day. In opposition to the evidence of the company's officers, statements were produced from five witnesses who had seen and talked with the discharged man on that day denying that there was any indication that he had been using intoxicants.

By decision of the Board the claim of the employees was denied.

Case No. 112.—The Grand Trunk Railway System and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A disagreement arose between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen over the wages paid a train baggageman who was held in his baggage car on two occasions after reaching the end of his run, the first time for one hour and twenty-five minutes and the second time for one hour. The company contended that this employee was paid strictly in accordance with Article 3, Clause "B" of the schedule which reads "Trainmen on passenger runs shall be paid overtime on a speed basis of twenty miles per hour, computed continuously from the time required to report for duty until released at the end of last run."

The employees contended that in accordance with Rule 11 of the Trainmen's schedule this baggageman should receive extra compensation as provided for by the rule for time held in the baggage car after his road trip had been completed.

By decision of the Board the claim of the employees was sustained.

Case No. 114.—The Grand Trunk Railway Company and the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

A disagreement arose between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees as to the payment of crossing watchmen at Hamilton for Sunday labour. The company claimed the right to make any arrangement for taking care of the seventh day work. It

held that the schedule only covered six days' work and that if a regular man wished to work on the seventh day at regular rates it had the right to employ him. It claimed that some of the men requested in writing the privilege of working on the seventh day at *pro rata* rates, and that in complying with this request there had been no violation of the schedule.

On behalf of the employees, it was claimed that that the crossing watchmen involved were required to work seven days per week for *pro rata* time, in violation of a clause in the agreement which reads as follows: "Time and one-half shall be paid for work done on Sundays, Christmas Day, New Year's Day and Labour Day", except for patrolling their own section of track. Employees with this exception, shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half for Sunday work unless assigned a regular day per week off duty instead of Sunday. They further contended that no official or individual employee or group of employees had power to abrogate, amend or revise the agreement. They therefore asked that the crossing watchmen affected be allowed time and one-half for all Sundays worked from April 1, 1919, to August 31, 1920, except such as were relieved from Sunday duties.

The decision of the Board was as follows:

The Board decides that effective from the date when it was agreed and conceded between the company and the organization that crossing watchmen were to be included in the schedule, crossing watchmen who worked on Sundays without being allowed one day

off in the week shall be paid time and one-half for such Sunday work.

Case No. 115.—The Grand Trunk Railway System and the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

A dispute arose as to the method of paying signal maintainers of the Grand Trunk Railway Company at Toronto terminals. The employees contended that the payment of signal maintainers was governed by Clause E, Section 22 of Wage Agreement No. 5 between the Canadian Railway War Board and the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers. The clause provided that this class of service should be paid the equivalent of two hundred and forty hours per month at the rate to which they might be entitled under Clauses A and C of this section, in lieu of any overtime pay which they might earn. They therefore made claim for the difference in the rates actually received by them and those as established by Wage Agreements No. 3 and No. 5, such adjustment of pay to be retroactive to April 1, 1919. The company contended that the signal maintainers were paid for the actual time worked in accordance with the schedule, and that they were not affected by Clause E of Section 22 of Wage Agreement No. 5. It was the understanding of the company that when this clause was originally entered in Wage Agreement No. 2 (Revised), it was to cover only the men who were regularly employed in road service.

By decision of the Board the claim of the employees was sustained.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JANUARY, 1922

THE time loss on account of industrial disputes was greater during January than during either December or January, 1921. Six strikes, involving 993 workpeople, were reported as having commenced during January. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 23 strikes, involving approxi-

mately 3,357 employees and a total time loss of 76,070 working days, as compared with 17 strikes, 2,883 workpeople and 64,733 working days in December, 1921; and 21 strikes, 1,736 workpeople and 30,065 working days in January, 1921. The time loss occasioned by the 6 strikes which began in January was

14,606 days, while a loss of 61,464 working days was due to the 17 strikes that commenced prior to January. None of the strikes commencing prior to January were terminated, but two strikes commencing in January terminated during the month, leaving the following 21 strikes affecting 3,199 workpeople on record at the end of the month: coal miners, Drumheller; coal miners, Sydney; building trades, Toronto; employees of steel and coal companies, Sydney;

gauge men, Sydney; compositors, Montreal; compositors, etc., Vancouver; linotype operators, etc., Gardenvale, Que.; photo engravers, Montreal; photo engravers, Ottawa; printers, Montreal; printers, Ottawa; printers, Toronto; printers, Winnipeg; printers, bookbinders and pressmen, Halifax; typesetters, pressmen and bookbinders, Hamilton; two strikes of garment workers, Montreal; tailors, Charlottetown; cigarmakers, Vancouver, and shoemakers at Toronto.

Disputes by Industries

The following is a review of the disputes by industries in the order in which they appear in the statistical table. A brief summary is given of the more important strikes.

MINES, SMELTERS, QUARRIES, CLAY PRODUCTS, ETC.—A strike of 575 miners in Cape Breton commenced on January 14, growing out of the recent wage reduction put in effect by their employers. The wage reduction appears to be the more remote origin of the dissatisfaction, but the immediate cause of the strike is reported to be the transference of drivers to other duties and their subsequent suspension for alleged shirking. Mine managers blame the drivers for the trouble, claiming that, since the wage reduction these employees were not giving their best work. The strikers consider that the employers are taking advantage of industrial conditions to "drive" their employees. The strike is reported to be without authority from the headquarters of District 26, United Mine Workers of America.

The strike of miners in the Drumheller field, District 18, was untermiated at the end of the month. Departmental mediators were advising the appointment of a Board of Conciliation, which was receiving the consideration of the executives of both sides. The situation for the month in this group was 2 strikes, involving 725 employees with an estimated time loss of 11,950 working days.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION. — In

Toronto, 200 employees in three building trades organizations—plasterers, plasterers' labourers, and sheet metal workers—struck in protest against a wage reduction. The strike commenced on January 2, and was untermiated at the end of the month. The Department was endeavoring to use its good offices in adjusting the dispute.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.—Eleven strikes involving 1,758 employees and an approximate time loss of 45,388 working days was the standing for the month in this group. The strike for the 44-hour week is still in effect in Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. An additional strike commenced at Gardenvale, Que., on January 7, when a dispute arose over the reported refusal of the firm to dismiss certain employees who had discontinued their membership in the International Typographical Union and joined the National Catholic Syndicate. The Union claims that the cause of the strike was a disagreement "regarding the terms of a contract verbally accepted."

CLOTHING.—One hundred and forty clothing workers in Montreal struck against a wage reduction averaging between 12 and 15 per cent. After being on strike two days, work was resumed on a compromise basis of a reduction averaging 7 per cent. Fifty journeymen tailors went on strike at Charlottetown, P. E. I., against a wage reduction on piece work. This strike remained untermiated at the end of the month.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING JANUARY, 1922

Industry or Occupation	Particulars	No. of employees affected	Time loss in working days
MINES, SMELTERS, QUARRIES, CLAY PRODUCTS, Etc.—			
Coal miners, Drumheller, Alta.....	Commenced December 22. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.	150	3,900
Metals, Machinery and Conveyances—			
Employees of steel and coal companies, Sydney, N.S.	Commenced November 22, 1920. For increased wages and improved working conditions. Unterminated.	150	3,900
Gauge men, Sydney, N.S.....	Commenced June 9. In sympathy with employees of the steel and coal companies. Unterminated.	16	416
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—			
Compositors, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced June 14. Objection of men to perform work that came from shops where strike existed. Unterminated.	25	650
Compositors, etc., Vancouver, B.C.....	Commenced May 2. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	40	1,040
Photo engravers, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced May 2. For shorter hours. Unterminated.....	30	780
Photo engravers, Ottawa, Ont.....	Commenced May 2. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	12	312
Printers, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced July 1. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	370	9,620
Printers, Ottawa, Ont.....	Commenced June 1. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	165	4,290
Printers, Toronto, Ont.....	Commenced June 1. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	841	21,866
Printers, Winnipeg, Man.....	Commenced July 1. Alleged lockout following refusal of employers to renew agreement. Unterminated.	180	4,680
Printers, bookbinders, pressmen, etc., Halifax, N.S.	Commenced May 2. For shorter hours. Unterminated.....	42	1,092
Typesetters, pressmen and bookbinders, Hamilton, Ont.	Commenced May 1. Alleged violation of agreement by employers. Unterminated.	33	858
CLOTHING—			
Garment workers, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced November 9. Against a reduction in wages and other working conditions. Unterminated.	200	5,200
Garment workers, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced December 19. Against increase in working hours and employment of non-unionists. Unterminated.	90	2,340
FOODS, LIQUORS AND TOBACCO—			
Cigarmakers, Vancouver, B.C.....	Commenced May 31. Alleged violation of agreement by employers. Unterminated.	11	286
LEATHER—			
Shoeworkers, Toronto, Ont.....	Commenced April 26. Against reduction in wages. Unterminated..	9	234
MINES, SMELTERS, QUARRIES, CLAY PRODUCTS, Etc.—			
Coal miners, Sydney, N.S.....	Commenced January 14. Alleged refusal to perform allotted work. Unterminated.	575	8,050
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION—			
Building trades, Toronto, Ont.....	Commenced January 2. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.	200	5,200
Plumbers, Sarnia, Ont.....	Commenced January 23. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed January 26.	18	36
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—			
Linotype operators, etc., Gardenvale, Que...	Commenced January 7. Disagreement over union status of the employees. Unterminated.	10	200
CLOTHING—			
Garment workers, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced January 12. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed January 16.	140	420
Tailors, Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	Commenced January 16. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.	50	700

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING DECEMBER, 1921

THE following details with regard to strikes and lockouts in the United Kingdom during December, 1921, and during the years 1921 and 1920, based on returns from employers and workpeople, are taken from the January issue of the British *Labour Gazette*.

NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND DURATION.

The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in December, was 35, as compared with 74 in the previous month, and 34 in December, 1920. In these new disputes about 6,600 workpeople were directly involved and 300 indirectly involved (*i. e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition to the numbers involved in new disputes nearly 7,700 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 50 other disputes which began before December, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of new and old disputes in progress in December was thus 85, involving about 14,600 workpeople and resulting in a loss during December of about 127,000 working days.

CAUSES.—Of the 35 new disputes, 19, directly involving nearly 5,100 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions of wages; 6, directly involving about 600 workpeople, on other wages questions; 4, directly involving about 700 workpeople, on questions respecting working hours; and 6, directly involving about 200 workpeople, on other questions.

RESULTS.—During December, settlements were effected in the case of 12 new disputes, directly involving over 4,600 workpeople, and 24 old disputes, directly involving about 3,900 work-

people. Of these disputes, 8, directly involving about 400 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 9, directly involving about 4,200 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 19, directly involving over 3,900 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 8 disputes directly involving nearly 900 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The following table classifies the disputes by groups of trades, and indicates the number of workpeople involved (whether directly or indirectly) at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during December in all disputes in progress:—

Groups of Trades.	Number of disputes in progress in December			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in December.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in December.
	Started before 1st December.	Started in December.	Total.		
Building.....	8	3	11	600	6,000
Mining and quarrying..	9	6	15	7,100	57,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding.....	12	4	16	1,000	10,000
Textile and clothing	5	5	10	900	15,000
Other trades	16	17	33	5,000	39,000
Total, December, 1921.	50	35	85	14,600	127,000
Total, November, 1921	47	74	121	36,000	252,000
Total, December, 1920	65	34	99	77,000	529,000

The number of disputes shown for December is the lowest recorded in any month since December, 1918; the numbers involved in disputes and the aggregate time lost are lower than for any month since the early part of 1917.

Of the 127,000 working days lost in December by all the disputes in progress, about 91,000 were lost by disputes which

began before December and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, and 36,000 by disputes which began in the month.

Trades Disputes in 1920 and 1921

The total number of disputes beginning in 1921 was 800, compared with 1,715 in 1920.

About 1,800,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, and about 86,000,000 working days were lost through disputes which began in 1921, or which began before 1921 and were still in progress at the beginning of that year. In 1920 about 2,000,000 workpeople were involved in disputes having an aggregate duration of approximately 27,000,000 working days.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE ALBERTA FEDERATION OF LABOUR

THE ninth annual conference of the Alberta Federation of Labour was held at Lethbridge on January 9 to 11 with about 75 delegates present. President Frank Wheatley occupied the chair. The officers' reports referred to difficulties experienced during the year by the organization due to unemployment and its attendant hardships. There had been added to the membership, however, local unions of the following trades: bookbinders, bakers, projectionists, street railway men and garment workers of Edmonton, cereal mill workers and railway clerks of Medicine Hat, teamsters of Calgary and musicians of Lethbridge. The financial statement showed the receipts for the year as \$4,185, most of which came from the per capita tax, while expenditures were \$3,234 and the bank balance \$950. Attention was called to the necessity for measures for the relief of unemployment. Regret was expressed that the United Mine Workers of Lethbridge are unaffiliated with the Lethbridge Trades and Labour Council. During the year a co-operative store had been started by the labour men at Lethbridge which had proven a success.

The convention decided to press for the labour legislation submitted by the Federation and not adopted by the preceding government. It approved of the announcement of the federal Minister of Labour that the unemployment question would receive his immediate attention and expressed willingness

to co-operate heartily in this respect. The executive was instructed to bring to the Minister's attention the critical situation prevailing in Coalhurst and other mining centres, and to request that immediate action be taken toward placing the mining industry on a more stable and permanent basis. The executive was also instructed to take up with the provincial government the matter of establishing a permanent policy to deal with the unemployment question. The present Alberta government was commended for its efforts to relieve unemployment, and endorsement was given to the action taken at the unemployment conference called by the provincial government which met in Edmonton on August 23, 1921 (see LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1921, page 1154). The following recommendations with regard to unemployment were adopted: that public works should be undertaken by the government during periods when there is unemployment and scarcity of other work and not during periods when work is plentiful and labour scarce; that the refusal of jobless men to work on farms or elsewhere for board and lodging be not considered as grounds for refusal to grant these men "no-work" cards, and that a system of unemployment insurance should be introduced by the federal government at the next session of parliament. The convention also recommended in all contracts let by the provincial government or sub-contracts arising therefrom, or contracts on which

they guarantee the bonds, that residents of Canada should be given preference in employment, and that such contracts should provide for the payment of the union wages and hours prevailing in the district.

The Honourable Alexander Ross, provincial Minister of Labour, laid before the convention a draft of a proposed minimum wage bill to be introduced at the coming session of the legislature, also a draft of a proposed early-closing by-law for the stores of the province. After discussion, the convention recommended concurrence in the bill, with slight amendments. It decided that 6 p.m. should be the closing hours for stores on all week days with the exception that on either Saturday or Wednesday every shop should close at 1 p.m.

Among other resolutions adopted were the following: that the federal government do all in its power to encourage trade with Russia; that a member of the Federation be appointed to investigate old age pensions; that work required by the telephone department be not let out to contract by the government; that the Coal Mines Act be amended requiring that every miner possess a certificate of competency, and to provide for the payment on every second Saturday of employees' wages; that provision be made for a maximum 44-hour week and one day's rest in seven for all workers; that fire fighters be guaranteed a pension, and be allowed one day's rest in seven; that jurors be paid \$8 a day so that working people can serve and not feel the loss of their wages; that the minimum wage for teachers be \$1,200 and that the model teachers' contract be granted; that the provincial government recognize the necessity of establishing negotiations with the accredited representatives of their employees through the respective *bona fide* organizations; that an Industrial Conditions Act be enacted; that there be a pro-

vincial standard for milk and that the percentage of butter fat be raised; that the compulsory school attendance age for children be raised to 16 years; that electors sick in hospitals and university students be privileged to vote on election day; that proportional representation be put into effect in all provincial elections; that legislation be enacted regulating the employment of women in factories, offices and shops before and after childbirth, and the night work of women and young persons; that legislation be enacted providing for the sanitation of barber shops and the efficiency of barbers, with provision of examining and licensing of members of said profession; that the Theatre Act be amended to provide for the appointment of an inspector, a board to examine the capabilities of applicants for license, and rules for the issuing of licenses. It was also recommended that the Workmen's Compensation Act be amended to provide for competent stage electricians to be in charge of all switchboards; for the appointment of sufficient inspectors to enforce the safety measures for building operations; to broaden the medical aid scheme so as to bring rheumatism and anthrocosis(?) within the scope of the Act; to increase the scale of funeral benefits to \$200; to guarantee protection to workmen regardless of whether the major industry of the employer is within the scope of the Act, provided the industry in which the workman is engaged is within its scope; to assure the worker of a full allowance for loss of time through illness directly due to his occupation; to guarantee payment of claims 14 days after date of accident, everything being in order, and further payment each 14 days thereafter and settlement within five days after the worker returns to work.

President Frank Wheatley and Secretary A. Smitten were re-elected. Medicine Hat was chosen for the meeting place of the next convention.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

THE Fourth Annual Conference of the Canadian Association of Building and Construction Industries was held at Hamilton, Ont., on January 17 to 20. The President, Mr. J. B. Anglin of Montreal, occupied the chair. The principal subject of discussion was the relations between employers and employees in the building trades. An important resolution was also passed regarding apprenticeship.

The report of the labour committee of the conference was adopted. This report contained the following resolutions:—

Resolved that the basic principles herein enumerated should be adopted:—

1. No business can last unless there be a substantial accumulation of reserves in order to provide for expansion, periods of depression, and unfortunate experiences involving loss.

On the other hand, employees are justly entitled to expect a remuneration for their services which is more than sufficient to provide for a mere existence, and which will enable them to accumulate a surplus to meet contingencies always provided that efficient services have been rendered.

2. In localities where any particular labour organization or organizations are in the ascendancy, it is wise and expedient for employers and the employees representing such organization or organizations to enter into agreements, the objects of which will be to stabilize the industry. But it must be recognized that every individual should have the unrestricted right to work where and with whom he chooses, irrespective of his affiliations with labour organizations.

3. Labour organizations, who effect agreements with employers, should not endeavour to make use of this relationship to the disadvantage of such employers, in order to wrest advantages from employers who do not make such agreements with labour organizations.

The combined efforts of both parties should be exerted to increase and stabilize the earning power of both employers and employees.

4. There should be no discrimination against either employer or employee in a locality where no trouble exists, because of the collective action of his organization in another locality.

5. The best efforts of both employers and employees should be directed to the elimination of jurisdictional disputes.

6. The general principles of arbitration should be the basis of settling all disputes. Each party should agree to submit disputes to arbitration, and refrain from making use of lock-out or strike until the lapse of a specified period after the recommendation of the Board of Arbitration has been made.

7. Special encouragement should be given to Apprenticeship.

The foregoing principles are those that may be held to apply to existing conditions and any change in these conditions that the future may bring forth may warrant their modification or amendment.

Resolved, that in the common interest of the public, the employee and the employer, the policy of this Association shall be to deal directly with the actual employees rather than with business agents.

Resolved, that when any agreements are reached with Labour, that these be reduced to writing, and that they should only cover wages and hours of work, having in view the stabilizing of rates, and that the basic principles enunciated above should find expression in all such agreements.

Resolved, that the very apparent injustice created by the flat rate system appears to have no complete solution at this time; but it is recommended that all members of this Association should do everything possible to reward the more efficient men by arranging, by transfer, to provide constant employment for these men.

Resolved, that in our industry we have found Joint Industrial Councils tend only to cause dissension rather than cure it, and therefore such Councils should not be continued.

Resolved, that until such time as the Labour members of this Board can agree to the basic principles adopted at this Conference, that the activities of the Board shall cease.

Whereas the present conditions are not favourable for the training of apprentices in the construction industry, and

Whereas it is realized that a serious shortage of trained artisans in certain trades exists:—

Resolved, that the Executive be authorized to take up this question with the Federal Department of Labour, in an effort to assist the employers by proper legislation and funds to alleviate this condition.

Resolved, further, that the National Apprenticeship system, as adopted at the May, 1922, Conference at Ottawa, be modified where necessary by the preceding and following recommendations, and particularly as to age limit, and that it should be used as a basis for action.

The attitude of the Association toward joint industrial councils arose from the failure of the National Joint Conference Board of the Building and Construction Industries which met at Ottawa on January 10, to reach an agreement as to the basic principles that should be re-

cognized by employers and employees in dealing with specific questions coming before these councils. A statement of principles had been submitted by the employers to the Joint Conference Board, which were similar to those adopted by the Association in their first resolution given above, with certain exceptions. These principles however had not met with the approval of the union representatives, and the alternative proposals made by them had been rejected by the employers' representatives.

POLICY OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ON UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

ON January 25, an order-in-council was passed (P.C. 191) setting forth the policy of the Dominion Government with regard to the relief of unemployment. The complete text of the order-in-council is as follows:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated January 25, 1922, from the Prime Minister, submitting the following observations with reference to the Order-in-Council on October 7, 1921, (P.C. 3831) respecting unemployment relief.

1. The present administration, assuming office at the close of the year 1921, finds that a condition of unemployment beginning in the late months of 1920 and continuing throughout the year 1921 does not promise any material abatement during the early winter months of 1922.

2. Consideration has been given to the means which would seem best adapted to the relief of the distress resulting from severe unemployment conditions, and the provisions to this end of P. C. 3831 have been carefully noted.

3. The Minister concurs in the view that the question of unemployment relief is fundamentally a municipal and provincial responsibility; that the abnormal economic and industrial conditions now existing and arising in a measure out of the late war alone afford justification for action on the part of the federal authorities; that federal action must, therefore, supplement municipal and provincial efforts, must be designed on lines permitting close and effective co-operation with and

supervision by municipal and provincial authorities, and must be proportioned by the efforts of those authorities.

4. That municipal undertakings in the nature of public works are important factors in meeting unemployment conditions, but such undertakings cannot be proceeded with during the winter months save at a considerably increased cost, which is in many cases beyond the financial resources of the municipalities.

5. That, having these various points in mind, it is desirable that federal employment assistance and unemployment relief should be granted on the following basis:—

(a) In the case of public works undertaken by a municipality during the winter months and specially with a view to relief of unemployment in the district, the municipality will bear the normal cost and the federal government will bear one-half of the extra cost incurred by the prosecution of the work during the winter season, the estimate of the normal cost to be approved by officers of the Federal Department of Public Works; the Federal grant to be conditional on the province assuming responsibility for one-third of such excess expenditure.

(b) That where work cannot be provided, the Federal Government will refund to a municipality one-third of the disbursements made on account of unemployed relief, disbursed to others than those specified in paragraph (d) following and conditional on the participation on an equal basis by the province concerned.

(c) That where in certain provinces there are unorganized districts without municipal

government in which unemployment and distress exists and the Provincial Government finds it necessary to administer a system of unemployment or distress relief, the Federal Government reimburse the Provincial Government concerned to the extent of one-half of such disbursement for relief and for the administration of the unemployment or distress relief policy in the district.

(d) That in the case of unemployed former members of the Canadian or British Forces, now in Canada, discharged as physically fit or not entitled to assistance by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, the Federal Government will reimburse the municipal authorities to the extent of one-half the disbursements made for unemployed relief, the remaining quota to be contributed in equal parts by the Province and municipality respectively.

6. It is to be noted that these regulations do not seek to meet the case of disabled members of the Canadian Overseas Forces and other classes of returned soldiers which fall within the jurisdiction of regulations administered by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment; or of persons (where such exist) whose necessities do not clearly arise from inability to secure employment, and with whose necessities the municipal authorities have been accustomed to deal.

7. It is the expectation of the Federal authorities that the provisions herein will be interpreted broadly and generously by the municipalities and the provinces so that no resident of Canada willing and able to work and unable to secure employment shall lack food, clothing or shelter for himself or herself and dependants.

8. These provisions to continue in effect until the close of the present fiscal year.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN CANADA IN 1921

DURING the past year regular sessions were held by the Parliament of Canada, by the Legislatures of all the provinces, and by the Council of the Yukon Territory, and many laws directly or indirectly affecting labour were enacted. Summaries of such legislation have appeared in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE in each case where the session terminated before the close of the year. The Legislature of British Columbia held two complete sessions during 1921, important labour legislation being passed at both sessions. The Saskatchewan Legislature did not meet until December 8, but the Speech from the Throne promised legislation providing for the establishment of a bureau for child protection and for the confirmation of agreements entered into with the Government of Canada respecting relief, and measures relating to minimum wages, mothers' allowances, mines and factories inspection were also contemplated. A second session of the New Brunswick Legislature was opened on December 29, 1921.

In continuation of its series of reports on Labour Legislation in Canada, the Department of Labour has in course of

preparation a report covering the year 1921, from which report the following summary is taken. The chapter numbers quoted refer to the Statutes for 1921 of the Dominion or of the province concerned. No reference is made to acts dealing with professional classes, including school teachers, civil servants, etc., except in the case of acts in which some principle of interest to labour is introduced, as, for example, those providing for boards to arbitrate disputes arising between these classes and their employees.

The Dominion Government, in conformity with the recommendation of the first conference of the International Labour Organization (League of Nations), held at Washington, D.C., in October, 1919, to the effect that wool infected with anthrax germs be disinfected either in the country exporting such wool or at the port of entry, issued an order-in-council rendering more explicit the order issued in the previous August in regard to anthrax infection. The earlier order approved regulations previously made under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, requiring the furnishing of sanitary certificates by foreign exporters

as to cleanliness of wool and hair destined for Canada. The province of British Columbia also had regard to the draft conventions of the first International Labour Conference and the Provincial Legislature at the first session of 1921 enacted a series of measures which dealt with the employment of women during the night and before and after child-birth; the night employment of young persons in industry; the minimum age for the employment of children; and the limitation of the hours of work in industrial undertakings. The legislation in question will, however, come into force concurrently with, or after, the coming into operation, in other Provinces of the Dominion, of laws containing similar provisions. An exception to this proviso was made in the case of the Maternity Protection Act which was amended at the second session of the Legislature (chapter 32) so as to be effective on January 1, 1922, this statute being the first legislative act of its kind to come into force in the Dominion.

It is interesting to note that some of the legislation enacted is in accordance with recommendations contained in the Report of the Royal Commission on the Uniformity of Labour Laws, which Commission sat at Ottawa during the last week of April, 1920. Among such enactments may be mentioned amendments to the Workmen's Compensation acts of Manitoba and Alberta; factory act amendments in Ontario; the Hours of Work Act of British Columbia; the provision of an eight-hour working day for underground employees in Yukon Territory; as well as several measures and orders tending towards stricter inspection of plants and more secure conditions for the workers.

The main provisions of the labour measures passed during the year are outlined below under their subjects heads.

Arbitration and Conciliation

An act passed in Quebec respecting disputes between employers and employees of municipal public services (chapter 46) provides for the establishment of boards for the compulsory arbitration in municipalities employing not less than ten workers, of disputes as to wages, hours of work, or membership of a trade union; the procedure closely follows the lines of the Federal statute, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. The employees covered by the act are policemen, firemen, water-works employees, and the sanitary incineration service.

In an act to amend the School Ordinance of Alberta (chapter 43), a Board of Conciliation is provided for in the event of a dispute arising between a board of trustees and any of its teachers in regard to the carrying out of existing contracts, this board to consist of three members, one representing the trustees of the Province, one the teachers of the Province and the Chairman of the Board.

Workmen's Compensation

Various amendments were made to the Workmen's Compensation acts of Alberta, Manitoba and Nova Scotia, the scale of benefits being considerably raised in the two former Provinces. By an amendment to the Dominion Bankruptcy Act (chapter 17), indebtedness under any Workmen's Compensation act is included among those debts of a bankrupt which have priority over general claims.

In Alberta (chapter 38), the scale of compensation for the dependents of workers who are killed is raised from \$30 to \$35 for widows, and for children under 16 from \$10 to \$12.50 with advances also in the amounts payable to other dependents. For permanent total disability compensation is no longer made as formerly by weekly payments at a flat rate of \$10 with further allowances to dependents, but instead the amount is estimated at 55% of the rate of average earnings during the previous

year. The same method is followed in cases of temporary total disability, so long as the disability lasts. For permanent partial disability the weekly payment is 55% of the average earnings of the worker before and after the accident, but where the disability is less than 10% the Board may substitute a lump sum for weekly payments. Formerly a definite value was assigned to the part of the body injured and payments made on that basis. The minimum amount of compensation for permanent or temporary disability was fixed at \$10 per week, or the amount of average earnings where these were less than \$10. On the other hand the average earnings of a workman may not be held to exceed \$2,000. Further important amendments provide that where the deceased worker leaves no widow, or the widow subsequently dies, a relative or foster mother taking the place of the parent, may receive the same amount of compensation as a widow would receive; that workers in any industry not within the scope of the act, have the privilege, formerly confined to employers, of applying to the Board to be admitted; and that all Provincial employees may benefit under the act. Rules issued by the Alberta Board during the year under the Workmen's Compensation Act were amended in regard to the medical aid fees to be collected from workmen, also in regard to accident prevention and interest charges in cases of arrears. The Board also provides for first aid instruction to employees in the factories and shops of the Province.

The amending act in Manitoba (chapter 83) increases the amount of allowance for burial, and removes the previous limit of \$60 per month as the maximum amount payable to a family of dependents. The minimum weekly compensation for permanent total disability is advanced from \$6 to \$15. In sub-contracts the principals are held responsible for payment of compensation in cases where the immediate employer has failed to provide protection. Further provision is also made to safe-

guard the interests of the workers in cases where action is taken in the civil courts against some person other than the employer. Under regulations issued by the Manitoba Board during the year employers were required to make provision for first aid equipment at their plants.

An amendment was made in the Nova Scotia act (chapter 48) reducing the amount of annual wages estimated for purposes of assessment, to be earned by fishermen working on shares.

By an order of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board theatre stage and moving picture operators were brought under the Act of that Province.

An arrangement was made during the year between the Provincial Governments of Quebec and Ontario whereby workers residing in Quebec, but employed in Ontario, will henceforth, in the event of accident be entitled to compensation from the Province in which they were employed.

Inspection and Regulation of Factories, Boilers, etc.

By the Factory, Shop and Office Building Amendment Act of Ontario (chapter 76) the minimum age for the employment of children in shops was raised from 12 to 14 years, except where members of an employer's family work in a shop attached to the house in which they live. Factory inspectors were required to report any cases of failure to comply with the provisions of the Minimum Wage Act as to the posting in the establishments concerned of the orders of the Minimum Wage Board. The inspectors may direct that chairs be provided for female employees in cases where they can work as efficiently when seated. The requirements of the Act are subject to the provisions of the Adolescent School Attendance Act providing that adolescents shall attend schools or part time classes up to the age of 18. Provision is made for the closing on any day, on the order of a

City or Town Council, of a specified class of shops, provided three-fourths of the occupiers of shops of the same class have applied to have such action taken.

In Quebec (chapter 37) head butter and cheese makers are required to possess certificates of qualification for their position.

In Quebec (chapter 75) and New Brunswick (chapter 10) new measures provided additional security to workers in regard to fire.

An amendment to the Alberta Factories Act (chapter 41) makes some changes in the powers assigned to the Minimum Wage advisory committee.

Several amendments were made in the Boilers' Inspection Act of British Columbia (second session, chapter 4), the regulations governing the erection and inspection of boilers being made more stringent. No certificate issued under this section is now transferable. A new scale of fees is also provided for the examination of engineers and new regulations are made for registering boilers. It is further provided that the Crown shall have a lien as a first charge upon any steam boiler for the amount of fees due.

The Steam Boiler Inspection Act of Nova Scotia (chapter 10) brings inspection by Dominion and Provincial authorities into closer conformity.

Municipalities in Quebec are required by an amendment to the Act respecting the inspection of scaffolding (chapter 76) to employ an inspector who must issue certificates to contractors erecting scaffolding over 15 feet in height.

Examination and Licensing of Workmen

New measures affecting workmen's licenses were passed in several provinces, chauffeurs' licenses being dealt with in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Alberta, and electricians' licenses in Quebec. In Alberta, an additional provision was made (chapter 5) to the Motor Vehicle Act to the effect that a chauffeur who operates only a conveyance carrying pupils to

and from a consolidated school is not required to pay a license fee.

The Ontario Stationary and Hoisting Engineers Act of 1919 was amended (chapter 56) by widening its scope to cover new classes of steam plants, and by revising the existing rules as to the registration of engineers, the employment of substitutes and the issue of provisional certificates.

Hours of Work

Acts affecting the working hours of employees were passed in several provinces. In Ontario, the "two-platoon" system for fire-fighters was established (chapter 80) in cities with a population over 10,000, and additional powers were given (chapter 76) to municipalities in regard to the closing of specified classes of shops. In British Columbia the measures already referred to in connection with the Washington conventions make provision respecting an 8-hour day and the night employment of women and young persons. Further provision was also made in the same Province (second session, chapter 52) for the closing of stores on certain days. A Yukon Territory ordinance limits to eight hours the working day of underground employees on mineral claims.

Minimum Wages

Amendments were made in the minimum wage acts of Ontario and British Columbia, and to the sections of the Alberta Factories Act which define the powers of the minimum wage committee. The Ontario Minimum Wage Board was given power (chapter 78) to suspend temporarily or to vary any of its orders upon petition of employers or employees and to make different orders for the same industry in different localities where conditions vary. The first orders of the Ontario Board were issued during the year. These orders govern the wages of female employees in laundries and dye works, retail stores, and certain classes of industrial establish-

ments in Toronto. (The last order was extended early in 1922 to cover all such establishments throughout the Province.) The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act (chapter 76), as noted above, secured the co-operation of factory inspectors in regard to the posting in factories of the orders of the Minimum Wage Board.

Amendments to the British Columbia Minimum Wage Act made new provisions (chapter 40) governing the wages of inexperienced workers, and the issue of special licenses. The Board was also, by another act, as mentioned in the next section, placed in charge of the administration of the Mothers' Pensions Act. New regulations in relation to learners and inexperienced workers in various industrial establishments were under the consideration of the Board as the year closed.

The Alberta Factories Act of 1917 was amended (chapter 41) with regard to the powers of the advisory Committee on minimum wages, the Committee being empowered to recommend but not to "determine" the minimum rates of wages to be paid to and the maximum hours of labour to be worked by female employees as classified according to locality and occupation. The Committee may also make recommendations regarding apprentices, who will be similarly classified, their wages, hours of work, term of indenture and, if advisable, conditions of apprenticeship. Orders-in-council appointing this committee were issued, but these were subsequently cancelled.

Orders were issued by the Manitoba Minimum Wage Board standardizing the regulations previously made regarding rates of wages for female employees in various industries.

The Minimum Wage Board of Saskatchewan issued with some minor amendments, the previous order regulating wages in shops, millinery and dressmaking establishments, laundries and factories, mail order houses, and hotels and restaurants.

Payment of Wages

By a Yukon Territory ordinance (chapter 8) wages earned during any month by persons engaged in mining operations in the Territory, including workers in stores and offices as well as miners, must be paid not later than the 15th day of the following month.

Mothers' Pensions

Changes were made in the Mothers' Pensions acts of Ontario and British Columbia, while in Manitoba new administrative facilities were created. A Royal Commission appointed in December, 1919, by the Government of Nova Scotia, to inquire into the subject of Mothers' Pensions, recommended the adoption of a scheme for that Province.

The scope of the Ontario Mothers' Allowances Act was extended (chapter 79) to conform with the provisions of the Adolescent School Attendance Act of 1919, the age limit for children towards whose support allowances are paid being raised from 14 to 16 years upon the coming into force of the latter act. The benefits of the allowances act were also extended to cover cases of desertion; also to cover the mother of one child under 14 years who has also dependent on her an invalid husband or another child over 14; and foster mothers. The Commission is authorized to use its discretion as to the granting of allowances in cases of women otherwise not strictly eligible. Reciprocal arrangements may be entered into by the Commission with other provinces, regarding the payment of allowances.

The British Columbia act was amended (chapter 43) by a clause requiring domicile in the province at the time of the husband's death, disablement, incarceration, etc. The administration of the act was placed (second session, chapter 35) in charge of the Workmen's Compensation Board, instead of being, as under the original act, assigned to a Minister specially designated to this duty. The

functions of the Superintendent of Neglected Children under the original act were also transferred to the Board. The Board was authorized as in Ontario to assist cases not specially provided for, and was further given the right of appointing local advisory Boards which were previously appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. A series of regulations under the act was issued at the close of the year.

Maternity Protection

The Maternity Protection Act of British Columbia (chapter 37) forbids the employment of any woman in any industrial or commercial undertaking during the six weeks following her confinement and permits her on production of the necessary medical certificate to leave her work six weeks previous to the probable date of confinement. Employers are forbidden to dismiss employees so absents themselves from work.

Mines Regulation

A few changes were made in the various provincial acts regulating the mining industry. An Ontario regulation requiring that the hoisting rope in a mine shall once in every six months have a portion not less than six feet in length cut off the lower end, was proclaimed and became effective. The British Columbia Act was amended (chapter 39) to prohibit any light or lamp other than a locked safety-lamp to be used underground in any mine after July 1, 1921. The regulation as to the watering and treating of dusty places in a mine was extended to cover all mines without exception. Some minor changes were also made in the acts of Nova Scotia (chapter 20) and Alberta (chapter 5).

Employment Service

The Trades and Labour Branch Act of Ontario of 1916 was further amended

(chapter 77), the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council being given authority to make regulations for the establishment of a Provincial Employment Service Council and Local Employment Service Councils, pursuant to the provisions of the Dominion Employment Offices Co-ordination Act of 1918.

The Employment Agencies Act Repeal Act Amendment Act of British Columbia (chapter 18) requires persons or corporations keeping employment offices to make monthly returns to the Provincial Branch of the Employment Service of Canada. Public school teachers are definitely included among the workers for securing whose employment no agencies are permitted to accept fees.

All employment bureaus in Quebec were brought (chapter 45) under the general requirements of the Provincial License Act.

Immigration

The Immigration Act was amended by the Dominion Parliament (chapter 32) to allow entry to accredited representatives of international trade unions without regard to the conditions usually imposed on persons admitted to the country. Previous regulations requiring persons seeking entry to be possessed of money to a prescribed minimum amount were confirmed and widened to cover all classes of immigrants, except Canadian citizens, diplomatic representatives and officers and men of the military or naval forces and their families. The Chinese Immigration Act was also amended (chapter 21) by providing that all Chinese immigrants must establish their identity to the satisfaction of the Controller, subject to the approval of the Minister. A Board of Inquiry is given power to order the deportation of persons not allowed to enter and the definition of prohibited persons as contained in the Immigration Act is made applicable to Chinese.

Oriental Labour

The British Columbia Oriental Orders-in-Council Validation Act (chapter 49) confirmed the Orders-in-Council approved in 1902, forbidding employment of Chinese or Japanese in Provincial Government contracts, leases or concessions of any kind. (The Supreme Court of Canada, on appeal, decided early in February, 1922, that this statute was *ultra vires* the Provincial Legislature (see page 205 of this issue).

Liens

The Mechanics Lien Act of Nova Scotia (chapter 49) was extended in its scope in regard to liens on mining properties, while in British Columbia (2nd session, chapter 32) some administrative changes were introduced into the Act. In the latter province, also, the amount of wages exempted from attachment for debt was raised (chapter 5) from \$40 to \$60; and saw mill workers were included among those entitled to woodmen's liens.

Superannuation, Pensions, and Insurance

Dominion Government employees working for daily, weekly or monthly wages were included in the scope of the Public Service Retirement Act (chapter 49). The group insurance plant was adopted by the Province of Quebec (chapter 21) for the lives of all employees of the Provincial Government. A new pension fund was created in Alberta (chapter 14) for the benefit of the members of the Provincial police force. In British Columbia a voluntary and contributory superannuation scheme was provided (chapter 60) primarily for the benefit of Provincial, municipal and school board employees, but also available for industrial employees, who may agree with their employers to have 4 per cent of their wages deducted, and forwarded together with a like amount from the employer, to the Finance Min-

ister, this amount representing the employees' share in the superannuation fund.

Education

A new development took place in Ontario in regard to the guidance of school children in their selection of a life calling, provision being made for the appointment of qualified officers (chapter 90) to bring the work of the Vocational Schools to the attention of employers and employees, and to act as co-ordinating agents between local industries and the school authority. School boards were also authorized (chapter 89) to appoint officers to distribute among school pupils useful information regarding occupations and employments and enable them to make intelligent plans for the future. In Prince Edward Island provision was made (chapter 5) for the establishment of schools under the Dominion Technical Education Act. In Quebec a Provincial dairy school and intermediate agricultural schools were provided for (chapter 39). In British Columbia the age limit for the compulsory attendance of children at school was raised (chapter 56) from fourteen to fifteen years, while another act prohibited the employment in industrial undertakings of boys under 14 and girls under 15, except in undertakings in which only members of the same family are employed. Employers were required to keep a register of all their employees under 16 years of age.

Taxes of Employees

Employers in Nova Scotia having ten or more employees were required (chapter 56) to furnish the municipal collector with a list of their employees, and with respect to the rates and taxes due from these employees, the employers may make the required deductions from wages and pay these rates and taxes direct on behalf of their employees. Similarly, in British Columbia (second session, chapter 48) every employer is required to furnish the surveyor of

taxes with a list of his employees and a statement of the wages paid to each.

Electric Railways

A new section was added to the British Columbia Railway Act (second session, chapter 41) requiring street railway companies before introducing street cars operated by one man to obtain the consent of the Minister of Railways, who before sanctioning the operation of "one-man" cars is required to consult with the municipalities affected.

Housing and Fair Rent

Three acts respecting housing were passed during the year. A supplementary act relating to Better Housing was passed in New Brunswick (chapter 13)

giving additional powers to local housing boards.

The Manitoba Housing Act of 1919 was amended (chapter 33) to enable municipalities to advance money to war veterans whose property may be encumbered by reason of unpaid instalments of principal, interest or taxes.

In British Columbia (chapter 6) the amount which may be borrowed by the Provincial authorities from the Dominion Minister of Finance under Dominion order-in-council P.C. 2997, for better housing, was raised from \$1,500,000 to \$2,500,000.

In Nova Scotia the act of 1919 providing for fair rents and restricting the eviction of tenants (chapter 64) was amended so as to continue in force for another year.

JUDICIAL DECISIONS ON RIGHT OF EMPLOYERS TO REDUCE WAGES PENDING ACTION OF CONCILIATION BOARD

IN the January issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, on page 109, a brief account is given of an action in the Nova Scotia Courts instituted by District 26 of the United Mine Workers of America and certain employees, who sought an injunction to restrain the Dominion Coal Company, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, and the Acadia Coal Company from reducing the wages of their miners before the matter had

been dealt with by a Conciliation Board for which the men had made application under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. An interim injunction to restrain the companies from reducing their wages was issued by Mr. Justice Russell. The companies appealed against this injunction, and their appeal was sustained by the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

The two decisions are given below.

Decision of Mr. Justice Russell

The following is the complete text of the decision of Mr. Justice Russell, giving his reasons for granting an interim injunction against the coal companies:

RUSSELL, J.:—This is an application by counsel on behalf of Robert Baxter, President, and one other named official of District No. 26 of The United Mine Workers of America, and also of three

persons named as members of the said District and employees of the defendants suing on behalf of themselves and all other members of the District or employees of the defendant who may wish to join. The application is for a restraining order against the Dominion Coal Company and two other companies named to restrain them from making certain proposed reductions in the wages

of the employees pending the decision of a Board of Conciliation under Chapter 20 of the Acts of 1907.

Objection is taken to the status of the United Mine Workers as plaintiffs, being an unincorporated body, although the authority of the case of *Cumberland Railway Company vs. MacDougall et al.* 44 N.S. R. at 453, is cited in answer to the contention. As there are parties other than those referred to who can properly be plaintiffs the question thus raised must ultimately resolve itself into a mere question of costs which it is not at present necessary to decide.

The substantial question with which I have to deal is raised by the provisions of Section 57 of the Chapter already mentioned, which is as follows:

“Section 57. Employers and employees shall give at least thirty days’ notice of an intended change affecting the conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours; and in the event of such intended change resulting in a dispute until the dispute has been finally dealt with by a Board and a copy of its report has been delivered through the Registrar to both parties affected, neither of these parties shall alter the conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours,” etc.

Notice was given on the 19th of December, 1921, by the Dominion Coal Coal Company to all the employees at No. 9 Colliery of the said Company that changes therein specified would be made which would become effective on the 1st of January, 1922, and there can be no doubt, in view of the affidavits before me, that these changes involved reductions. With the propriety of or necessity for these reductions, it goes without saying that I have nothing whatever to do. The sufficiency of the notice is disputed because the section of the Act already quoted provides for a notice of thirty days, and the notice actually given is less than half that period. But the more important question is that presented by the fact that the notification of the proposed reductions has “resulted in a dispute” and that under the provisions of Section 57 un-

til that dispute has been finally dealt with by a Board of Conciliation no such reduction as proposed can become effective.

It is contended on behalf of the defendant companies that no injunction or restraining order should issue because it is not shown that any irreparable injury can result from the coming into effect of the order; and it is suggested in favour of this contention that the only injury that can be occasioned is one which a money payment can remedy. I think, however, that the jurisdiction in the matter of injunctions has been greatly enlarged by the Judicature Act which has enacted that “an injunction may be granted in all cases in which it shall be just or convenient” that such a remedy should be administered. Assuming the proposed reductions to go into effect on the First of January, and to be greater than a Board of Conciliation would approve of, the result might be that hundreds or thousands of rights of action would lie at the instance of individual employees against the companies for the unpaid balances due to the employees.

I am well aware that the proper construction of the phrase in the Judicature Act to which I have referred has been the subject of much comment and that the mere opinion of a Judge that a proposed restraint would be just or convenient is not sufficient in itself to warrant the intervention. The words used by Jessel, M.R., in the case of *Aslatt vs. The Corporation of Southampton* must be my guide in this case: They are reported in 16 Ch. D., at page 148:

“Of course the words just or convenient did not mean that the court was to grant an injunction simply because the court thought it convenient; it meant that the court should grant an injunction for the protection of rights or for the prevention of injury according to legal principles; but the moment you find there is a legal principle, that a man is about to suffer a serious injury and that there is no pretence for inflicting that injury upon him it appears to me that the court ought to interfere.”

I think that in these words the Master of the Rolls has indicated the spirit in which the remedy by way of injunction should be administered.

The defendants are about to effect a reduction of the wages payable to their employees after an inadequate notice and without the sanction of a Board of Conciliation which Chapter 20 of the Acts of 1907 makes a condition precedent to the change coming into effect. I think the number of persons to be affected by the change has much to do with the propriety or otherwise of granting the remedy. I am told that there may be thousands. It seems to me more convenient that the defendants should

be required to stay their hands until the matter has been dealt with by a Board of Conciliation than that a change should be made of which it is possible that such Board might not approve. The provisions of the Statute of 1907 seems so clear, and to prohibit the proposed changes on such distinct terms that I think it both "just" and "convenient" that the injunction should be issued. It has not been made clear to me that the right to the injunction has been established as respects the companies other than the Dominion Coal Company, but I assume that the intention to reduce wages is common to them all.

Halifax, December 30, 1921.

Decision rendered by Supreme Court of Nova Scotia on appeal

The following is the text of the Decision of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia sustaining the appeal of the companies and setting aside the interim injunction which restrained them from reducing the wages of their miners:

MELLISH, J.:—The plaintiffs' claim is against defendants for a decree that the notice given or about the twentieth December, nineteen twenty-one, by the defendants herein of intended wage reduction and altered conditions in the mines operated by them is illegal as against the plaintiffs herein and an injunction to prevent the same going into effect.

District No. 26 is an unincorporated body, embracing in its membership the "Union" employees of the defendant companies.

On the 8th of November, 1920, an agreement was entered into on behalf of the defendant companies and their employees, fixing the rate of wages, etc., as from the 1st November, 1920, until 30th November, 1921, "both sides to agree to meet in Halifax twenty days before the expiration of this agreement *for the purpose of arranging a new understanding.*"

This is known as the "Montreal Agreement." It was subject to the ap-

proval of the Branch of the United Mine Workers of America known as District 26, a plaintiff herein. This approval was given as appears by a letter dated 22nd December, 1920, to the representatives of the different companies and signed by Mr. Baxter, President and Mr. McLachlan, Secretary of the District Union. On the 29th October, 1921, there is a letter from Mr. Merrill, General Manager of the Dominion Coal Company to Mr. McLachlan, referring to the latter's letter of 22nd December, 1920, and notifying him that the company's representative would attend in Halifax in conformity with the Montreal agreement on November 10th "*for the purpose of arranging a new understanding.*"

The letter points out that conditions are such that the company must in future pay smaller wages or restrict employment to one or two days per week.

The parties, *i.e.* the representatives of District No. 26 and of the companies, met at Halifax in compliance with the Montreal Agreement on November 10th, 1921, and on November 11th "it was mutually agreed that the said agreement be continued for a period of one

month additional or until 31st of December, 1921." "It was further agreed that a meeting of the representatives..... be held not earlier than December 15th, 1921."

This latter meeting was accordingly held at Montreal on 16th December, 1921, when the companies produced a new schedule of wages and conditions which the District Union refused to accept, and the modification of which apparently the companies refused to consider.

On the 20th December, 1921, the companies accordingly notified their employees that the proposed schedule would become effective on the 1st January, 1922, i.e. on the termination of the Montreal Agreement. This schedule provides for the payment of wages at rates 25 per cent less than those of the Montreal Agreement.

In view of the differences arising at the Montreal meeting on 16th December, an application was made on behalf of the employees to the Minister of Labour for a Board of Conciliation under the "Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907." This was granted by the Minister on December 24th.

It is contended by the plaintiffs that by reason of the provisions of said Act the defendants are bound, notwithstanding the facts hereinbefore set out, to go on paying wages at the rate provided under the Montreal Agreement which is to be considered in force until the dispute has been finally dealt with by the Board and a copy of its report delivered to the parties affected, and that such agreement cannot be terminated except on a thirty days' notice.

A motion was accordingly made on plaintiff's behalf for an interim injunction restraining the defendants *inter alia* from putting into effect their proposed schedule until the trial. Mr. Justice Russell who heard the motion granted the order in these terms. The obvious intention of this order is to compel the companies to pay their employees under the terms of the Montreal

Agreement until the trial is concluded, and if the interpretation put on the Act by plaintiffs be correct, until the Conciliation Board has made its report.

This is an appeal from the said decision.

Following is the Section of the Act relied on by the plaintiffs:

"Section 57. Employers and employees shall give at least thirty days' notice of an intended change affecting the conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours; and in the event of such intended change resulting in a dispute, until the dispute has been finally dealt with by a Board and a copy of its report has been delivered through the Registrar to both parties affected, neither of these parties shall alter the conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours, or on account of the dispute do or be concerned in doing, directly or indirectly, anything in the nature of a lock-out or strike, or a suspension or discontinuance of employment or work, but the relationship of employer and employee shall continue uninterrupted by the dispute, or anything arising out of the dispute; but if, in the opinion of the Board, either party uses this or any other provision of this Act for the purpose of unjustly maintaining a given condition of affairs through delay, and the Board so reports to the Minister, such party shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to the same penalties as are imposed for a violation of the next preceding section."

Assuming for the present that the Dominion Parliament has the power to legislate in a way affecting, as this section obviously must, "property and civil rights" in the Province of Nova Scotia—a subject which under Section 92 of the B. N. A. Act is assigned "exclusively" to the Provincial Legislature, it must at least be conceded that such property or rights cannot be destroyed or impaired without clear and unequivocal language. This must be remembered in construing the section in question.

In my opinion the facts hereinbefore referred to including any other facts disclosed on the material before us are insufficient to establish that any of the defendants has violated or is violating or intends to violate the provisions of this section. I do not think either of

the defendants gave any notice of an "intended change" or of an intention to "alter the conditions of employment" within the meaning of this section.

It was the expressed intention of the parties that existing conditions should terminate on the 31st of December. After that date unless a previous arrangement was made as provided in the several agreements it was obviously contemplated by both parties that the conditions of employment should be open and unsettled. There is nothing I think in the Act to prevent the parties placing themselves in that position if they so desire. The Section of the Act hereinbefore quoted is, I think, dealing with such a change in "conditions" as might arise by the coercive action of either employer or employees and not with such as might arise by reason of the beginning or ending of the operation of such a contract as the Montreal Agreement. The notices given by defendants did not purport to change or alter any existing conditions. What they did propose was a schedule establishing new conditions to cover a period subsequent to the expiry of existing conditions on the date agreed on—a period as to which no conditions of employment had been settled either expressly or by implication. It was open to the employees to accept or reject this proposal, or to go on under protest as they apparently have done, saving any right of redress which may be afforded under the provisions of the Act or otherwise.

Being of this opinion I think it is unnecessary to deal with the other interesting and important questions raised on the appeal. On the ground stated I think there are no facts before us which would justify the action and am there-

fore of opinion, with great deference and respect, that the appeal should be allowed with costs and the judgment and order appealed from set aside.

Halifax, January 12, 1922.

RITCHIE, E. J.:—After having given the best consideration of which I am capable to the judgment of my brother Mellish I am unable to discover any answer to the position taken by him. I therefore adopt his judgment and the reasoning on which it is based. I may add that I have very grave doubt as to the power of the Parliament of Canada to pass the statutes on which the application for an injunction is made. The jurisdiction to legislate concerning "property and civil rights" is by Section 92 of the British North America Act given exclusively to the local legislature. The right to have wages continue on a certain scale that the plaintiffs contend for is certainly a civil right. The most plausible contention made in support of the statute was that it was *intra vires* as being a law "for the peace, order and good government of Canada" but in the "Attorney General for Canada v. The Attorney General for Alberta (1916)" I Appeal Cases, Viscount Haldane said at page 595:

"It must be taken to be now settled that the general authority to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada, which the initial part of s. 91 of the British North America Act confers, does not, unless the subject-matter of legislation falls within some one of the enumerated heads which follow, enable the Dominion Parliament to trench on the subject-matters entrusted to the provincial Legislature by the enumeration in s. 92."

However, I am content to rest my judgment on the point dealt with by my brother Mellish.

I would allow the appeal with costs.

Halifax, January 12, 1922.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LAW RESTRICTING ORIENTAL LABOUR DECLARED "ULTRA VIRES"

THE question of the validity of the British Columbia statute of 1921, entitled the "Oriental Orders-in-Council Validation Act," (see LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1921, page 1334) was decided in the negative by the Supreme Court of Canada on February 7, 1922, the Court declaring this legislation to be *ultra vires* the provincial legislature. The orders-in-council confirmed by the statute were dated May 28, and June 18, 1902, and authorized the application to certain provincial works and concessions of the principle of the following resolution passed by the British Columbia Legislative Assembly on April 15, 1902:

That in all contracts, leases, and concessions of whatever kind entered into, issued, or made by the Government, or on behalf of the Government, provision be made that no Chinese or Japanese shall be employed in connection therewith.

The questions referred to the Supreme Court for decision were the following: (1) Has the legislature of British Columbia authority to enact this act? (2) If not, in what respect was the act *ultra vires*?

In giving judgment Chief Justice Sir Louis Davies stated that this legislation is *ultra vires* the provincial legislature, because the British North America Act reserved for the exclusive legislative authority of the Dominion the making of

laws with relation to such subjects as "naturalization and aliens." Such an interpretation of this section (section 91, sub-section 25) of the British North America Act, had already been made by the judicial committee of the Privy Council in the case of two appeals with relation to British Columbia legislation affecting Chinese and Japanese.

The Court further declared that the legislation in question conflicts with the Japanese Treaty Act of 1913, since it prohibits the employment of Japanese in the pursuit of their "industries and callings" in British Columbia on all provincial government works, or on works on lands held by leases, licenses or concessions authorized by the legislature of British Columbia, and places the Japanese on a footing less favourable than that of subjects or citizens of more favoured nations, contrary to the obligations of the treaty. The Crown was bound to perform within Canada its treaty obligations, the judgment declared, and "if so, it cannot successfully be contended that the Crown can by force of enactments of a Provincial legislature directly or indirectly break its treaty obligations."

Mr. Justice Idington dissented, and Mr. Justice Brodeur dissented in part, from the judgment of the Court.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING MOTHERS' PENSIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

BY virtue of section 10 of the Mothers' Pensions Act, 1920, of British Columbia, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council approved in December last the following regulations (Nos. 1 to 14) respecting the expenditures to be made under the Act:

REGULATIONS.

1. No applicant for pension shall be considered as "indigent" if that person possesses more than \$500 in cash, bonds, stocks, or other negotiable securities, or personal property whatsoever except necessary household furniture and wearing apparel, or more than an assessed value of \$1,500 in real estate used as a

home, or an equity in real estate used as a home of a value in excess of \$1,500.

2. Where an applicant has a home valued at \$1,500 or less, or an equity of \$1,500 or less in a home, a reduction of \$10 per month shall be made in the pension which would otherwise be payable.

3. No applicant shall be granted a pension on the grounds of her husband being "an inmate of a penitentiary" unless there is a period of two or more years of his penal term still unserved at the date of the passing of the Act.

4. No applicant shall be granted a pension on the grounds of her husband being "unable to support his family by reason of total disability from sickness or accident" unless the applicant produces medical evidence satisfactory to the Board that the total disability may reasonably be expected to continue for at least one year, and any such pension granted shall not commence until at least two months from the commencement of such total disability.

5. No applicant shall be granted a pension on the grounds of being a "deserted wife" unless such desertion shall have continued for a period of at least two years prior to the filing of an application for a pension, or if the husband is a resident of British Columbia or the owner of property therein.

6. No applicant shall be granted a pension unless such applicant is the mother of the child or children for whom assistance is asked.

7. No pension shall be granted to any applicant who has children over the age of 16 years and who are capable of earning sufficient to support the family.

8. Where there are other relatives financially able to assist the applicant, partial pension only may be granted.

9. If the applicant is being furnished with board and lodgings without monetary cost to her for herself and family, the pension shall not exceed the sum of \$15 for the mother and one child, and \$7.50 for each additional child.

10. No pension shall be granted an applicant unless her husband was a resident of this Province at the time of the onset of the condition which resulted in his death.

11. No pension shall be allowed unless the Board is satisfied that the applicant is a person of good moral character and a fit and proper custodian for the child or children.

12. No pension shall be allowed when a child or children to be cared for are of a mentality making it more in their interests to receive institutional care.

13. No pension shall be granted if the applicant has made any false statement in her application for pension.

14. No pension shall be granted to an applicant unless she is the support of a child, or children, in such circumstances that proper care could not be furnished without Government aid.

CANADIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

THE January issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE on page 73 contained some statistics of the Trade of Canada during the years ended September 30, 1919, 1920 and 1921, taken from a summary of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The Bureau has since issued a summary of the last three calendar years from which the following figures are taken.

The value of the imports for consumption during the year ended December 31, 1921, was as follows:—

Vegetable products	\$199,072,474
Animal products	43,793,277
Fibres and textiles.....	129,294,178
Wood and paper.....	38,239,672
Iron and its products.....	127,470,117
Non-ferrous metals	31,469,401
Non-metallic minerals	153,017,057
Chemical products	23,588,535
Other commodities	53,449,887
Total imports	\$799,394,598

The total imports for consumption during 1919 amounted to a value of \$941,013,613, and during 1920 to \$1,336,921,021.

The exports of Canadian products during the year 1921 were of the following values:

Vegetable products	\$357,728,877
Animal products	141,335,176
Fibres and textiles	7,875,525
Wood and paper.....	186,092,991
Iron and its products.....	32,620,942
Non-ferrous metals.....	27,214,004
Non-metallic minerals.....	25,034,872
Chemical products	10,086,477
Other commodities	14,710,956

Total exports\$802,699,820

The export of foreign goods during the past year amounted to \$13,994,461.

In the past calendar year the imports for consumption from the United Kingdom amounted to \$123,149,009 and from the United States to \$555,308,193; the exports of Canadian products to the United Kingdom amounted to \$308,866,848 and to the United States to \$326,969,382.

COAL STATISTICS OF CANADA FOR FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1921

A REPORT of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on Coal Statistics for Canada during the nine months ended September, 1921, shows a total output of 10.75 million short tons as compared with 12.08 million tons in the same period of 1920 and 9.15 million tons in 1919. Comparing the provinces, Nova Scotia led with an output of 4,263,134 short tons. Alberta came second with 4,022,615 tons, of which slightly more than half was bituminous, the balance being principally lignite, with 69,000 tons of anthracite. British Columbia produced 2,144,485 tons; Saskatchewan, 202,144 tons and New Brunswick, 124,144 tons. The last two mentioned provinces were the only ones this year to exceed their 1920 records. British Columbia mined 94 per cent of the quantity produced in the first nine months of 1920, and Nova Scotia, 90 per cent. Alberta produced 85 per cent of the quantity of bituminous and lignite coal credited to that province for the corresponding months of 1920, but the output of anthracite declined to 71 per cent of the

1920 production. The highest monthly output occurred in August when over 1.5 million tons were produced, the lowest monthly output being in April when rather less than one million tons were raised.

Exports amounted to 1.53 million short tons, or 14 per cent of the quantity mined, as compared with 2.3 million tons in the corresponding period of 1920, and 1.32 million tons in 1919. British Columbia was the province exporting the largest quantity of coal, the total for nine months being 864,541 tons. Nova Scotia ranked next with a shipment of 599,494 tons, and New Brunswick exported 65,839 tons.

Imports during the nine-month period ending September, 1920, amounted to 13.73 million short tons, which was 95 per cent of the quantity imported during the first nine months of 1920. The imports comprised 3.52 million tons of anthracite and 10.21 million of bituminous coal for 1921, and for 1920, 3.70 million tons of anthracite and 10.14 million tons of bituminous.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS OF ONTARIO FOR 1919

A PRELIMINARY report has been issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on industrial statistics of the province of Ontario for 1919, with comparative statistics for 1917 and 1918. A similar report for the four western

provinces was summarized in the January issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE on page 75.

The following table gives the principal statistics relating to the leading industries of the province for the calen-

dar year 1919 in comparison with the two preceding years.

	1919	1918	1917
Establishments.....	16,438	15,365	14,381
Capital.....	\$1,583,161,271	1,508,011,435	1,335,968,699
No. employees on salaries.....	44,545	39,218	37,132
Salaries.....	\$67,249,559	56,802,691	49,270,800
No. employees on wages.....	278,814	294,754	289,503
Wages.....	\$269,328,710	263,937,523	229,191,908
Cost of materials.....	\$943,622,018	1,008,824,704	822,842,054
Value of products.....	\$1,737,543,996	1,809,067,001	1,533,738,655

In the amount of capital invested the greatest industry was that of electric light and power, of which there were 380 establishments with a total capital of \$192,898,095. Pulp and paper mills with a capital of \$95,281,040 ranked next. Butter and cheese factories with 1,104 plants led in the number of establishments, followed by plumbing and tinsmithing shops of which there were 845. In the value of products the largest industry was that of flour and grist mills, 588 of which had products to the value of \$150,061,254. Slaughtering and meat packing plants of which there were 28 came next with products valued at \$129,994,795. The largest number of employees were in lumber, lath and shingle mills in which there were 1,222 salaried employees earning \$1,846,144 and 21,932 employees on wages, earning \$16,871,282. Foundry and machine shops were in the second place with 2,431 salaried employees receiving \$3,737,271 and 13,601 wage-earners receiving \$14,473,926.

The following table gives information respecting the number of employees, and salaries and wages paid in forty leading industries in Ontario during 1919:

Industries	Employees on Salaries		Employees on Wages	
	No.	Salaries	No.	Wages
		\$		\$
Flour and grist mill products.....	633	1,080,642	3,353	3,248,087
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	1,710	2,116,685	5,276	5,885,650
Automobiles.....	937	1,560,633	5,834	8,152,155
Lumber lath shingles, etc.....	1,222	1,846,144	21,932	16,871,282
Butter and cheese.....	2,623	1,806,322	1,267	1,394,962
Pulp and paper.....	713	1,464,221	7,758	10,268,092
Rubber goods including rubber boots and shoes.....	1,327	1,678,008	7,201	6,790,962
Foundry and machine shop products.....	2,431	3,737,271	13,601	14,473,926
Building and construction.....	934	1,378,215	11,241	12,894,383
Leather, tanned, etc.....	232	616,102	2,739	2,709,934
Agricultural implements.....	1,172	1,721,990	8,758	9,423,607
Rolling mills and steel furnaces.....	322	706,583	6,474	8,679,852
Hosiery and knit goods.....	567	1,005,819	8,721	5,423,926
Smelting.....	323	699,435	2,155	3,067,051
Biscuits and confectionery.....	873	1,302,361	5,932	3,912,502
Clothing, women's, factory.....	782	1,475,002	5,715	6,393,067
Electric light and power.....	2,230	2,810,233	2,609	2,974,106
Bread and other bakery products.....	513	655,915	4,053	4,023,733
Plumbing and tinsmithing.....	777	922,338	4,967	4,814,126
Petroleum, refined.....	198	308,221	1,540	2,016,201
Woolen goods.....	216	527,866	4,316	3,290,298
Sash, door and planing mills.....	565	797,663	4,028	3,568,518
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	1,182	1,705,092	5,092	4,536,565
Furniture and upholstered goods.....	727	1,158,589	6,498	5,112,209
Shipbuilding and repairs.....	243	485,014	5,328	5,845,328
Clothing, men's, factory.....	695	1,306,193	3,374	3,166,383
Boots and shoes, leather.....	590	1,093,755	4,002	3,135,823
Pig iron.....	67	165,471	989	1,521,102
Printing and publishing.....	2,066	2,722,269	4,156	4,079,777
Car repairs.....	467	808,423	7,219	10,424,751
Cottons.....	95	253,054	3,356	2,348,197
Printing and bookbinding.....	886	1,376,819	4,218	3,972,267
Sugar, refined.....	111	203,860	818	910,358
Condensed milk.....	88	130,805	680	568,446
Fruit and vegetable canning.....	223	291,480	2,270	1,262,649
Soap.....	244	375,227	811	616,994
Iron and steel products.....	215	409,231	1,918	1,976,168
Cars and car works.....	218	372,799	1,614	2,014,894
Furnishing goods, men's.....	390	772,935	2,235	1,361,399
Clothing, men's, custom.....	289	417,131	2,422	1,990,332
Totals for forty leading industries.....	30,096	44,283,816	196,500	195,120,062
Totals for all industries.....	44,545	67,249,559	278,814	269,328,710

The report also contains industrial statistics of individual cities and towns in Ontario having a population of 5,000 persons or over.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR CANADA

THE second annual report of the Director of Technical Education for Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921, has recently been published by the Department of Labour. A great advance over the previous year is indicated in the report. The total amount earned by the provinces under the Technical Education Act, which is based on provincial expenditures, increased from \$273,788 to \$665,167. Payments made to the provinces under the Act during the last fiscal year were \$580,635 and in the previous year, \$196,500. The total expenditures made by the provincial governments during the school years ended June 30, 1920, and June 30, 1921, respectively, increased from \$826,990 to \$1,241,243. The number of day schools increased from 41 to 69, and the evening schools from 127 to 193, with a corresponding increase in the number of teachers and pupils enrolled.

All the provinces are now actively engaged in developing a system of vocational training and technical education, Prince Edward Island, the last province to undertake this work, having established an Agricultural Technical High School in November, 1920. Important developments in various other provinces are recorded. In Nova Scotia, steps were taken to resume the correspondence courses which had been discontinued during the war. These

courses which had formerly been almost entirely confined to mining are now being extended to include a number of other subjects. Preparations were also made for more extensive work among the miners of that province. In New Brunswick itinerant classes for fishermen were inaugurated and a practical course in gas engine work was given to 265 fishermen. In Ontario additional evening classes were started in thirteen centres, and seven new schools were opened. Day classes were also organized for mechanics who were temporarily unemployed. In Manitoba, attendance at evening classes increased nearly 100 per cent. In Saskatchewan vocational education, which had been started in the Regina Collegiate Institute in 1919, was undertaken in three other schools. In Alberta, the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art was opened at Calgary in November, 1920, offering a variety of day, evening and correspondence courses. Prevocational and junior industrial education classes were formed at Calgary and Edmonton, to stimulate new interest in backward pupils, and to enable students with the aid of parents and teachers to choose suitable vocations. In British Columbia, new schools buildings were opened in Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C., and additional day schools were opened in seven centres. Additional evening classes were also organized in eleven places.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION IN THE UNITED STATES

THE fourth annual report of the Federal Board of Vocational Education of the United States contains an account of the activities of the Board during 1920. The work of the Board is carried on under three acts of Congress, the Vocational Education Act of

1917, the Rehabilitation Act of 1918 relating to soldiers, sailors and marines, and the Industrial Rehabilitation Act of 1920.

The report of the Vocational Education Division states that there has been a very general forward movement in

the United States with regard to vocational education. New day schools have been established in 32 of the 48 states during the past year, while only two states show a falling off in the number of day schools in operation. Reports of 44 of the 48 states show an increase in the number of evening classes. Compulsory part-time laws have been passed in 19 states, which in some instances force the establishment of part-time classes and in other instances develop these classes on an elective basis preparatory to meeting the requirements of the law at some later date. The Federal Board, which has devoted much time and attention to assisting the states in perfecting their programmes for the training of teachers for vocational classes, reports that more liberality for training practical men as instructors in trade education is needed in most of the states. During the year ending June 30, 1920, there were 30 states which were conducting teachers' training work in an entirely satisfactory way, 9 states had a fair system of teachers' training, and 8 states had no teachers' training in trades and industries whatever, while one state only offered summer courses, which were for the most part for teachers already employed. A number of states were conducting or purposing to conduct industrial surveys for educational trade analysis, and representatives of the Federal Board were assisting in organizing and analyzing the information obtained. A third service of the Federal Board was the development of effective programmes for foremen's conferences and the working out of methods for making such conferences effective. A fourth activity of the Federal Board was the development of methods of conducting simple and inexpensive local surveys to secure the information necessary for the setting up of a programme for industrial education to meet the needs in particular communities.

An account is given of the work of the vocational rehabilitation division of the Federal Board which was formed

under a law passed in June, 1918, for the retraining of disabled soldiers and sailors. By means of circulars widely distributed and surveys of hospitals, and with the aid of the Red Cross and other organizations, many thousands were reached, and by the end of June, 1920, over 100,000 cases had been registered. The Federal Board possesses no schools of its own, but during the fiscal year covered by the report it had utilized nearly 1,700 educational institutions, and had in addition made arrangements for training men in more than 8,000 shops, mills, factories and business places. It is stated that the attitude of the American Federation of Labour and trade unions generally toward the rehabilitation of disabled ex-service men has been one of genuine co-operation. Employers also have shown a spirit of co-operation, and it is stated that in practically no single case has an employer or employing concern refused to co-operate with the Board in providing facilities for training in the shop, office or factory. In the two years since the Board has been handling the rehabilitation of disabled soldiers more than 12,000 men have been placed with industrial concerns for training, and a fourth of that number have entered upon employment with these concerns.

The industrial rehabilitation division of the Board was formed on the passage of the Industrial Rehabilitation Act on June 2, 1920. The administration of this act is similar to the administration of the Vocational Education Act, as the rehabilitation of disabled workers is a responsibility of the state governments and not a direct obligation of the federal government as in the case of disabled soldiers, sailors and marines. Before a state can take advantage of the appropriations made in the Act it must, through legislative authority, accept the provisions of the Act. The Act provides that the State board for Vocational Education shall act as the state agent for co-operation with the national government and that the state treasurer

shall be the custodian of the federal funds allotted for this purpose. A plan outlining the methods proposed for carrying on the work of industrial rehabilitation shall be submitted by each state to the Federal Board for approval. This plan must show the kinds of vocational rehabilitation and schemes of placement proposed, the type of instruction to be provided, the course of study, the qualifications of teachers, provision for teacher training and the plan of administration and supervision. The essentials of a state plan for the administration of the Act have been outlined by the Federal Board, and certain points are suggested to be covered in the plan of co-operation required by the law between the state agency for workmen's compensation and the state board for vocational education. The Act allows much latitude to the states in drawing up laws to meet their various needs, as it is recognized that provision for the rehabilitation of the injured is an individual state problem. The duties of the Federal Board are to co-operate with the state boards in carrying out the provisions of the Federal Act; to examine plans submitted by the state boards and approve of the ones that are

in conformity with the Act; to ascertain whether the several states are using the federal grant in accordance with the provisions of the Act and to withhold the allotment of moneys when they have not been used in accordance with the Act. State boards determine the eligibility of persons who apply for training under the Act, except in the case of disabled civil employees of the United States, the Federal Board being required to refer them individually to the state board selected for their rehabilitation. The Act provides for an appropriation of \$750,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, and for the next three years, \$1,000,000 annually. This sum is to be allotted to the several states in proportion to their population, with the provision that there must be expended within the state money equal at least to the federal funds received. Before the Federal Act was passed 12 states had made some provision for their handicapped workers, and since the law went into effect 17 other states have accepted the provisions of the Act through proclamation, and three other states accepted the Act through legislation.

MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

AT the eighth annual meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions held at Chicago, Ill., on September 19 to 23, there were representatives from two provinces of Canada, 22 states of the United States and from the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics and Bureau of Standards. The question of "How Assessments are Made" was discussed by Mr. F. W. Armstrong, of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia, and that of "Merit Rating" by Mr. Geo. A. Kingston, commissioner of the Ontario Board. Other

subjects dealt with included: Reserves, Accident Prevention, Should Compensation Commissions Administer Accident Prevention and other Labour Laws, Court System of Administration, Administrative Troubles, Methods of Claim Procedure, and Medical Problems.

In his presidential address Mr. Charles S. Andrus recommended as legislative proposals: Compensation for occupational diseases; in permanent disability injuries, compensation for temporary total disability during the healing period in addition to the amounts provided for

permanent partial disability; unlimited medical service.

Mr. S. J. Williams, secretary of the United States National Safety Council, in a paper on the cost of industrial accidents, estimated the annual cost in the United States, including the wage loss of those killed or disabled, plus the cost of medical treatment, at \$1,014,000,000. Mr. John Roach, of New Jersey, stated that before effective accident prevention work can be expected not only employers and workers but the public generally must be imbued with the safety idea. A survey of the work of the National Safety Code Committee in formulating uniform safety standards was presented by Mr. R. McA. Keown, safety engineer of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission.

The association appointed a special committee to study the subject of compensation schedules for permanent disabilities and to formulate a schedule free from the objections of present schedules.

With regard to the question whether compensation commissions should administer accident prevention and other labour laws, it was evident that there was a striking tendency in the direction of consolidation of administrative departments during the year. Consolidation of labour-law-enforcing agencies and reorganization of industrial commissions were effected in the states of New York, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota and Washington. Some of those present were of the opinion that accident prevention should be an important function of compensation commissions. The court system of administration of compensation acts was stated to be inadequate to secure justice to injured workmen, and to have been condemned practically everywhere.

Mr. E. S. Gill, of Washington, in discussing medical aid problems deprecated the contract hospital system in vogue in the state of Washington, claiming that

many of the hospitals provide inadequate service and that there would be much better results if the whole system was abolished. The following papers were presented at the medical session: Extent and Method of Medical Treatment, X-ray Interpretation and Standardization, Concussion and Contusion of the Brain with Post-concussional conditions, Neuroses—Their Handling from an Industrial Commission Standpoint, Can Breaking of Compensation in the Heart be Attributed to Accident, and Medical Aspects of Women's Ills in Industry.

Mr. Carl Hookstadt, of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, presented a paper on methods of accident reporting and claims procedure which gave conclusions as a result of a comparison of actual administrative practices of some 20 compensation commissions and funds investigated by the Bureau. One conclusion was that all accidents which cause time loss and require medical aid should be reported.

The resolutions adopted by the association included a re-endorsement of a uniform federal workmen's compensation act applicable to all maritime employments and employees, and an expression of appreciation of the valuable assistance given by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics in regard to workmen's compensation legislation and administration.

It was decided that the next annual meeting would be held at Baltimore, Md., the date to be determined by the executive committee.

The following officers were elected: president, Robert E. Lee, chairman, Maryland Industrial Accident Commission; vice-president, F. A. Duxbury, chairman, Minnesota Industrial Commission; secretary-treasurer, Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labour Statistics. Mr. Fred W. Armstrong, vice-chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia, was elected as one of the executive committee.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR**Special Report of the Children's Bureau**

THE ninth annual report of the Secretary of Labour of the United States, which has recently been issued, contains an account of the activities of the various divisions and bureaus in the Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921. These comprise the office of the Secretary, the bureaus of Labour Statistics, Immigration and Naturalization, and the children's and women's bureaus. The secretary's office includes the Division of Conciliation, the United States Employment Service and the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation. The Division of Conciliation dealt with 457 cases of threatened or actual strikes involving about 593,000 workers directly or indirectly. The conciliation commissioners succeeded in adjusting 338 disputes only failing in 48 cases, the remaining cases being still pending at the end of the year. A recommendation was made that "special men" be appointed to act as conciliators in disputes affecting the twelve major or basic industries of the country. Each of these men would have expert knowledge of one of these industries, a thorough knowledge of the technicalities of these industries being considered necessary if a just and lasting settlement is to be effected.

The United States Employment Service continued the policy of co-ordinating the work of the state and municipal employment offices so far as funds would permit. In order to recruit workers for the harvest, between sixty and eighty thousand being usually required, officers were established at strategic points, and workers were recruited from communities where the least local disturbance would ensue by their transfer. An unemployment survey was made in January, 1921, and since then monthly statistics of employ-

ment have been published based on returns from 1,428 firms employing more than 1,600,000 workers. The junior division of the employment service was formed to aid the schools in assisting boys and girls to select and prepare for some definite occupation. Junior placement offices co-operating with the federal employment service are now functioning in 14 cities in the United States and similar arrangements are under way in a number of other places.

The record of the Bureau of Immigration shows a revival of immigration during the fiscal year 1921, there having been admitted 805,228 immigrant aliens as compared with 430,000 in the previous fiscal year. The races contributing the largest number of immigrants were the Italians with 222,496 and the Hebrews with 119,036. Chinese immigrants admitted to the United States for permanent residence numbered 4,017 as compared with 2,148 in the previous year. Japanese immigrants to continental United States decreased from 12,868 to 10,675. Japanese arrivals in Hawaii numbered 3,599 as compared with 3,306 in 1920.

REPORT OF THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU.

The ninth annual report of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour states that the appropriation for the Bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, was \$271,040 as compared with \$280,040 in the previous year. The activities of the Bureau, which are "to investigate and report on all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life among all classes of our people," were conducted through the correlated work of five divisions—industrial, child hygiene, social service, editorial and statistical—in co-operation with other Government

and outside agencies. The creation of three additional divisions was recommended in the report; a division of legal research, a division of expert service in the field of recreation, and a division to report the scientific findings of the Bureau by means of the "exhibit method." During the year child welfare studies were conducted in the various states and in Porto Rico. One of the problems encountered in making these investigations was the securing of information from and imparting advice to the foreign population who could not speak English. This was partly solved by utilizing a foreign-language press service and the printing of periodical articles in 92 foreign-language papers.

In a survey of selected sugar-beet raising areas of Colorado and Michigan, covering 2,500 children between 6 and 16 years of age, 72 per cent of whom worked, and 1,400 additional children under 6 years, whose mothers or older brothers and sisters worked in the beet fields, it was found that 11 years was the average age of more than half the child-workers. The average working day was usually between 9 and 10 hours. The children thinned out small plants, hoed, pulled up mature beets of from 2 to 8 or 9 pounds, and cut off the beet tops. Cuts to legs and knees were not infrequent and occasionally a child cut off a finger. Most of the children who were examined by the hygiene division had postural deformities and malpositions apparently due to strain. Only 7 per cent of the labourers were native born Americans. Most of the labourers were transients, many of them coming for the beet season from Mexico. The living accommodation of the transients was poor, often overcrowded and unsanitary. The proportion of children engaged at beet-work who were retarded at school was 20 to 30 per cent higher than among the non-employed children. Children of resident owners showed less retardation than those of transient labourers. The resident children who worked were absent from 30 to 60 per cent of the

school days, while in the transient labourers' families the children sometimes left school in the early spring and did not return until November or December. A summer session conducted for beet workers had not enabled the children to make the progress they would have done in an uninterrupted term.

In Texas, about 60 per cent of all white mothers were reported to have worked in the cotton fields at some time during the year, especially in the picking season, about 40 per cent working 10 hours or more per day. A greater percentage of negro mothers worked, and their working hours averaged longer. Practically every child over ten worked in the field at least a month or two in the year; more than half of these worked 10 hours a day and sometimes 12 hours. In from 7 to 9 per cent of the white families, and in one-third of the coloured families one or both parents were illiterate. Overcrowding also existed in these homes.

A survey of the coal-mining camps of West Virginia showed one-eighth of the mothers and a greater number of the fathers and other chief wage-earners to be illiterate. Three-fifths of the families were native white and one-fourth were negroes. About 85 per cent of the children under 16 years were in school. Only one-fifth of the boys and 4 per cent of the girls of from 13 to 16 years of age had regular work, the mines being unable to legally employ boys under 16 and there being only domestic service for the girls. Seven-tenths of the school children were, however, from one to six years below the normal grade of their age. The schools were found to be unfitted to take advantage of the fact that children in the district were not employed, the school term was short, the school equipment was inadequate and the teachers young, untrained and inexperienced. The home life did not afford much opportunity for development of the children. The camps were in isolated districts. Only one per cent of the miners own their homes and 93.5 per cent live in homes owned by the mining

companies. Only 8 per cent of the families had been 10 years or more in the community. Many of the families were large and the earnings of the heads of households are less than \$1,850 a year (two-fifths earning less than \$1,450) whereas the average cost of mere subsistence of a miner's family in 1919 was estimated at more than \$1,750.

The report emphasized the need for a thorough scientific study of the occupations open to young persons and the effects upon their health and strength especially where there are laws providing that children shall be physically fit

for the occupations. The need for providing family homes for children deprived of the care of their families was also emphasized. Forty states were reported to have laws providing for some form of special assistance to children in need of aid because of the death, disability, incarceration, or desertion of the father. It was stated that studies were under way to determine the status of mothers' pension administration, to form a basis for improved standards of administration, to secure information with regard to the adequacy of aid and the special measures taken to promote the welfare of children.

BRITISH SCHEME FOR OVERSEA SETTLEMENT

ACCORDING to a recent despatch, out of a total of 16,000 ex-service men given transportation to the dominions under the British scheme for oversea settlement, approximately one-third have come to Canada. A number of these have secured employment through offices of the Employment Service.

This scheme of oversea settlement was inaugurated by the British Government on the recommendation of an Oversea Settlement Committee appointed after the close of the war to deal with the question.* In addition to recommending the granting of free passages as a reward for their service in the war to ex-service men and women and their dependants desirous of emigrating to other parts of the Empire, the Committee suggested state aid for the emigration of women, and for supplementing the existing provisions for the emigration of juveniles. In April, 1919, the Committee's proposals with regard to the grant of free passages to ex-service men were accepted by the Government.

Under this scheme, as at present in operation, ex-service men and women and their dependants, who wish to settle within the Empire overseas, may obtain free third-class passages at the lowest Government rate to the nearest convenient port to their destination, providing they are approved under one of the agricultural settlement schemes of the oversea government or are going to assured employment and are otherwise acceptable to that government. Applications receiving the approval of the Oversea Settlement Office are forwarded to the representative of the oversea government concerned. In the case of Canada, for instance, it is the Superintendent of Emigration for Canada at London who decides whether the applicant is in all respects acceptable to his government.

With regard to the emigration of women, the Oversea Settlement Committee succeeded in effecting the formation of an organization known as the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women and composed of representatives of the various societies interested in the settlement of women overseas. This organization assists the Government in the selection, departure

*Reports of Oversea Settlement Committee (Great Britain):

Report for 1919 [Cmd. 573], February, 1920.

Report for 1920 [Cmd. 1134], February, 1921.

and supervision on the voyage of women emigrating to the dominions, and for this purpose receives an annual grant from the state of £7,500. During 1919 representatives of the Oversea Settlement Office were sent to Canada, Australia and New Zealand for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting on the prospects of suitable openings for women.

In dealing with industrial employment overseas an arrangement was effected with the Canadian Government, under which information regarding vacancies which cannot be filled by Canadian labour is forwarded to the Oversea Employment Branch of the British Ministry of Labour, which refers persons available under the oversea settlement schemes who are qualified to fill the vacancies in question.

In the winter of 1921 the Government held a conference with the dominion governments principally concerned for the purpose of discussing the possibility

of initiating a system of state-aided settlement within the Empire. At this conference proposals were formulated for consideration at the Conference of Prime Ministers and Representatives of the United Kingdom, the Dominions and India to be held during the following summer. These proposals embodied a comprehensive policy of Empire land settlement and Empire-directed emigration, involving an annual contribution on the part of the British Government up to a maximum of £2,000,000. At the conference in the summer these proposals were considered by a special committee and a resolution was finally adopted by the conference, expressing satisfaction with the proposals. With the exception of South Africa, the representatives of the dominions offered their co-operation, subject to parliamentary sanction, in the development of schemes based on these proposals but adapted to the particular circumstances and conditions of each dominion.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA FROM OCTOBER 9, 1921, TO JANUARY 15, 1922, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

EMPLOYMENT during the period October 9—January 15, showed a distinctly unfavourable tendency; the downward movement increased in force until the end of the year and was only slightly checked by the comparatively weak reaction recorded during the first fortnight in 1922. The curve of employment in the accompanying chart rose almost imperceptibly during the first fortnight of the quarter and the index number of employment on October 22 stood at 90.4, the highest point attained since the middle of January, 1921. In November, however, the winter contraction of industry set in and employment declined steeply until on December 31 the index number stood at 77.9, reaching a new low level. The recovery recorded during the following two weeks as indicated above was far from complete, the index number on January 15 standing at 80.6

as compared with 90.4 for the corresponding fortnight of last year.

Returns received by the Dominion Headquarters of the Employment Service of Canada from some 5,600 employers showed the following net changes:—

Fortnight ending	Increase in staff	Decrease in staff	Percentage of Change
Oct. 22, 1921...	5,971		.87
Nov. 5, 1921...	994		.14
Nov. 19, 1921...		9,729	1.38
Dec. 3, 1921...		9,460	1.37
Dec. 17, 1921...		12,276	1.81
Dec. 31, 1921...		53,138	8.07
Jan. 15, 1922...	18,955		3.05

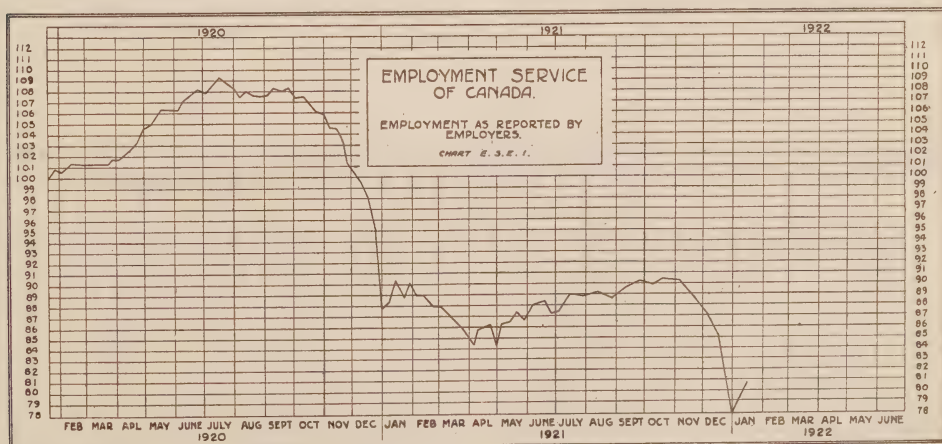
There was a net decline in the staffs of the firms making returns of 58,683 workers during the 14 weeks under review. Of this number, over 36,000 persons were released from employment by Ontario

and Quebec concerns. In the Prairie provinces the contractions reported affected approximately 12,000 employees, while the reductions in payrolls in the Maritime provinces and British Columbia were on a smaller scale.

The most pronounced expansion in employment during the quarter under review was recorded by firms in the logging group, who enlarged their working forces by over 7,200 persons. Ontario absorbed the larger share of this increase, but there was also some improvement in the situation in Quebec. In the pulp and paper group increased activity was indicated, although the gains in employment were considerably smaller than those recorded in logging. Continued expansion was reported in the leather group in Quebec and Ontario, the boot and shoe firms making returns adding nearly 600 workers to their payrolls. Employment in this group continued to be in larger volume than during the corresponding period of last year. The mining of metallic ores showed an increase in British Columbia. A minor gain in employment on the whole was registered by rubber factories, the improvement in this group being confined

to the early part of the quarter. The production of wood distillates and extracts afforded more employment on the whole during the quarter.

Very decided declines in employment were recorded in railway construction and maintenance during the three months under review, from which almost 17,000 workers were released, largely in Ontario and the Prairie provinces. This shrinkage was a seasonal movement and approximated that reported during the same period of 1920 and 1921. Sawmills also continued to show pronounced decreases in employment, but furniture works on the whole were busier than during the preceding quarter. Confectionery, sugar, chocolate and biscuit factories recorded important losses and canneries continued to release employees. Employment in the iron and steel group showed a distinctly downward movement during the whole period; the closing of the railway car and other shops for holidays, inventories and other purposes caused very marked shrinkage at the end of December. Employment in the crude, rolled and forged division of the industry also suffered heavy losses. During the first two months of the quarter



NOTE.—The curve shows the percentage of employees actually at work on the last day of each half month as reported by the firms making the returns, based on the number of employees reported by the same firms on January 17, 1920.

there was steady expansion in employment in the textile industry, the thread, yarn, cloth, hosiery and knitting branches, especially, showing activity. During December, however, the tendency was downward and the improvement recorded early in January was not sufficient to restore employment to the level it had attained during the autumn. Tobacco factories showed the decided losses in staffs usual to the December and January holidays and inventories though the movement during October and November was also downward. There was considerably less activity in coal mining in Nova Scotia and British Columbia, but in the Alberta coal fields the situation showed improvement. Building contractors reported the declines incidental to the autumn and winter, and highway construction, mainly in Ontario, afforded employment for a much smaller number of men than during the preceding quarter. The transportation group as a whole was considerably slacker, the losses in the railway and shipping and stevedoring divisions being particularly heavy. Employment on street and electric railways was in lesser volume also. The decided expansion recorded in retail trade owing to Christmas buying during November and December was counterbalanced by the

equally large reductions in sales force reported in the early part of January. Telephones and telegraphs afforded less employment, particularly the former. Glass, brick, cement, soap, electrical apparatus, electric current, musical instrument, brass, bronze, copper and baking powder factories and petroleum refineries registered reductions in employment, though the losses were somewhat less pronounced than those recorded above. While practically all provinces shared in the declines reported in the various groups for the quarter under review, the contractions in Ontario and Quebec in most cases exceeded those indicated elsewhere.

At the end of the period under review employment in leather, edible plant, rubber, fur and textile factories and in street railway and cartage and shipping and stevedoring divisions was in greater volume than during the same period of last year. All other groups reported less activity, operations being especially curtailed in pulp and paper, non-ferrous metal products, communication, and construction and maintenance.

A summary of employment conditions during the period December 18 to January 15 appears also in the regular monthly article on page 123 of this issue.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS DURING THE QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1921, AS REPORTED BY UNIONS MAKING RETURNS

THE present article on unemployment among the members of local trade unions deals with the situation reported during the quarter ending December 31, 1921. The unemployment registered at the close of October was 7.4 per cent of the membership reported, or slightly over one per cent less than in September; during November and December, however, the improvement noted during the

preceding month was not maintained and the situation gradually became less favourable until at the close of December the percentage of idleness stood at 15.1. For the corresponding period of 1920 the percentage had stood at 13.1. (Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons occupied in work other than their own trades, or who are idle

because of sickness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the unions reporting.) Employment in manufacturing, transportation, and building construction declined steadily during the quarter, the contraction in the last two indicating to some extent seasonal dullness. There was, however, increased activity in mining particularly in the coal fields in Alberta.

The accompanying chart shows the curve of unemployment as reported by trade unions by quarters for 1916-17-18 and by months for 1919-20-21. Unemployment declined constantly from March, 1921, until October, the per-

centage at the end of October being only 7.4 as compared with 16.5 at the end of March. From October, however, unemployment increased steadily, although at the end of December it was not as pronounced as during the period from February to May. Conditions during the whole of 1921 compared very unfavourably with those registered during the preceding year.

During the quarter under review the situation in the Maritime provinces was on the whole better than in other provinces. Quebec and British Columbia reported particularly large percentages of idleness. On the whole, there was less activity in every district than during October, November and December of the preceding year, although unions in the Maritime provinces, Ontario and Alberta indicated less slackness for the period under review than at the end of Decem-



ber, 1920. Table I on this page summarizes the returns by provinces, and Table II on page 221 shows the percentages of unemployment reported in the different groups of industries.

Unemployment in the manufacturing and mechanical industries during October was only about 1 per cent higher than in the corresponding month in 1920. The metal, food, textile and printing trades were not so busy, but considerable improvement was reported for garment and leather workers. Trans-

portation, mining and building construction afforded decidedly less employment; and fishermen, lumber workers and loggers were a great deal slacker.

During November, unemployment in the manufacturing group increased by over 6 per cent, mainly on account of inactivity for workers in the metals, textiles, pulp and paper industries. Leather and glass workers also registered higher percentages of idleness than during November of 1920. The clothing trades recorded practically the same percentage of unemployment, while the situation reported by workers in the food, jewelry and printing groups showed improvement. Transportation workers were slightly less fully employed and in the mining group there was a large increase in slackness. Tradesmen in the building and construction industries reported about 5 per cent more unemployment. Fishermen continued to indicate a very much less favourable situation. On the other hand, the percentage of idleness reported by lumber workers and loggers was considerably smaller than that registered at the end of November, 1920.

Numerous shutdowns over Christmas and New Year's Day materially affected employment in the manufacturing industries during December, the slackness being particularly marked in the metal trades. Workers in the printing group reported considerably more idleness than in December, 1920, but textile, pulp, paper and leather workers were a great deal busier. Transportation, especially steam railways, afforded much less employment; mining, fishing, lumber working and logging also were not active. On the other hand, unions in building construction reported a

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADES UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	Nova Scotia & Prince Edward Island.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.
Dec. 1915	.20	.7	9.54	8.1	3.2	7.0	4.3	14.79	7.93
June 1916	.49	.88	1.83	1.67	1.2	2.6	3.03	5.80	2.13
Dec. 1916	.29	.23	3.70	1.56	1.01	1.63	1.70	2.43	1.96
Jan. 1917	.25	.22	2.50	.94	.58	.25	.84	1.80	1.20
Dec. 1917	2.64	4.14	3.19	2.45	1.07	2.41	1.55	3.18	2.56
June 1918	1.17	.27	.45	.37	.29	.18	.39	.92	.41
Dec. 1918	2.02	.42	2.17	2.92	1.31	2.15	2.07	4.02	2.51
Jan. 1919	1.25	.84	3.93	4.58	3.02	5.73	1.97	5.05	3.87
Feb. 1919	5.68	2.73	4.92	5.50	2.82	4.47	4.16	7.79	5.23
Mar. 1919	2.18	2.97	3.90	6.67	1.20	5.31	3.56	8.22	5.00
April 1919	2.41	2.46	4.39	4.27	1.65	3.95	2.26	10.07	4.44
May 1919	2.66	3.38	5.26	2.61	1.47	2.88	1.43	4.92	3.63
June 1919	2.69	2.43	4.00	1.81	1.19	2.51	1.68	3.37	2.58
July 1919	4.13	1.48	2.54	1.52	.92	2.77	1.90	5.82	2.43
Aug. 1919	5.44	1.53	2.72	1.26	.81	1.95	1.09	4.06	2.19
Sept. 1919	1.53	1.09	2.28	1.42	.73	1.29	.94	3.98	1.79
Oct. 1919	3.19	1.37	2.50	.81	1.28	.59	.93	5.02	2.03
Nov. 1919	1.21	1.67	2.58	2.04	2.07	1.20	.52	17.06	3.58
Dec. 1919	1.47	2.02	3.20	1.90	4.97	6.01	2.79	18.62	4.29
Jan. 1920	2.72	3.97	3.41	2.66	4.50	4.92	4.01	11.78	4.02
Feb. 1920	5.08	2.37	2.31	2.91	4.62	5.24	5.12	10.21	3.96
Mar. 1920	1.83	3.06	3.25	2.34	3.13	4.03	2.06	7.60	3.13
April 1920	.61	1.03	2.56	2.27	2.71	3.19	1.71	6.01	2.52
May 1920	.38	.63	3.96	1.70	2.63	1.32	1.49	5.57	2.40
June 1920	.56	.40	3.05	1.60	1.41	2.15	1.15	5.81	2.14
July 1920	.10	.20	2.85	1.51	1.33	.89	1.43	5.25	2.35
Aug. 1920	.26	1.02	4.50	1.73	.31	.53	.67	4.06	2.37
Sept. 1920	.25	.10	7.59	1.89	.49	.14	.55	5.09	3.25
Oct. 1920	.34	.42	9.54	3.01	3.34	.34	.83	15.65	6.09
Nov. 1920	2.21	.45	14.73	6.39	4.32	4.13	3.62	24.70	10.24
Dec. 1920	6.90	11.00	19.57	12.29	7.76	10.13	9.24	11.59	13.05
Jan. 1921	5.85	8.11	13.27	14.16	8.81	10.09	9.72	21.56	13.07
Feb. 1921	14.35	7.30	10.72	14.76	9.85	12.07	10.34	42.08	16.12
Mar. 1921	17.88	11.63	16.88	12.98	10.54	12.07	9.77	34.59	16.48
April 1921	21.56	12.44	20.70	11.91	11.07	12.83	12.67	35.67	16.27
May 1921	12.85	6.22	26.54	9.14	10.39	9.88	11.96	21.67	15.46
June 1921	14.26	11.66	20.70	6.74	7.99	6.81	9.37	24.44	13.15
July 1921	12.23	10.86	8.68	7.83	6.61	4.85	6.26	16.72	9.10
Aug. 1921	7.39	8.34	11.48	8.01	3.54	3.08	4.76	12.73	8.71
Sept. 1921	8.68	6.99	13.80	6.22	3.92	2.51	2.98	12.48	8.47
Oct. 1921	2.76	5.63	10.66	5.73	4.16	3.26	4.03	14.81	7.42
Nov. 1921	6.92	5.73	20.81	6.05	8.47	5.49	5.89	18.04	11.06
Dec. 1921	5.90	6.91	26.83	9.66	15.51	10.41	6.79	24.70	15.09

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.

Month	Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries.	Metal, Machinery and Conveyances.	Food, Tobacco and Liquors.	Textiles, Carpets and Cordage.	Clothing.	Pulp, Paper and Fibre.	Printing, Publishing and Paper Goods.	Woodworking and Furniture.	Leather, Boots, Shoes, and Rubber.	Glass Bottle Blowing.	Jewelry Working.	Oil Refining.	Transportation.	Steam Railways.	Street and Electric Railways.	Navigation.	Teaming and Driving.	Mining, Quarrying and Refining of Ores.	Building and Construction.	Public Employment.	Fishing.	Lumbering and Logging.	Miscellaneous.	All Occupations.	
December 1915	3.1	0	8	0	3.3	0	3.7	3.7	0	0	0	0	0	2.45	2.4	2.3	16.59	0	5.9	28.3	0	23.3	0	8.4	7.93
January 1916	1.1	0	4.9	0	0.6	0	0.8	5.9	4.33	0	0	0	0	1.60	5	3	1.40	0	1.25	38.5	0	0	0	1.3	2.13
February 1916	2.3	7.1	1.1	0	6.48	0	3.4	6.2	6.28	3.56	0	0	0	1.08	62	3	48.99	0	55	8.24	0	0	0	1.3	2.13
March 1916	1.79	0	1.50	0	0	0	7.9	6.2	6.28	3.56	0	0	0	3.25	18	0	0	0	2.08	8.59	0	0	0	1.59	2.50
April 1916	2.77	7.6	3.29	0	11.21	34	6.7	2.20	2.92	4.48	0	0	0	7.2	76	1.7	8.7	0	2.08	1.59	0	0	0	1.59	2.50
May 1916	4.2	14	1.78	0.5	18	0	7.2	2.20	2.92	4.48	0	0	0	2.0	21	0	41	0.5	1.24	8.58	0	0	0	1.59	2.50
June 1916	3.53	8.63	8.63	1.41	3.42	43	8.6	0	1.33	3.2	0	5.88	0	1.71	35	0.6	4.23	0.5	1.24	8.58	0	0	0	2.29	2.51
July 1916	2.89	3.21	8.24	1.50	3.22	2.23	8.9	10.57	1.19	0	2.7	0	0	1.80	1.78	3.76	3.98	2.98	1.24	8.58	0	0	0	2.29	2.51
August 1916	3.32	5.54	9.90	12.29	2.26	9.6	7.0	2.78	4.00	0.44	0	7.4	6.1	3.62	3.42	13.69	3.3	3.01	3.76	18.29	3.8	50.50	0	2.29	2.51
September 1916	4.29	5.51	6.79	3.99	2.27	3.29	5.9	2.21	4.22	10.03	0.48	0	0	3.04	2.87	3.88	22.09	2.03	3.76	18.29	3.8	17.50	0	4.07	5.23
October 1916	4.18	5.51	6.79	3.99	2.27	3.29	5.9	2.21	4.22	10.03	0.48	0	0	3.04	2.87	3.88	22.09	2.03	3.76	18.29	3.8	17.50	0	4.07	5.23
November 1916	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
December 1916	4.05	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
January 1917	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
February 1917	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
March 1917	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
April 1917	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
May 1917	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
June 1917	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
July 1917	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
August 1917	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
September 1917	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
October 1917	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
November 1917	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
December 1917	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
January 1918	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
February 1918	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
March 1918	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
April 1918	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
May 1918	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
June 1918	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
July 1918	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
August 1918	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
September 1918	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
October 1918	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
November 1918	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
December 1918	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
January 1919	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
February 1919	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
March 1919	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
April 1919	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
May 1919	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
June 1919	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
July 1919	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
August 1919	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
September 1919	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
October 1919	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
November 1919	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
December 1919	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
January 1920	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
February 1920	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
March 1920	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
April 1920	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
May 1920	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76	5.9	1.07	8.63	7.93	0	0	0	3.82	2.40	21.53	21.32	2.63	12.05	0.1	0	0	0	4.74	5.00
June 1920	3.17	4.26	4.06	2.04	0	7.76</																			

TABLE III.—UNEMPLOYMENT ON DECEMBER 31, 1921

OCCUPATIONS	Nova Scotia and Prince Ed. Island				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed	
	Unions	Member-ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member-ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member-ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member-ship	Members	Per cent
1-Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries	10	519	216	41.6	9	895	75	8.38	51	18547	7508	40.49	176	13991	2025	14.47
2-(a) METALS, MACHINERY & CONVEYANCES	8	389	215	55.2	6	756	64	8.47	20	3461	1525	44.06	83	5232	1442	27.56
3- Moulders	3	135	58						2	769	477		15	744	353	
4- Blacksmiths					2	110	22		2	222	167		9	378	46	
5- Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders	1	10	0		1	25	0		4	1260	507		14	644	148	
6- Patternmakers									1	210	80		6	112	59	
7- Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers													5	104	28	
8- Sheet Metal Workers and Tinsmiths	4	244	157		2	595	42		8	786	164		21	2518	746	
9- Food, Tobacco and Liquors					1	26	0		3	214	130		13	732	62	
10- Flour and cereal mill employees					1	12	9.75		6	1338	357	26.68	14	613	80	14.36
11- Meat Cutters and Butchers													1	32	0	
12- Bakers and Confectioners									3	475	30		7	303	9	
13- Cigar and Tobacco Workers					1	12	9		1	22	15		5	218	69	
14- Brewery Workers									1	96	0		1	60	10	
15- Others									1	751	312					
17-(c) TEXTILES, CARPETS AND CORDAGE					1	39	0	0	1	3000	132	4.4	6	224	10	4.46
18-(d) CLOTHING AND LAUNDERING									5	8060	5400	67.00	16	776	77	9.92
19- Tailors													7	244	0	
20- Garment Workers									5	8060	5400		8	272	52	
21- Hat Glove and Fur Workers													1	260	25	
22-(c) PULP, PAPER AND FIBRE									6	788	40	5.08	11	2407	72	2.99
23-(f) PRINTING, PUBLISHING & PAPER GOODS	2	130	1	.77	1	88	2	2.27	6	865	6	.69	27	3352	185	5.52
24- Compositors	2	130	1		1	88	2		4	743	0		13	2076	92	
25- Pressmen and Assistants													4	544	92	
26- Bookbinders													1	68	10	
27- Stereotypers and Electrotypers									1	50	0		2	97	8	
28- Engravers and Lithographers									1	72	6		7	567	66	
29- Others																
30-(g) WOODWORKING AND FURNITURE													5	346	45	13.29
31-(h) LEATHER, BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS									3	734	19	2.59	10	586	8	1.37
32-(i) GLASS BOTTLE BLOWING									4	301	30	9.97	3	205	97	47.32
33-(j) JEWELRY WORKERS													1	250	0	0
34-Transportation	51	3375	150	4.44	38	3496	128	3.66	90	10666	1989	18.65	284	31744	1327	4.18
35-(a) STEAM RAILWAYS	48	3228	147	4.55	36	3391	123	3.63	83	10198	1945	19.07	257	25991	1268	4.88
36- Conductors	2	60	0		1	137	0		5	409	3		26	1475	7	
37- Locomotive Engineers	6	228	0		4	362	1		12	660	11		28	2163	2	
38- Locomotive Firemen	5	369	14		2	151	20		8	668	98		27	2311	240	
39- Carmen	4	136	9		2	432	0		7	1981	1235		31	3260	173	
40- Trainmen	6	692	89		6	773	72		9	1947	272		28	5247	261	
41- *Telegraphers (System Divisions)	6	316	0		5	147	0		7	1385	6		9	3047	11	
42- Telegraphers (Local Divisions)	2	117	0						2	160	6		2	393	63	
43- Road Maintenance Men	8	864	24		10	884	9		17	1684	238		16	4406	442	
44- Railway Employees	9	446	11		6	505	11		16	1304	76		60	3689	68	
45-(b) STREET & ELECTRIC RY. EMPLOYEES									2	236	3	3.39	13	4759	3	.06
46-(c) NAVIGATION	2	103	3	2.91					2	105	25	23.81	4	115	39	33.91
47- Marine Engineers	2	103	3						2	105	25		4	115	39	
48- Others																
49-(d) TEAMSTERS AND CHAUFFEURS	1	44	0	0	2	105	5	4.76	3	127	11	8.65	10	879	17	1.93
50-Mining, Quarrying and Refining of Ores	12	4220	18	.43					3	420	180	42.86				
51- Miners	11	3920	18						2	380	140					
52- Quarry Workers	1	300	0						1	40	40					
53- Mill & Smeltermen																
54-Building and Construction	5	294	123	41.84	8	283	137	48.41	38	5207	690	13.25	134	12272	2523	20.56
55- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers	3	209	82		1	13	12		6	1279	14		30	2629	753	
56- Carpenters and Joiners					3	201	100		18	1863	246		51	5140	860	
57- Electrical Workers									4	934	55		13	1643	116	
58- Granite and Stone Cutters	1	35	5						3	245	115		8	289	103	
59- Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers	1	50	36		2	35	25		1	210	42		8	463	168	
60- Plumbers and Steamfitters					2	34	0		2	294	14		12	930	150	
61- Tile Layers, Lathers and Roofers									1	24	20		4	104	40	
62- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers									3	358	184		3	191	63	
63- Steam Shovel and Dredgemen													1	390	100	
64- Hod Carriers and Building Labourers													4	493	170	
65-Public Employment	6	181	0	0	6	231	0	0	13	2265	28	1.24	49	4198	112	2.67
66- Civic Employees					2	92	0		4	1790	28		9	2457	110	
67- Letter Carriers & Postal Employees	6	181	0		4	139	0		9	475	0		40	1741	2	
68-Fishing													2	256	34	13.28
69-Lumber Working and Logging																
70-Miscellaneous					1	12	0	0	16	1946	82	4.21	54	2326	240	10.32
71- Retail Clerks									4	288	0		1	155	0	
72- Hotel and Restaurant Employees									2	75	1		2	66	34	
73- Barbers									2	229	18		15	593	14	
74- Theatre Employees									1	16	1		11	402	24	
75- Stationary Engineers and Firemen									2	117	6		20	1012	149	
76- Others					1	12	0		5	1221	56		5	98	19	
All occupations	84	8589	507	5.90	62	4917	340	6.91	211	39051	10478	26.83	699	64787	6261	9.66

*Commercial and railway.

AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS.

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada						
No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed				
Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent.			
																			Oct., 1921	Nov., 1921	Dec., 1921	
11	920	25	2.72	12	373	15	4.02	22	1163	76	6.53	33	1757	187	10.64	324	38165	10128	12.78	21.88	26.54	
7	332	16	4.82	4	108	10	9.26	8	520	34	6.54	10	551	144	26.13	146	113.49	3450	17.96	17.61	30.40	
2	73	0											1	72	15		21	1720	903	46.52	39.02	52.5
2	164	0		1	24	0		2	138	17		2	24	1		17	807	236	26.74	9.04	29.24	
1	50	16						1	10	4		1	140	75		26	2405	747	4.52	10.21	31.06	
																9	382	159	38.45	44.09	41.62	
1	30	0		2	78	10		3	325	12		2	207	31		5	104	28	9.23	26.09	26.92	
1	15	0		1	6	0		2	47	1		3	108	22		44	4783	1162	13.02	12.86	24.29	
								4	186	11	5.91	5	132	14	10.61	24	1148	215	2.84	10.11	18.73	
																30	2281	479	10.93	7.74	21.00	
																2	58	0	1.75	0	0.12	
																12	863	44	4.24	5.05	5.10	
																10	307	167	28.50	13.43	34.85	
																5	302	16	10.40	8.47	5.30	
																1	751	312			41.51	
																8	3263	142	4.19	4.65	4.35	
																23	9006	5477	17.85	59.75	60.82	
																9	414	0	1.19	0	0.19	
																13	8332	5425	19.16	62.54	65.11	
																1	260	52	0		20.00	
																18	3249	112	3.50	4.01	3.45	
4	588	9	1.53	8	265	5	1.89	9	441	31	7.03	12	691	22	3.18	69	6420	261	7.05	2.63	4.07	
1	475	0		4	170	0		4	271	17		6	433	5		35	4386	34	.96	1.00	78.24	
1	35	2		2	49	4		2	102	13		2	143	2		11	873	113	14.88	6.90	12.94	
				1	33	1		2	61	1		2	82	15		6	244	27	17.85	1.15	11.07	
	27	0			13	0		1	7	0		1	18	0		7	212	8	1.16	2.04	3.77	
1	51	7										1	15	0		10	705	79	9.05	6.71	11.21	
																					29	
																1	29	0	0		12.27	
																1	80	7	8.75		2.43	
																8	522	127	33.54	35.69	24.33	
																2	300	0	6.67	0	0.33	
55	6365	351	5.51	68	4681	333	7.11	66	5443	303	5.57	62	5312	223	4.14	704	71082	4801	2.72	3.43	6.75	
52	6061	343	5.74	62	4372	330	7.55	51	4736	299	6.25	56	4146	80	1.93	645	62173	4540	2.59	3.56	7.30	
4	294	1		5	278	0		5	372	1		5	291	0		53	3316	12	.73	.97	36.36	
4	429	0		8	415	2		5	276	0		5	283	4		73	4816	20	.30	.54	42.37	
5	408	42		9	564	89		5	506	26		7	389	37		68	5366	576	5.74	6.86	10.73	
4	540	0		8	221	0		9	519	5		8	409	0		73	7498	1422	2.94	.73	18.97	
6	1000	118		5	773	109		4	634	150		5	527	34		69	11593	1105	5.21	7.69	9.53	
6	969	0		6	447	0		6	765	0		6	830	0		51	7906	17	.20	.21	22.41	
																8	858	69	1.53	1.38	8.04	
15	1903	102		10	1157	104		8	990	42		12	955	5		126	12843	967	1.91	5.08	7.53	
7	518	85		11	517	26		9	724	75		6	274	0		124	7977	352	1.93	2.20	4.41	
1	51	0		3	159	0		2	432	0		2	560	20	3.57	23	6197	31	3.63	.30	50.45	
																9	773	187	3.61	29.04	24.19	
																8	323	67	15.78	22.96	20.74	
																1	450	120	0	33.23	26.67	
																1	450	120	0		2.22	
2	253	3	1.19	3	150	3	2.00	3	225	4	1.78	3	155	0	0	27	1939	43	1.58	.81	2.22	
																					50	
																32	9568	254	3.64	6.84	2.65	
																29	9119	193	3.46	6.33	2.12	
																2	340	40	0		17.52	
																1	109	21	1.32	23.36	19.27	
13	1763	1039	58.93	14	424	250	58.96	15	961	403	41.94	17	1578	733	46.45	244	22782	5898	12.67	17.77	25.89	
3	476	350		5	185	170		5	204	162		3	174	100		56	5169	1643	15.05	20.91	31.79	
3	464	220		3	74	39		3	201	167		6	1679	524		87	9022	2160	10.52	13.91	23.24	
1	312	95		2	104	12		2	215	6		1	25	0		23	3233	284	6.38	10.61	8.78	
1	84	70		2	15	15		1	20	20		1	36	21		17	724	349	17.31	26.18	48.20	
1	75	25		1	15	4						1	86	46		15	934	340	18.22	25.34	36.40	
1	13	0		1	31	10		3	137	10		3	157	26		24	1596	210	13.05	7.72	13.16	
																6	158	62	15.19	42.53	44.93	
2	182	122														8	731	389	25.51	45.45	50.48	
																2	574	198	33.01	29.86	34.49	
																6	661	337	15.04	23.77	50.98	
1	157	157														106	9155	209	3.69	5.12	2.85	
4	282	6	2.13	10	453	30	6.62	9	599	0	0	9	946	33	3.49	33	5012	207	5.63	7.69	5.50	
1	59	6		5	244	30		6	463	0		3	139	0		73	3243	2	0		.667	
3	223	0		5	209	0		3	136	0		1	1860	1460	78.49	3	2116	1494	25.64	61.64	70.60	
																2	2254	1015	32.00	18.55	45.03	
7	392	87	22.19	6	149	5	3.36	12	669	61	9.12	9	469	37	7.89	105	5963	512	5.27	5.30	8.59	
																6	455	6	.05	.76	.071	
1	75	40						1	135	20		1	80	10		7	431	105	18.92	10.57	24.36	
2	142	40		1	28	0		4	195	8		4	225	10		28	1412	90	5.30	5.66	6.37	
1	50	4		2	30	0		3	68	14		2	102	10		20	668	53	8.01	8.55	7.93	
1	22	3		3	91	5		4	271	19		1	50	7		31	1563	189	5.40	6.89	12.09	
2	103	0														13	1434	75	3.68	3.49	5.23	
90	9722	1508	15.51	110	6080	633	10.41	126	12937	878	6.79	138	15002	3706	24.70	1520	161085	24311	7.42	11.06	15.09	

smaller percentage of unemployment, although the change was very slight.

The accompanying tabulations (table III) show in some detail the returns for the month ending December 31, for which 1,520 unions with an aggregate member-

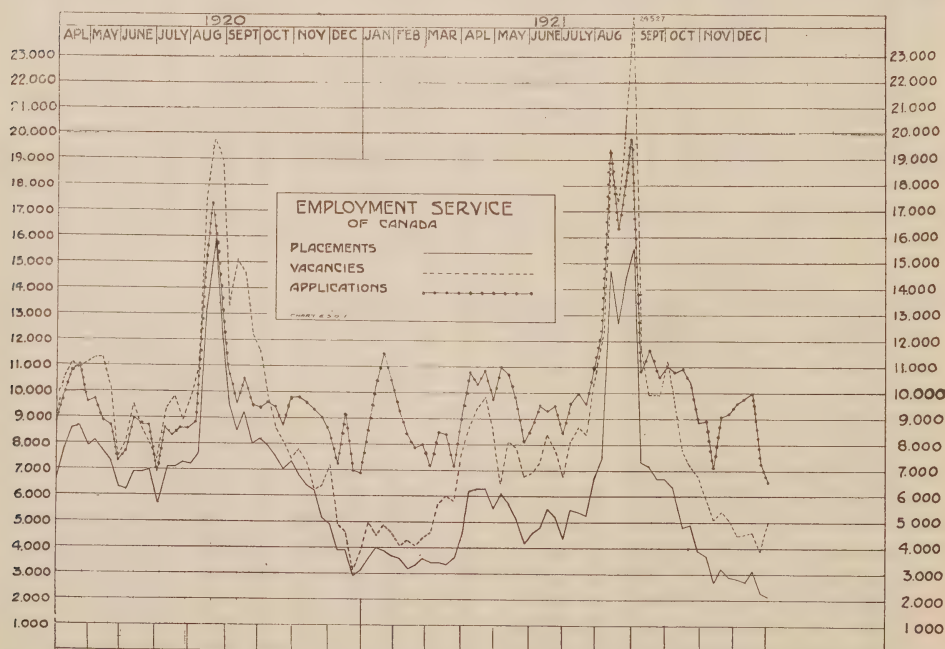
ship of 161,085 persons reported 24,311 of their members as unemployed, a percentage of 15.1. The table also gives the general percentages of unemployment in the various trades and industries for October and November.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA DURING THE PERIOD SEPTEMBER 26—DECEMBER 31, 1921

THE volume of business transacted by the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the period September 26—December 31, 1921, was considerably less than during the corresponding period of 1920. Applications for employment showed a slight increase over the report of last year, but in vacancies offered there was a reduction of more than ten per cent and in place-

ments in regular employment a contraction was shown of approximately 35 per cent.

The accompanying chart, which is based on the weekly returns from the offices, shows that at the end of September, 1921, applications and vacancies were at a level higher than at the same time in the preceding year. Placements and vacancies, although marked by con-



siderable fluctuations, declined rapidly, the curve of placements falling to a point during December considerably lower than at any time since March, 1919. Vacancies, however, did not drop to the low level of the preceding year and during the last week of the year showed a slight recovery from the decline during Christmas week. During the first months of the period under review applications also showed a considerable reduction, followed by an increase during the early part of December, but during the last two weeks of the year a slight falling off in registration was evident.

During the period under review the offices reported that 52,737 placements (44,823 of men and 7,914 of women) were effected, as compared with 81,750

during the corresponding period of 1920. Placements in casual employment during the period were 20,450 as compared with 19,253 during the corresponding period of last year. Employers notified the Service of 87,308 vacancies (of which 63,551 were for men and 23,757 for women) as compared with a total of 97,664 during the same period of 1920. The number of applicants registered for employment at the office during the quarter was 128,045 (of which 102,958 were of men and 25,087 of women) as compared with 124,020 during the corresponding period of 1920.

A summary in detail of the six weeks from November 21 to December 31, 1921, may be found on page 124.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING TRADES AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING OCTOBER-DECEMBER

EMPLOYMENT in the building trades as indicated by the value of building permits issued in 56 cities registered a decrease during the quarter ending December 31, 1921, as compared with the previous three months. In comparison with the corresponding quarter in 1920 a substantial increase was shown. October reported a decline of slightly over 7 per cent in the value of permits issued as compared with September; the value for November, however, was more than 18 per cent above that for October, but in December a decrease of nearly 54 per cent was reported as compared with November. The amount for December, therefore, was considerably less than that recorded

in October. The total value of the permits issued during the quarter stood at \$25,278,652 as compared with \$29,786,589 for July, August and September and with \$19,672,317 in the last three months of 1920. This represented a decrease of slightly over 15 per cent in the former comparison and an increase of nearly 29 per cent in the latter.

During October, 1921, Quebec, Saskatchewan and British Columbia registered increases as compared with October of the preceding year, the gain of \$1,651,968 in the first named being the largest. This expansion in the province of Quebec was chiefly due to increased activity in building operations in Montreal, Quebec city and Westmount. Of

the losses reported elsewhere that of \$1,-370,528 in Ontario was the most noteworthy, although considerable decreases occurred also in Nova Scotia and Manitoba.

During November, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta reported expansion in the value of permits issued as compared with November, 1920. Quebec, with an increase of \$5,561,763, showed the most substantial gain, indicating greatly increased activity in building operations in Montreal. The contraction of \$139,302 recorded in Manitoba was the most pronounced; of this decline Winnipeg reported nearly 89 per cent.

An increase of almost 9 per cent in the value of building authorized was reported in December as compared with the same month of the preceding year. Quebec and Ontario were the only provinces to record gains in that comparison. Toronto issued permits valued at \$2,100,490, an increase of 88 per cent over December of last year. The most pronounced contraction was reported in British Columbia where the value of permits issued dropped from \$947,230 in December, 1920, to \$528,802 in December, 1921, a difference of 44.2 per cent.

A comparison in some detail between the statements for December and those for November may be found on page 125 of this issue.

The accompanying table shows, in detail, the value of building permits issued by months for the third quarter of this year. The thirty-five cities for which a continuous monthly record has been kept since 1910 are marked by asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED
BY BUILDING PERMITS

City	October, 1921	November, 1921	December, 1921
	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island	6,000	Nil.	Nil.
Charlottetown	6,000	Nil.	Nil.
Nova Scotia	195,529	123,991	47,185
*Halifax	164,264	97,816	33,200
New Glasgow	5,600	1,050	300
*Sydney	25,665	30,125	13,685
New Brunswick	205,900	71,850	25,300
Fredericton	20,000	15,000	8,000
*Moncton	42,100	30,850	9,300
*St. John	143,800	26,000	8,000
Quebec	2,635,394	6,490,403	1,201,159
*Montreal—Maisonneuve	1,982,835	6,275,960	554,938
*Quebec	374,199	108,542	500,821
Shawinigan Falls	Nil.	7,000	Nil.
*Sherbrooke	6,000	15,500	30,000
*Three Rivers	83,800	31,950	77,750
*Westmount	188,650	51,450	37,650
Ontario	4,656,597	3,263,317	2,916,736
Belleville	9,700	1,300	1,000
*Brantford	27,410	12,640	57,930
Chatham	11,900	13,300	Nil.
*Port William	620,625	14,150	1,025
Galt	99,090	11,594	7,135
*Guelph	30,747	11,895	13,100
*Hamilton	363,675	294,700	139,400
*Kingston	38,188	8,252	114,780
*Kitchener	81,400	33,210	16,760
*London	232,125	162,810	87,930
Niagara Falls	88,845	28,925	41,485
Oshawa	21,425	3,700	Nil.
*Ottawa	496,225	107,725	33,690
Owen Sound	20,000	5,200	Nil.
*Peterborough	28,784	28,784	11,548
*Port Arthur	9,284	3,333	621
*Stratford	8,560	3,400	4,045
*St. Catharines	24,190	55,209	71,137
*St. Thomas	22,985	10,900	5,850
Sarnia	54,700	61,105	44,540
Sault Ste. Marie	31,040	39,200	3,500
*Toronto	2,063,837	2,005,680	2,100,490
Welland	17,950	8,225	9,175
*Windsor	240,835	335,635	148,175
Woodstock	13,077	3,445	3,420
Manitoba	253,625	145,275	104,080
*Brandon	15,505	6,000	1,000
*St. Boniface	9,820	4,475	3,830
*Winnipeg	228,300	135,800	99,250
Saskatchewan	274,140	153,660	24,180
*Moose Jaw	20,215	12,840	1,235
*Regina	148,250	96,135	14,175
*Saskatoon	105,675	44,685	8,770
Alberta	280,160	147,115	224,675
*Calgary	139,400	102,000	176,000
*Edmonton	129,450	30,980	4,000
Lethbridge	5,995	14,135	44,275
Medicine Hat	5,315	Nil.	400
British Columbia	741,124	556,455	528,802
Nanaimo	30,475	11,998	2,545
*New Westminster	37,105	11,510	26,000
Point Grey	253,350	235,750	163,100
Prince Rupert	54,939	6,080	5,005
South Vancouver	58,135	58,375	29,550
*Vancouver	248,065	168,510	102,139
*Victoria	59,055	64,232	195,463
Total—56 Cities, 1921...	\$9,248,469	\$10,958,066	\$5,072,117
Total—35 Cities, 1921...	\$8,431,113	\$10,429,209	\$4,699,857
<i>Total—56 cities, 1920.....</i>	<i>\$9,643,231</i>	<i>\$5,362,549</i>	<i>\$4,666,537</i>
<i>Total—35 cities, 1920.....</i>	<i>\$9,085,762</i>	<i>\$4,743,801</i>	<i>\$4,409,433</i>

FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, JANUARY, 1922

DURING January the Department of Labour received for insertion in the LABOUR GAZETTE the following information relative to eight fair wage contracts, of which seven were awarded by the Department of Public Works, and one by the Department of Railways and Canals. All the contracts contained the usual fair wage clause which provides for the prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed, and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour, and which otherwise prevents abuses and secures the legitimate rights of the labour employed.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Contract for sinking of an Artesian Well, Lawlor's Island, (Quarantine Station) N.S. Name of contractor, The Trask Artesian Well Co., Ltd., Berwick, N.S. Date of contract, January 5, 1922. Amount of contract, \$9 per foot, depth not less than 150 ft.

Repairs, renewals, chipping, scrapping and painting of steel hopper scow No. 157, Departmental Dredging Fleet, Maritime Provinces. Name of contractor, The Sydney Foundry and Machine Works, Ltd., Sydney, N.S. Date of contract, January 11, 1922. Amount of contract, \$6,900.

Repairs to wharf, Port Washington, North Pender Island, B.C. Name of contractor, The Vancouver Pile Driving and Contracting Co., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, January 6, 1922. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Reconstruction of South Breakwater, Cobourg, Ont. Name of contractor, H. A. Croft, Cobourg, Ont. Date of contract, November 1, 1921. Amount of contract, \$3,500, and unit prices.

Construction of wharf, Ganges, B.C. Name of contractor, The Vancouver Pile Driving and Contracting Company, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, January 6, 1922. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Repairs, renewals, etc., to steel hopper scow No. 107, Departmental Dredging Fleet, Maritime Provinces. Name of contractor, A. McMillan and Heighton, New Glasgow, N.S. Date of contract, January 10, 1922. Amount of contract, \$4,950.

Electric wiring and fitting in Public Building, Walkerton, Ont. Name of contractor, Harris Bros., Lucknow, Ont. Date of contract, January 19, 1922. Amount of contract, \$1,475.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Manufacture, supply and erection of two highway steel swing bridges at the upper entrance of the Lachine Canal. Name of contractor, Dominion Bridge Company, Ltd. Date of contract, January 30, 1922. Amount of contract, \$26,600 each bridge.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The following is a statement of payments made in January for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, and the performance of work under sanitary conditions:

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
Making metal dating stamps and type, and other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$1,051.86
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.....	401.24
Supplying mail bag fittings.....	2,607.76
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	26,701.55
Repairing letter boxes, etc.....	8.20
Making and supplying stamping ink, pads, etc.....	406.19
Satchels.....	2,394.13
Scales repaired.....	205.00

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Similar agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees, but verbal agreements are also included in the records, the latter being schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In the case of each agreement the dates of wages for principal classes of Labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Coal Mining

VANCOUVER ISLAND, B. C. — AGREEMENTS BETWEEN DIFFERENT COAL MINING COMPANIES AND THEIR EMPLOYEES. CANADIAN COLLIERIES (DUNSMUIR) LIMITED, AND EMPLOYEES IN AND AROUND COMOX MINES. Agreement effective from November 1, 1921, to October 31, 1923.

Company to give employees such employment as convenient and expedient; employees to accept such employment subject to conditions of the agreement.

Company to pay its employees a day bonus subject to the fluctuations of cost of living as determined by the Cost of Living Commission established under the

Department of Labour at Ottawa, and at present acting in this field.

System of dockage inspection to be continued. In event of dismissal for excess refuse, party dismissed may appeal to the District Superintendent, decision to be final.

A miner taken from the face and required to perform day work, to receive miner's day rate. When Company has no work at the face a miner electing to perform day work temporarily to be paid regular day work wage.

An agreement committee to be elected to represent underground and surface employees. Management of Company and Agreement Committee to meet monthly and in special meetings. Disputes, suggestions, etc., to be laid before the Management by the members of the agreement committee. Pending hearing and adjustment of disputes or grievances, no stoppage of work to take place.

Mine operation not to be suspended in event of a fatal accident. Employees if attending funeral of victim of accident to do so upon their own time.

Representatives to be elected in October, 1923, by units represented on agreement committee to negotiate a new agreement with the company.

To the earnings of each employee there is added the bonus mentioned above, which fluctuates quarterly according to changes in the cost of living. The bonus

at the time of signing of the agreement, October 20, was \$1.22 per day; this was reduced on November 1 to \$1.15 per day, and on February 1 to 85 cents per day.

The rates of pay per day for men on day wages for the principal classes are as follows: — Underground: Handpick miners, not on contract rates, \$4.20; machine runners (coal cutting), \$4.55; timbermen, tracklayers, bratticemen, driver bosses, double drivers, head cagers, machine runners' helpers, \$4.20; timbermen's helpers, single drivers, pushers, rope riders, pumpmen, mechanics' helpers, labourers, \$3.85. On the surface: hoistmen, \$5.07; blacksmiths, \$4.39; blacksmiths' helpers, \$3.04-\$3.37; picking tablemen, lampmen and labourers, \$3.37; machinists, \$4.64; carpenters. \$4.20.

A similar agreement is in effect over the same period in the Extension and South Wellington Mines in the Lady-smith-Wellington Field.

The Canadian Western Fuel Company has a somewhat similar agreement with its employees in effect from October 1, 1919, until September 30, 1922. This agreement provides for bonuses to cover the high cost of living, which are to continue in effect until the cost of living is reduced in like amounts. The bonus in effect as from November 1, 1921, was \$1.10 per day.

Manufacturing Iron

GUELPH, ONT. — CROWE'S IRON WORKS, LTD., AND INTERNATIONAL IRON MOULDERS' UNION, No. 212. Agreement effective from July 1, 1921, to July 1, 1922.

Hours of work and shop conditions to be same as during the past year.

Minimum Wage: Per day—journeymen, moulders and coremakers, \$5.75. Piecework moulders (bench) to be paid the Board Price of their work plus 27½ per cent of the board price. Prices paid for piano plates to be adjusted on basis of \$6.88 per moulder per day, each

pattern to be a 6-up, 7-up, or 8-up, according to what it has been during the past year.

KINGSTON, ONT.—LOCAL EMPLOYERS, AND SHEET METAL WORKERS, LOCAL 117. Agreement effective from March 9, 1921.

Wages: per hour, 80 cents. Hours per week 44. Overtime, until 10.30 p.m. and Saturday afternoon, time and one-half. Thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Printing and Publishing

SYDNEY, N.S.—CERTAIN LOCAL JOB OFFICES AND SYDNEY TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 460. Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1922, to January 1, 1923.

Agreement is identical with the one formerly in effect as summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1921, page 1043, with the following additions.

Starting with the third year, apprentices to be required to take the course of lessons in printing provided by the International Typographical Union, and cards for fourth and fifth years not to be granted until apprentices have passed examinations showing that their workmanship entitles them to promotion. On completion of the course, each apprentice on receiving the diploma to be granted by local union half the cost of course.

After six months, wage scale not to be binding; negotiations may be reopened with view to readjustment. Change if made not to exceed ten per cent.

SYDNEY, N.S. — NEWS OFFICES AND SYDNEY TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 460. Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1922, to January 1, 1923.

Wages: Per week—handman operators—day shift, \$32; night shift, \$35. Hours, per day, 8; per week, 48.

In other respects, including the additional clauses as given above, the agreement is similar to that for job offices.

Pulp and Paper

MERRITTON, ONT. — LINTON PAPER MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOODS OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS, PAPER MAKERS, STATIONARY FIREMEN AND OILERS AND MACHINISTS. Wage scale effective November 21, 1921, with 30 days' notice of change.

See the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1921, page 1305, for wage scale effective August 16, 1921. On November 21, 1921, a cut of 5 cents per hour was effective in wages of sulphite workers, with the exception of wages of firemen and head fireman which remained the same.

New schedule for paper makers, per hour — machine tender, 72 and 80 cents; back tender, 55 and 60 cents; third hand, 48 and 50 cents; fourth hand, 45 cents; beater engineer, 58 and 68 cents; boss calender man, 63 cents; calender runner, 58 cents; calender helper, 45 cents; calender boy, 30 cents; cutter boy, 34 cents; labourers, tour, 45 cents, day, 42 cents; finishers and winders, 54 cents; counters, 30 cents; learners and sealers, 25 cents; millwrights, 65 cents; helpers, 50 cents; electricians 60 cents; engineer, 65 cents; fireman, 55 cents; engine oilers, 53 cents; coal passers, 45 cents; yard boss, 55 cents; wrinkle machine, 62 cents; finisher, 50 cents; bag room — experienced girls, 30 cents; non-experienced, 25 cents; bag machine runners, 54 cents; yards boss, 55 cents.

THOROLD, ONT.—ONTARIO PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED, AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS. Agreement in effect from September 25, 1921, to May 1, 1922.

Any question of jurisdiction coming up between the unions to be decided by the American Federation of Labour.

Permanent employees inside the mill to maintain membership in good standing in the proper union, company to assist in bringing this condition about.

Union men to be hired when available and new employees not union men to

become so within fifteen days from date of starting work. Men laid off, if older in point of service, when efficient, to have preference of re-employment.

Paper mills to operate six days per week; pulp mills, six to six and one-half days when pulp is needed, and longer when mutually necessary. During Sunday shutdowns, work on paper machines to be limited to cleaning, oiling and repairs.

“Rules governing mill employees” as issued by the Company to become part of agreement.

No strikes or lockouts during period of this agreement. All parties signing the agreement to endeavour to bring about a condition of maximum production.

Wages: Per hour—on machines, according to machine—machine tenders, 73 cents to \$1.25; back tender, 93 cents, to \$1.12; third hand, 69 to 77 cents; fourth hand, 61 to 65 cents; fifth hand, 58 cents; sixth hand, 50 cents; oilers, 50 cents; helper, 44 to 58 cents; winder-man, 66 cents; cleaners, 44 cents; head beaterman, 90 cents; mixers and beaterman, 47 cents; beltman, \$1.04. Boss machine tender, on machines Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, \$337.50 per month; on No. 5, \$315 per month. When changed to give one boss Nos. 1, 2, and 3, he shall receive \$330 per month, and man on Nos. 4 and 5, \$320 per month.

Wages: Per hour—Electrical: electricians, 70 to 86½ cents; helpers, 46 to 61 cents; apprentice, 35 cents; maintenance men and operators, 70 cents. Ground-wood mill: tour foreman, per week, \$43.32, others, per hour—repair men, 69 cents, repair helper, 54 cents; stone sharpeners, 60 cents; carriers, 46 cents; oilers, 49 cents; grinder men, 54 cents; screen men, 49 cents; waste men, 44 cents; wood pullers, 47 cents. Sulphite mill—cooks, 75½ cents; helpers, 53 cents; acid makers, 70 cents; screen men, 49 and 63 cents; stonemen, 53 cents; millwrights, 71 and 84 cents; labourers, 44 cents. Finishing room: head finisher, per week, \$42.20; others,

per hour—finishers, 49 cents; weighers, 58½ cents; loaders, 49 cents; core men, 49 cents; cutter operator, 58½ cents.

Foreman (steam plant), head machinists (machine shop), \$1.08; firemen, 49-59 cents; turbine operators, 71 and 80 cents; machinists, 67½ and 84 cents; apprentices, 38 and 40 cents; pattern maker, 87 cents; millwrights, 67 to 84 cents; oilers, head, 71 cents; others, 49 and 57 cents; steamfitters, foreman, 95 cents, others, 66 and 77 cents. Wood room barkers' foremen, 58 and 68 cents; chippermen, 57 cents; drum barker men, 47 cents; knife barkers, 50 cents; labourers and cleaners, 44 and 47 cents. Yard: foremen, 63 and 82 cents; teamsters, labourers and cleaners, 40 to 57 cents.

Building and Construction

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.—CERTAIN LOCAL BOSS PAINTERS, AND PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS No. 631. Agreement in effect from April 1, 1921, to April 1, 1922.

Hours of labour, eight per day. When in shifts, hours not to exceed eight in twenty-four.

Overtime, in case of necessity only, time and one-half. Holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day or Dominion Day.

Only union men to be employed if available, this applying to paperhangers, grainers, signpainters and all journeymen affiliated.

Instructions to be received only from boss painter, foreman, painter or superintendent of painting job.

Minimum rate: Per hour, for 1921, 70 cents; on bridge or high structural iron work, 75 cents; sign writers, trade grainers and free hand fresco painters,

75 cents. Transportation to be paid to journeymen working out of city.

One apprentice to every shop employing two or more men; all apprentices to be indentured.

Contractor to submit grievances in writing to the shop steward.

In case of trouble on any job where painters are at work, no member of union to be called off until business agent, with boss painters, tries to adjust the same. Grievance or violation of rules to be submitted to a "joint committee of contractor, business agent and executive board."

REGINA, SASK.—ASSOCIATION OF CONSTRUCTIVE INDUSTRIES, AND BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, No. 1867. Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1921, to March 1, 1922, with two months' notice of change. Hours per week, fifty—nine hours per day with five on Saturdays.

Wages: Per hour—85 cents. Where two shifts are necessary, second shift not to be considered overtime except where two are worked continuously. Overtime from 5 p.m. until midnight, and from noon until 5 p.m. on Saturdays, time and one-half. Thereafter, and Sundays and holidays, double time. Any night shift from 10 p.m. to 7 a.m. time and one-quarter.

Travelling time, and expenses for a job not exceeding two weeks to be paid to men.

Cases of violation of agreement, to be submitted to a joint committee composed of three members of each party, findings to be final.

Members not to take part in any sympathetic strike unless ordered to do so by International Headquarters.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JANUARY, 1922

THE prices movement again showed little change, the retail cost of foods being only slightly higher in January than in December, while the index number of wholesale prices which had risen in December fell back to the same level as in November.

In retail prices the average cost of a family budget of twenty-nine staple foods in some sixty cities was practically unchanged at \$11.03 for January as compared with \$11.00 for December, \$14.48 for January, 1921; \$15.30 for January, 1920; \$13.78 for January, 1919; \$12.42 for January, 1918; and \$7.73 for January, 1914. Including the cost of fuel and of rent with that of food, the figures were as follows: \$21.52 for January, 1922; \$21.49 for December, 1921; \$25.30 for January, 1921; \$24.15 for January, 1920; \$21.73 for January, 1919; \$19.80 for January, 1919; and \$14.49 for January, 1914.

In wholesale prices the index number was down to 227.7 for January as compared with 230.7 for December and 227.3 for November, 281.3 for January, 1921; 336.4 for January, 1920; 286.5 for January, 1919; 258.7 for January, 1918; and 136.5 for January, 1914. The chief changes for the month were increases in the animals and meats group, with decreases in the dairy group, in fruits and vegetables, in miscellaneous foods, in miscellaneous building materials and in house furnishings.

Other index numbers of wholesale prices in Canada show fluctuations rather than a tendency upward or downward in the movement. The index number of Professor Michel rose from 160.0 for the end of November to 161.9 for the end of December, falling to 158.4 at the end of January. The Bank of Commerce index number of prices of goods mainly exported rose from 143.43 for December 15 to 147.17 for January

15, the first movement upward it had shown since last August, and due to higher prices for wheat, cattle, and hogs. The index number of goods mainly imported, however, was lower, falling from 148.10 for December 15 to 147.88 for January 15, due partly to improvement in exchange for Canadian funds at New York.

A special index number of wholesale prices in Canada, covering 50 important commodities only, based upon prices in 1913 = 100, was down to 148.0 for January as compared with 150.1 for December, 147.2 for November, 147.7 for October, 150.4 for September, 158.0 for August, 153.3 for July, 154.1 for June, 159.5 for May and 260.5 for May, 1920, when the peak was reached.

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of January of over one hundred staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these have been published each month since the beginning of 1910, the figures being secured at the middle of each month by the

correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers who did a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915, when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts exclusively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in more such districts, with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease)

in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the difference in quality. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, etc.; so that the comparative expenditure would be little changed.

The index number of wholesale prices is based on the quotations for 271 commodities and is the simple average of the percentages of current prices of the several commodities in relation to the average prices for the base period, 1890-1899, these being therefore made equal to 100. The quotations for most farm products are obtained weekly and averaged for the month; the quotations for other commodities are taken for the middle of the month. The table of index numbers shows the changes by groups

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	BEEF					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Lamb, leg, roast, per lb.	PORK			BACON	
	Strain steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime per lb.	Shoulder roast, pr. lb.	Stewing, per lb.				Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Fresh chops, loin, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.
Dominion Average	27.3	22.5	20.9	15.2	12.0	18.9	25.6	29.8	26.7	29.2	26.0	39.8	44.2
Nova Scotia (Average)	27.5	23.7	20.7	15.6	13.3	14.5	22.3	26.5	25.2	25.6	25.7	39.4	44.1
1-Sydney.....	25.1	22.2	20.3	16.6	14	17.3	22	25.1	27	27.3	27.6	37.1	45.1
2-New Glasgow ..	27.7	22	19	13.5	11.6	12	17.6	23.5	23.7	23.5	23.6	35	40.8
3-Amherst.....	21.2	19	14.2	11.5	10.7	8	20	22.5	20	19.5	24.7	40	45
4-Halifax.....	31.7	25.5	25	17	16	16	24.3	33.3	26.2	27.7	25	40	41.6
5-Truro.....	31.6	30	25	19.3	14	19.3	27.5	28.3	29.3	30	27.5	45	48.2
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown ..	22.3	20.6	18.6	12	9	7	18	20	22.3	21	21	32	35.8
New Brunswick (Average) ..	30.1	23.9	21.9	16.4	12.9	15.1	22.5	24.9	26.0	27.3	24.8	37.9	41.6
7-Moncton.....	28.5	22.5	24	18	13				32	32.5	24	35	40
8-St. John.....	36.1	24	25.3	18	13.8	16.2	22.6	27.3	26.8	27.6	22.8	36.6	39.7
9-Fredericton.....	30.6	24	22.3	16.6	14.3	14	25	27.3	25	25.6	29	40	43.3
10-Bathurst.....	25	25	16	13	10.6		20	20	20	23.3	23.2	40	43.3
Quebec (Average)	25.9	23.7	23.3	15.8	11.4	17.4	23.4	27.1	21.6	22.7	22.4	36.8	39.4
11-Quebec.....	24.1	24.7	20.8	16.9	11.3	18.4	22.1	24.9	21.1	20.2	23.1	35	35
12-Three Rivers.....	28	24.2	27.6	16.6	9.8	14.5	22.9	25.6	23.3	24.4	21.9	38	45
13-Sherbrooke.....	35	28	30	20	15			30		25	22.7	35.7	38.3
14-Sorel.....	25	22.5	20	15	11	25	20	22.5	16.5	19	22.5		
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	17.5	18.3	17.2	12.8	9	12.2	17.4	23.7	18.7	19	20.4	35	40
16-St. John's.....	28	28	28	18	15	25	25	30	25	25	25	50	50
17-Therford Mines.....	25	25	25	15	12	12	35		25	23.3	30	35	
18-Montreal.....	26.9	21.6	22.8	14.1	10.5	14.1	23.3	31.3	24.8	24.8	21.9	38.8	41.8
19-Hull.....	23.6	20.6	18.6	13.9	9.3	18.3	21.3	29	22.9	22.1	20.6	31.7	30.3
Ontario (Average)	27.6	22.5	20.9	15.7	12.3	20.8	25.6	30.8	26.2	29.4	25.4	34.5	38.6
20-Ottawa.....	27.9	23.3	21.4	15.9	10.9	18.4	24.7	30.3	27.3	28.1	24.4	35.1	38.3
21-Brockville.....	30.8	24.1	23.3	17.1	13.4	20	25	30	26	25	25	35	42
22-Kingston.....	26	21.6	20.2	15.6	11.1	16.6	21.6	27.3	25.7	28.7	20	32.8	35.5
23-Bellefleur.....	26.6	19.3	23.7	15.1	11.2	19	25	32.5	25	24.5		31.6	36.8
24-Peterborough.....	24.3	20.4	19.4	14.3	10.5	20	25.4	24.8	24.8	25.6	26	40.8	42.4
25-Orillia.....	24.7	20.1	18.6	13.9	11.2	20	22	23.7	24.4	23.2	23.6	35.2	39.6
26-Toronto.....	28.9	21.1	21.5	13.7	11.9	19.7	24.5	33	25	32	24.6	34.8	40.4
27-Niagara Falls.....	27	23.8	22.2	16.1	11.4	20.7	30	34	28	29.8	25	32.4	34.2
28-St. Catharines.....	25.8	21.2	19	13.1	10.3	18.3	30	37.5	26	31.4	27	29.8	33.2
29-Hamilton.....	28.7	22.4	22.7	16.6	13.1	23	26.4	33.5	25.7	32.8		34.5	39.5
30-Bramford.....	27.4	22.5	20.9	16.1	12.4	21.1	26	33.3	25.3	32	30	33.7	36.8
31-Galt.....	30	24.3	23.6	14.8	11.6	21.6	23.3	30	27.6	34.3	30	34.4	37.1
32-Guelph.....	30	24.5	22.3	17.2	14.6	19.3	28.3	34.6	27	30.9	25	32.5	35
33-Kitchener.....	29.4	26.1	20.9	18.4	14.9	24.5	25	31.6	23.9	29.2	25	31.6	35.6
34-Woodstock.....	25.6	19.8	18.7	14.1	12.5	28	20	29	23.4	26.4		29.3	37.1
35-Stratford.....	28.8	24.3	20	16.2	14.6	21.2	26.2	29.5	25.7	29.2	18	31.3	37
36-London.....	29.6	25	23.8	18	13.2	22	27.1	33.3	25.6	32.1	25.4	33.9	37.5
37-St. Thomas.....	25.4	21.4	20.3	15.5	12.6	21.6	23.6	30.5	23.8	30.8	25	33.2	37.8
38-Chatham.....	25.8	23.2	20.5	16.2	12.1	22.2	23.3	28	26.1	31.3	23.6	34.3	38.5
39-Windsor.....	28.2	22.6	20.8	17.1	13	25.1	27	29.8	25.5	31.2	22.6	32.4	36.2
40-Owen Sound.....	25	20	19	15	11.7	19	25	29	25	25	23	35	37.5
41-Cobalt.....	25	23.2	19.5	18	13.1	15	25	26.6	27.6	26.6	25.8	37.5	41.6
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	31.2	26.2	20	15.6	10	23	26.6	28	30.2	30	26.1	36.1	40.7
43-Port Arthur.....	30	23.6	20.8	15.1	12.1	21.2	35	36.9	30.7	33.5	33.3	45.4	50
44-Fort William.....	27.1	19.5	19.3	14.5	12.4	19.5	28.7	33	28.8	30.8	30	40.3	45.7
Manitoba (Average)	23.6	18.3	18.1	12.0	9.0	15.7	24.6	28.8	26.6	29.9	28.0	41.9	49.3
45-Winnipeg.....	25.1	18.6	18.7	12.1	10.2	15.4	23.6	30.1	27.1	31.7	31	42.6	48.3
46-Brandon.....	22	17.9	17.4	11.9	7.8	15.9	25.6	26.7	25.6	26.1	28	41.2	50.3
Saskatchewan (Average) ..	27.6	20.4	19.3	13.2	10.6	18.9	28.3	30.2	28.1	32.0	26.8	51.1	58.3
47-Regina.....	27.9	17.2	17.3	11.4	10.6	17.9	28	30.1	28.7	35.3	26.7	51.6	60.8
48-Prince Albert.....	27.5	22.5	17.5	11.2	10	16.5	29	30	27.5	27.5	28.3	51.5	60
49-Saskatoon.....	25	20	20	13.7	9	18	28	30	25	35	24	45	50
50-Moose Jaw.....	30	21.7	22.8	16.3	12.8	23.3	28.3	30.7	31	30	28.3	56.2	62.5
Alberta (Average)	23.1	17.2	15.5	10.5	8.7	13.5	24.4	27.0	25.7	33.4	25.6	50.2	54.2
51-Med. ine Hat.....	25	18.3	16	11.3	8	14.8	28.7	31.3	28.3	36.7	32.5	48.3	51.2
52-Edmonton.....	22.5	17.5	16.5	9	8	13.5	25	30	27.5	35	25	51	53.7
53-Calgary.....	23.2	17.1	14.3	10.5	7.7	11.8	23.7	25.5	23.6	31.8	20	51.3	55.5
54-Lethbridge.....	21.7	16	15.2	11	11.2	13.8	20	21	23.3	30	25	50	56.2
British Columbia (Average)	30.2	24.4	22.0	16.6	13.7	23.2	31.7	35.6	34.6	36.8	32.2	51.6	56.7
55-Fernie.....	30	25	23.7	17.3	11.3	21.7	30	30	36.7	36.7	32.5	46.3	51.7
56-Nelson.....	28.5	20.8	20	16	9.5	23.8	30	33.5	34.2	31.7	27.5	60.7	65
57-Trail.....	25	20	18	15	11.8	20	30	35	30	35	30	55	60
58-New Westminster.....	35	30	25	22	16.5	25	30	30	40	40	35.5	47.5	57.5
59-Vancouver.....	30.9	24.8	21.8	15	13.3	23.1	31.5	37.9	31.8	36.6	30.8	48.5	53.2
60-Victoria.....	26.1	20	18.4	14.3	14	22	32.8	37.6	30.4	35	26.3	51.2	53.1
61-Nanaimo.....	33.3	26.7	26.3	18.3	18.3	30	31.7	38.3	35	36.7	40	51.7	56.2
62-Prince Rupert.....	32.5	27.5	22.5	15	15	20	37.5	42.5	39	42.5	35		

FISH														
Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.	Cod steak, fresh, and frozen, per lb.	Haddock, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Hallibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Herrings, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Other fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, sockeye, lb. tin.	Canned salmon, med. lb. tin.	Canned salmon pinks, lb. tin.	Lard, pure leaf, best per lb.
cents. 59.6	cents. 16.8	cents. 14.5	cents. 28.8	cents. 13.8	cents. 19.2	cents. 23.6	cents. 12.7	cents. 62.9	cents. 21.8	cents. 20.2	cents. 51.2	cents. 33.8	cents. 23.1	cents. 21.7
54.4	13.6	13.3	35.0					56.2	17.6	16.7	40.0	34.6	22.9	22.9
52.2	10							62.2	18	17.6		33.7	23.3	23.7
57.5	13	15						56.5	16.7	17.6		34.8	22.7	21
50	16	16	35			20-30		52.5	18.6		40	35	24.6	22
52.5	14	10					8	55	17.1	15.2	40	35	20.6	23.8
60	15	12						55	17.4	16.3		34.5	23.3	24
52	10-12	10-12	35					60	14.8	20	45	35	30	21.2
56.9	13.3	11.3	33.3			30.0		57.7	19.0	16.9	48.0	35.2	23.9	22.0
58.3	12	12	35				10	60	19.6	17.7	50	35	26.6	20.6
59.2	15	15	35			25		60	17.8	16.2	50	32.5	24	21.4
60	18	10	30	10		35		60	19.2	17	44	33.3	20	21
50	8	8						50.6	19.3	16.5		40	25	25
58.9	16.3	12.2	30.0	11.6	20.6	19.5	8.5	62.4	20.5	19.1	51.8	30.9	23.7	21.5
58.6	10	10			15			50	25	16.6	48.9	31.4	23.8	22
62.5	10		35		25		7.5	73.3	18		48	30	23.9	23.7
65	20	18	40	12	25				25	20.8	50.1	26.2	20.8	20
56.6		13	30	12	20			65		16.7	52.5	25	22.5	22.7
50					25						52.5	35	25	20.7
70	25	10	20		20		10						30	20
60			30	12	25		10						24	22.7
57.7	15-20	7.5-10	28-32	12	10-25	25	5	60.2	23.1	20.1	51.2	29.9	21.9	20.2
49.7	15	10-11	25	10	17	8-20	10	66	17	21.5	51.2	35	21.4	21.8
55.4	17.8	16.4	30.3	15.1	20.3	20.6	12.0	64.8	21.3	20.0	52.8	35.8	23.8	20.6
53.9	15	10-11	20	10	17	8-20	10	75	21.7	19.2	52.9	34.8	22.1	20.8
55			35		15				20	18.2	48.3	35	21.6	22.5
52.5	10-15	10-12.5	30-32	8-10	18-20			47.5	19.6	17.2	47.5	35	23.2	19.6
53.7			27		17				21.2	20	55	35	22.6	19.3
55.4	15	15	30	12	20		10	60	20	21.6	55	36.2	27.5	22.6
54.3					15-20	20			20	20	52.1	31	23	20.9
54.4	18-20	12-14	30	12	15-20	20-22		60	17.6	18	53.2	34.8	21.4	19.3
52.0	20		30		25				18.3	19.6	56.5	36.3	23.3	19.6
55.5	20		35		25		15		21.2	22.5	53.2	39.4		

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	EGGS		Milk, per quart.	BUTTER			Oleomargarine, best, per lb.	CHEESE		Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits (bulk), per lb.
	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1 and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids per lb.	Dairy, prints, per lb.	Creamery, prints per lb.		Old, per lb.	New, per lb.		
Dominion Average	cents. 71.2	cents. 58.7	cents. 13.3	cents. 41.7	cents. 43.5	cents. 48.6	cents. 29.9	cents. 32.6	cents. 29.3	cents. 7.0	cents. 18.8
Nova Scotia (Average)	68.1	60.1	13.4	45.8	47.9	53.6	32.7	30.5	29.8	7.7	18.8
1-Sydney.....	62.2	60.5	17	45	48	54.7	34	32.2	30	8	20.5
2-New-Glasgow.....	66	61.5	13	44.6	46.6	53.6	30	29.6	28.8	8	18.5
3-Amherst.....	66.2	57	10-12	48	50	50	.....	.....	27	8	18
4-Halifax.....	77.1	61.6	14	44	45	53.8	31.6	29	33.2	7.3	18
5-Truro.....	69.2	60	12	47.5	50	56.1	35	31	30	7.3	18.2
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown	65	56.2	10-12	42.5	45	47.6	.....	26	25	8	20
New Brunswick (Average) ..	67.9	58.7	13.0	42.3	45.3	50.3	29.1	30.9	29.0	7.9	19.5
7-Moncton.....	68.3	58.3	13-15	50	48.3	53	.....	30	30	7.3-8	19.3
8-St. John.....	67.2	57.5	14	44.1	46.5	53.5	27.3	31	28	7.3	20.4
9-Fredericton.....	71.2	59	14	40	46.5	48.2	30	32.5	28	8.7	19.3
10-Bathurst.....	65	60	10	35	40	46.5	30	30	30	8	19
Quebec (Average)	70.7	58.8	12.5	40.8	42.1	44.1	28.3	33.6	27.3	6.4	19.6
11-Quebec.....	72.4	58.0	14	35.5	41.2	43.4	29.1	31	26.5	7.5	18.9
12-Three Rivers.....	75.2	58.3	16	43	44.4	44.4	26.2	35	29.4	7.3	21.8
13-Sherbrooke.....	70.8	62.5	all 1	.....	42	44.7	28.6	36.6	31.6	6.7	18.6
14-Sorel.....	60	57.5	12	.....	40.7	40.7	26.5	27.5	25	5.3	20
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	74.7	65	10	.....	42.3	42.3	26.5	40	26	6	20
16-St. John's.....	73.7	62.5	12	44	46	35	40	40	28	6	18.5
17-Thetford Mines.....	65.8	53.2	13	45	45	46.5	30	28.3	6	6	19.7
18-Montreal.....	69.6	54.5	13-14	41.4	40	43.5	27.7	36.3	27.5	6.7-7	20.1
19-Hull.....	73.7	57.5	11	36	.....	45.1	26.6	26	23.7	6	18.4
Ontario (Average)	72.2	58.9	12.8	42.0	43.4	47.5	28.4	34.0	28.8	6.4	19.2
20-Ottawa.....	79.4	63.7	11	41.3	42.8	48.1	29.4	32.7	27.2	6.7	19.6
21-Brockville.....	72.5	60	9-10	.....	41.2	48.3	30	26.5	23.7	5.3-6	19
22-Kingston.....	74.3	57.8	12	39	43	45.9	27.7	31.8	25.8	6	17.7
23-Belleville.....	67.5	55	all 1	45	.....	46.6	27.5	31.3	.....	5.7	18.5
24-Peterborough.....	75	57.5	11	42	42.5	45.6	30	33.8	30	6.7	19.6
25-Orillia.....	66.1	55.8	9-12	40	41.5	46.5	28	35	25.3	6	20
26-Toronto.....	75.9	57.6	all 4.3	40.2	40.3	48.8	27.2	33.5	27.4	5.3	19.3
27-Niagara Falls.....	85.4	60.9	14	45	46	48.8	29.5	34.1	30.9	6.7	19.2
28-St. Catharines.....	74.5	56.2	14	45	45	46.3	27.1	41.6	26	6.7	16.8
29-Hamilton.....	80	57.2	13	43	45.7	49.2	27.6	34.2	29.3	5.3	19.1
30-Brantford.....	72.7	58.6	12	42	45.3	47.5	27	33.7	30.1	6	18.8
31-Galt.....	65.2	.....	all 2.5	45	45	47.3	27	30.8	27.5	6.7	19.6
32-Guelph.....	74.1	59	all 2.5	.....	43.8	47.7	29	34	27.5	6.7	17.5
33-Kitchener.....	71.6	60	all 3.3	45	45.1	47	28	36.1	30	6.7	20
34-Woodstock.....	70	56.2	10	41	40.1	44.8	27.6	34.6	26.4	6	19
35-Stratford.....	67.5	65	12	42	42	46	28	33.6	31	6.7	19.5
36-London.....	77.8	61.6	11	43	43.8	47.1	28.5	40.9	27.1	6	19.2
37-St. Thomas.....	70.6	66	all 1.5	45	47.8	48.2	28.9	36	30.3	6.7	19.4
38-Chatham.....	65.6	59.6	14	43.3	45	47.8	28.1	40	31	6.7	20.2
39-Windsor.....	73.4	59.3	16-20	45	46.6	49.6	30	40	31	6.7	17.5
40-Owen Sound.....	63.4	60	12	42.5	42.1	44.2	27.6	36	27.5	6	19.5
41-Cobalt.....	71	59.1	18	.....	47.5	49.6	29.3	33	34.6	7.4	21.6
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	75.9	58.2	15	41	44	47.5	28.7	30	30.8	6.7	19.2
43-Port Arthur.....	66.8	50	14.3	40	42.5	50	30	28.3	31	6.7	19
44-Fort William.....	69.7	59.5	14.3	32	33	49.5	28.7	28.5	29.6	6.7	20.2
Manitoba (Average)	72.9	58.1	14.5	37.6	39.7	48.3	31.1	31.9	29.5	7.1	19.6
45-Winnipeg.....	80.3	57.5	12	34	37.3	49.3	31.6	33.7	29	7	19.2
46-Brandon.....	65.4	58.7	all 7	41.2	42	47.3	30.5	30	30	7.2	20
Saskatchewan (Average) ..	72.2	58.3	14.5	38.8	41.8	48.7	33.3	31.4	32.6	6.7	18.8
47-Regina.....	77.5	58.1	15	30	39.5	49.8	35	30	30	6.6	17.3
48-Prince Albert.....	66.2	59	14	40	42.5	50	35	33	35	6.7	15
49-Saskatoon.....	72.5	55	13	45	45	48.7	30	32.5	33.7	6.6	15
50-Moose Jaw.....	72.5	61.2	16	40	40	46.3	.....	30	31.7	6.7	20
Alberta (Average)	74.3	61.2	12.6	40.0	40.9	49.4	32.5	30.4	29.7	7.5	16.8
51-Medicine Hat.....	71.2	63.7	all 4.3	.....	41.7	52.1	35	30	30	8	16.7
52-Edmonton.....	82.5	60.6	all 1.1	40	41	48.7	35	28.7	27.3	7.2	16.2
53-Calgary.....	69.2	58.7	12	40	40	48.5	30	35	31.5	6.7	16.2
54-Lethbridge.....	74.3	61.7	13	.....	40.8	48.1	30	28	30	8	18
British Columbia (Average)	70.5	56.8	15.7	41.8	43.8	53.1	32.1	31.9	29.5	8.5	18.4
55-Fernie.....	72.5	61.2	20	37.5	40	53.7	35.8	.....	31.7	10	16
56-Nelson.....	69	60	all 9	.....	.....	53.7	32.5	31.2	35	8.3	17
57-Trail.....	70	55	15	.....	.....	53.7	30	30	.....	8.3	15.5
58-New Westminster.....	62.5	40	11.1	43	.....	51.2	25	31.7	31.7	8.9	22.5
59-Vancouver.....	68.9	57.5	all 1.1	40	48.5	50.2	30.1	31.5	30.2	6.7-7.4	16.2
60-Victoria.....	62.6	50.5	all 2.5	43.5	.....	54.7	28.3	31.2	29	7.4	20
1-Nanaimo.....	73.1	65	16.5	.....	45	55	40	32.7	33.7	8	20
62-Prince Rupert.....	85	65	20	45	.....	52.5	35	35	.....	10	20

a Price per single quart higher.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1922—(Continued)

FLOUR		Rolled oats, per lb.	Cornmeal, per lb.	Barley, pearl, per lb.	RICE				Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	CANNED VEGETABLES		
Spring wheat, in 24-lb. bag, per lb.	Ordinary family in 24-lb. bag per lb.				Rangoon "B", per lb.	Patina, per lb.	Japan, per lb.	Siam, per lb.		Tomatoes, 2½s. per can.	Peas, standard, 2s. per can.	Corn, 2s. per can.
cents. 5.0	cents. 4.8	cents. 5.6	cents. 6.2	cents. 9.7	cents. 9.8	cents. 11.7	cents. 11.1	cents. 9.5	cents. 12.3	cents. 19.1	cents. 19.0	cents. 17.4
5.5	5.2	6.0	5.9	8.6	10.2	12.1	10.4	9.8	14.8	20.6	20.1	18.4
6	5.7	6.6	5.9	8.7	10	11	10.6	10	14.3	21.7	21.4	18
5.3	4.9	5.6	5.4	7.5	10	11	9	10	14.3	19.8	19	19.5
5.1	5	6	6	10	13	11	8	18.3	20	20	20	17.8
5.5	5.4	6.6	6.5	9.6	9	12.3	11	11.5	15	21.2	20.2	18.5
5.8	5.2	6	5.5	9.2	12	13.3	.....	11	11.5	20.5	19.7	18.2
4.9	4.2	5.6	5.4	7.4	10	13.5	10	12	14.8	19.3	18.4	18.6
5.4	5.1	6.2	6.3	9.6	10.8	12.7	11.7	11.1	15.8	19.8	19.3	18.5
5.5	5	6.2	7	7	.....	13	10	10	15	20	20	7
5.2	5.2	7	6.3	11.3	12.5	10	.....	11	18.4	19.6	19.4	17
5.3	5.1	6	5.3	11	10	15	15	12.3	14.8	19.6	19.6	18.2
5.4	.....	5.5	6.5	8	10	.....	10	.....	15	20	18	18.6
5.3	5.1	6.1	7.7	9.7	9.2	11.5	10.6	8.9	13.7	17.1	19.1	15.9
5	5	5.8	7	8.8	9.2	10.8	8.3	9.1	13.9	17.9	18.3	16.5
5.3	.....	6.7	10	10	8.7	11.4	8	10	15.8	17.5	20.2	16.9
5.3	4.8	6.7	6.7	11.8	8.3	12.4	15	8.7	13.3	18.1	20.9	15
5.8	5.4	5.5	10	10	9.2	13	10	9	13.3	15.7	20	14.2
5.6	5.4	6	8	.....	10	12	15	.....	14.5	17.7	21	16.1
5.2	5.2	8	8	10	10	12	15	.....	12.5	16	17	16.5
5.4	5.2	6.3	6	9	10	10	.....	.....	16	17.7	20.2	18
5.2	5.0	5.9	7.2	9.7	8.9	11.9	9.9	8.7	11.7	17.8	17.9	15.7
5.1	4.6	5.5	6.2	8.5	8.7	12.2	8	7.6	11.9	15.6	16.3	14.2
5.0	4.7	5.3	5.7	10.1	9.8	11.7	12.0	9.9	11.8	17.8	17.6	15.6
5.4	4.6	5.7	6.1	9.7	7.6	11	12.3	9.6	10.1	17.3	17.2	15.4
4.9	4.4	5.6	5.6	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	17	17	16
5.1	4.9	4.8	5.2	10.8	8.5	11.1	12	9.3	11.5	15	15	13.6
5.8	5.8	5	5	10	10	15	11.2	15	10	17.3	17.3	16.6
4.6	4.2	5.5	4.8	10.4	13	12.5	11	9.6	11.4	18.3	16	16
5	4.4	5	5	10	10	12.5	11.8	9.5	11.3	18	17.8	15.4
5.2	4.8	5.1	5.8	9.4	7.7	10.6	11.1	9.5	11.5	17.2	17.4	15.1
5.4	5	5.3	6	9.8	8	11	11.6	10.3	13.3	19.5	18.8	16.3
5.1	5	5.2	6	9.8	10	13.1	14.1	10	12.3	18.4	18.8	13.9
4.9	4.5	5.3	6.1	8.9	7.6	10.5	10.6	7.8	11.1	17.3	17.4	15.1
4.8	4.5	5.2	5.2	10.5	10	10	13.2	.....	11.8	17.8	17.6	15.5
4.6	4.1	5.2	6	9.8	10	11.5	12.5	10	11.9	17.3	18.4	15.7
5.2	4.7	5.4	5.4	10	12.5	12.2	13.1	7.3	10.8	18.3	17.8	15.1
4.5	4.2	4.7	5.5	12.5	8.3	10.8	11.2	8.3	10.6	16.7	17.4	15.1
4.6	4.2	5.7	6.5	9.6	7	13.3	10	12	12	18.2	18.2	15.6
4.8	4.8	5	5.3	9.4	10	11.2	10.9	9.5	10.1	17.2	17.2	14.9
4.7	4.1	4.9	4.4	11.6	11.2	11.6	13.3	10.8	11.9	17.6	17.1	15.9
4.8	4.5	5.2	5.2	9.2	10	12.2	11.5	8.5	10.7	18.7	17.8	15.3
5.2	4.8	5.5	6	11	12	11.2	13	10	13.7	17.7	16.3	15.8
4.8	4.8	5.5	6	8.1	8	9.1	12.6	15	13.1	18.5	17.3	14.7
5.6	5.6	7.3	7.6	11.1	13.5	13.1	.....	7	14.2	18.5	19.5	19.2
5	.....	7	6.2	10	10	12.6	10.2	10	13.1	18.5	17.8	16.2
5.4	4.6	4.9	5.3	10.2	8.3	9.1	13.7	10	14.1	19.4	19	16.4
4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	9.8	8.7	12	11.5	12.5	12.6	18.6	18.1	16.4
5.0	.....	4.9	5.9	9.1	8.8	13.0	11.0	9.3	12.5	20.7	20.2	18.7
4.8	.....	5.2	5.6	10	7.5	11	12	9.4	11.4	20.3	19.3	18.3
5.1	.....	4.5	6.3	8.1	.....	15	10	9.1	13.6	21.1	21	19.1
4.5	4.4	5.1	6.0	10.4	9.7	12.1	9.9	9.3	12.1	22.7	20.6	20.5
4.5	4.6	5.7	5.2	10.5	.....	10.2	9.2	8	12.1	20.6	18.8	18
4.4	4.4	5	5	10.8	10	13.7	10	9.7	11.9	24.5	21.4	21.2
4.2	.....	4.5	6.2	10.1	10	.....	10.2	11	13.3	23.7	22.5	23.2
4.8	4.2	5.3	7.5	10.1	9	12.5	10	8.3	11.1	21.1	19.6	19.6
4.6	.....	5.0	5.5	8.8	10.5	10.5	10.4	8.1	10.3	21.5	21.3	18.7
4.8	.....	5.5	5	10.6	.....	10	11	7.5	10.7	21	21.5	19.3
4.6	.....	4.7	4.5	7.6	10	10	10.4	8.7	9.6	21.5	18.3	19.9
4.6	.....	4.7	6.2	8.5	13.5	10	10	8	10.9	22.6	25.2	19.3
4.4	.....	5	6.3	8.5	8	12	10.2	8	10	20.7	20	16.2
4.9	4.8	5.8	7.2	9.9	10.0	9.5	10.0	8.4	9.7	20.8	20.0	20.6
5.2	.....	6	7.2	10	.....	.....	12.5	9.1	10	20	20	20
5	.....	5	6.2	11.2	.....	.....	11.2	.....	12.5	20	20	20
4.2	.....	5	4.7	10.4	.....	.....	10	10	.....	20	20	20
4.6	.....	5.7	8.7	8.7	.....	10	8.7	7	8.3	21.2	19.5	18.2
5.1	4.9	6.4	5.7	10	.....	9	9	7.9	9.4	21.6	20.3	19.5
4.8	4.6	5.1	7.5	9.4	10	9	8.8	8.6	8.6	20.7	20.4	18.6
4.6	.....	5	8.2	9.6	10	.....	9.6	10	9.1	20.3	19.3	18.8
5.6	.....	8	9	10	.....	.....	10	.....	10	22.5	20	20

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOOD, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc per lb.	POTATOES		APPLES			Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per packet (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.
			Per bag, 1½ bu. (90 lb.)	Per peck, (15 lbs.)	Fresh, best or eating, per gal.	Fresh, cooking, per gallon.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.			
Dominion Average	cents. 8.7	cents. 8.1	cents. 1.578	cents. 31.8	cents. 43.6	cents. 33.2	cents. 22.0	cents. 18.4	cents. 28.2	cents. 23.5
Nova Scotia (Average)	8.9	9.0	1.394	26.6	31.2	25.7	20.5	18.3	28.2	22.7
1-Sydney.....	9.5	12.2	1.45	27.2	33	21	19.7	32.5	22.5	
2-New Glasgow.....	8.5	7.3	1.38	27.5	25	20	16.2	27.7	20	
3-Amherst.....	8	7.3	1.12	20.5	30	21.2	17.5	19	25.6	25
4-Halifax.....	11.1	9.1	1.43	28.8	31.6	27.5	23.3	16.6	27.7	23.3
5-Truro.....	7.6	9	1.59	29.1	38.3	26.6	20	20.2	27.4	.....
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown	7.4	8.5	.816	16.5	.....	30	.....	16.5	26.6	25
New Brunswick (Average)	9.1	8.4	1.405	29.6	52.5	30.0	19.9	18.7	25.6	24.5
7-Moncton.....	9.3	8.6	1.42	28.3	.....	30	20	20.2	26	25
8-St. John.....	10.1	8.3	1.70	34.6	45	30	19.6	17	25.2	20
9-Fredericton.....	8.3	8.2	1.47	29	60	30	20	17.7	24.7	25
10-Bathurst.....	8.6	8.6	1.03	26.6	.....	.....	20	20	26.5	28
Quebec (Average)	8.5	8.9	1.613	32.8	54.1	39.9	22.6	18.8	28.8	25.3
11-Quebec.....	8.9	9.5	1.22	27	63.3	40	23	18.6	29.9	23
12-Three Rivers.....	9.1	9.6	1.78	37.5	52.5	30	24.2	19.5	27.8	25
13-Sherbrooke.....	8.3	9.1	1.76	32.1	59.7	42.8	19.8	19	29	25
14-Sorel.....	9.1	10	1.62	30	38	.....	22.5	18.7	28.3	32.5
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	7.6	8.4	1.75	33.3	50	40	22.7	17.5	38.3	26.7
16-St. John's.....	7	6	2.00	40	75	50	25	20	22.5	25
17-Theftord Mines.....	8.2	9.7	1.46	25	.....	.....	23.5	17.7	28	26
18-Montreal.....	8.9	8.4	a1.35	37.0	51	40.6	21	20.9	28.9	23.1
19-Hull.....	9.4	9.4	1.58	33.3	43.6	36	21.7	17.7	26.1	21.5
Ontario (Average)	8.7	8.4	1.741	35.1	37.4	30.9	21.4	18.7	27.6	21.2
20-Ottawa.....	9	8.9	1.72	35.4	51.3	39.7	19.7	18.3	26.4	21.4
21-Prockville.....	9	7.5	1.83	34.3	41.6	37.5	22	18.3	28	20
22-Kingston.....	8.1	8.8	1.86	35.9	40	28	15.2	17.6	25.3	20.2
23-Bellefille.....	9.1	7.5	2.00	40	30	22.5	.....	20	29.3	19.5
24-Peterborough.....	9.3	8.2	1.75	35	42.5	25	18	25	26.5	21
25-Orillia.....	8.8	7.8	1.25	26.6	31.6	28.3	23	17.2	27	19.4
26-Toronto.....	8.9	8.5	1.67	31.9	39.3	34.2	18.7	17.6	25.1	20.5
27-Niagara Falls.....	10.7	9.4	1.92	37	35.6	30	14	21.7	29.3	22.7
28-St. Catharines.....	8.6	7.8	1.89	34.1	35	26.6	.....	17.2	28.6	19.3
29-Hamilton.....	8.9	9.1	1.79	37.9	39.1	37.5	20	20.4	26.7	20.5
30-Brantford.....	7.6	8.1	2.03	40.6	30	.....	.....	18.2	25.7	18.8
31-Galt.....	8.3	8.2	1.71	36	41.6	32.5	28	19.1	27.4	21.2
32-Guelph.....	7.1	8.3	1.57	35	45	40	20	16.6	28.7	20
33-Kit heuer.....	8.3	8.9	1.98	38	39	25	25	17.5	29	21.2
34-Woodstock.....	7.3	7.4	1.84	35	26.2	17.5	.....	19.5	25.7	20
35-Stratford.....	8.6	9	1.83	37.5	27.5	.....	.....	18	27.6	20
36-London.....	8.6	8	1.78	35.2	27.5	26	.....	17.9	25.3	20
37-St. Thomas.....	8.6	8.9	1.88	35.7	28.5	24	15.8	19.1	27.7	20.8
38-Chatham.....	7	7.9	1.94	38.1	35	30	30	19.1	26.8	20
39-Windsor.....	9.2	9	1.94	33.5	41.6	37	30	21	26	24.2
40-Owen Sound.....	8.8	7.3	1.37	27.8	30	.....	20	16.6	25.4	19.6
41-Cobalt.....	10.2	9.2	1.64	36.6	50	30	25	18.4	31.1	25
42-Sault Ste Marie.....	8.8	8.6	1.67	36.6	45	36	21.8	18.3	31.6	25.8
43-Port Arthur.....	8.7	8.4	1.31	32.5	40	37.5	22.5	18.3	30	25
44-Port William.....	8.8	8.4	1.37	30.5	43.3	36.6	18.7	16.8	29.6	22.8
Manitoba (Average)	10.3	7.0	1.270	24.8	.....	.....	23.9	18.7	28.9	25.1
45-Winnipeg.....	10.7	6.7	1.23	25.5	.....	.....	22.7	18.5	27.7	23.9
46-Brandon.....	9.8	7.3	1.31	24	.....	.....	25	18.9	30	26.2
Saskatchewan (Average)	9.4	8.1	1.068	25.0	.....	.....	22.6	18.2	32.2	27.8
47-Regina.....	9.1	9	1.28	25	75	55	21.7	15	30	26.1
48-Prince Albert.....	9.3	7.1	.80	17.5	.....	.....	23.7	19.4	.....	28.7
49-Saskatoon.....	10.6	7	1.11	35	.....	.....	.....	20	31.7	30
50-Moose Jaw.....	8.4	9.1	1.08	22.5	.....	.....	22.5	18.3	35	26.2
Alberta (Average)	8.4	7.6	1.309	27.6	.....	.....	25.7	18.8	29.4	25.4
51-Medicine Hat.....	8.8	7.9	1.41	27.5	80	.....	30	20	31.7	26.6
52-Edmonton.....	8.6	8.1	.946	18	.....	.....	22.6	18.5	29.2	24
53-Calgary.....	8.3	8.3	1.79	40	.....	.....	25	18.8	28.8	25.4
54-Lethbridge.....	8	6.1	a1.089	25	.....	.....	25	17.7	27.7	25.7
British Columbia (Average)	8.2	6.2	1.795	38.3	.....	.....	22.3	17.2	28.6	24.7
55-Fernie.....	8.2	6	a1.923	.....	75	60	25	17.5	32.5	30
56-Nelson.....	9.1	5.6	a2.025	35	.....	.....	.....	18.7	28.7	25
57-Trail.....	8.1	5	a1.710	35	.....	.....	25	17.5	27.7	25
58-New Westminster.....	7.2	6.5	a1.359	.....	.....	.....	20	16.4	28.7	23.7
59-Vancouver.....	8	6.2	a1.548	.....	.....	.....	21.3	18.4	26.4	22.9
60-Victoria.....	7.4	5.6	a1.674	45	.....	.....	22.3	15.9	25	21
61-Nanaimo.....	7.8	6.8	a1.656	.....	.....	.....	22.5	18.1	30	25
62-Prince Rupert.....	10	8	2.47	.....	.....	.....	20	15	30	25

a Price for 90 lb. bag calculated from price quoted.

AND RENDALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1922—(Continued)

JAM		CANNED FRUITS			Marmalade, orange per 4-lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5-lb. tin.	Honey, clover, strain- ed, per 5-lb. tin.	SUGAR		TEA			
Strawberry, pure, per 4-lb. tin.	Raspberry, pure, per 4-lb. tin.	Peaches, 2's, per can.	Pears, 2's, per can.	Plums, 2's, per can.				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black medium, (bulk), per lb.	Black, medium (packets), per lb.	Green, medium (in bulk), per lb.	Green, medium, (packets), per lb.
\$ 1.075	\$ 1.082	cents. 36.2	cents. 35.0	cents. 27.8	\$.974	cents. 53.6	\$ 1.276	cents. 9.2	cents. 8.7	cents. 52.8	cents. 55.4	cents. 62.0	cents. 58.6
1.122	1.116	36.9	34.8	27.8	1.116	68.8	1.530	9.3	8.8	46.7	53.3	63.8	55.0
1.16	1.16	39.4	37.1	27.5	1.25	.....	1.25	9.8	9.5	49.2	47.7	.....	.....
1.16	1.14	37.7	34.3	23.2	1.06	75	.....	8.5	9.2	46.9	55	60	55
1.00	1.00	34	36	27.6	1.25	60	.....	8.8	8.3	42.5	55	.....	.....
1.16	1.16	38.2	30	23.3	1.00	75	1.75	8.9	8.3	46.2	45	67.5	.....
1.13	1.12	35	36.6	27.5	1.02	65	.....	9.5	8.8	48.7	54	.....	.....
1.30	1.27	33.6	38	30	.975	75	1.75	8.6	8	46.5	52.5	.....	.....
1.072	1.042	36.4	37.6	30.2	.936	54.8	.....	9.2	8.5	50.5	53.8	61.3	57.5
1.20	1.15	36	37.5	32.5	1.00	65	.....	8.6	7.9	50	54	.....	.....
.916	.916	38	38	30	.825	50	.....	9.5	8.6	52.1	50	50	60
1.10	1.10	36.7	36.2	23.3	.933	49	.....	8.8	8.3	50	56.2	72.5	55
.....	1.00	35	38.5	30	.....	55	.....	9.8	9.3	50	55	.....	.....
1.140	1.110	35.0	34.8	25.4	1.054	55.1	1.395	8.7	8.2	53.6	54.5	58.7	51.4
1.12	1.10	34.4	30.8	22.7	1.08	49.9	1.37	8.2	7.7	52.3	54.6	56.1	53.7
1.19	1.20	38.3	41.7	26.7	1.05	53.3	1.00	8.3	8.8	58.8	55.4	59	52.5
1.22	1.12	35.5	36.7	31.2	1.00	56.7	1.93	8.8	8.2	57.8	57.3	61.7	55.2
1.00	1.00	38.3	38.3	25	1.25	60	.....	9	8.5	40	55	55	55
1.17	1.12	38	36.7	25	1.20	55	1.10	8.8	8.3	60	55	66.2	41.7
1.25	1.25	30	25	25	1.00	70	1.25	8.5	8	55	50	55	50
1.25	1.17	36.7	37.5	30	.....	58.7	1.43	9.2	8.6	56.7	55	63.2	.....
1.11	1.10	32.7	33.2	25.6	.918	51.6	1.13	8.2	7.8	54.6	55.4	61.8	54.4
.947	.933	31.2	33.3	26.2	.933	50	1.23	8.6	8.2	47.1	53.2	51.7	52.6
1.036	1.033	35.9	33.1	28.3	.960	51.0	1.050	9.0	8.7	52.9	54.6	58.1	55.2
1.01	1.01	34.4	32.1	26	.913	49.2	1.07	8.5	8.5	49.8	54.7	61.6	57.9
1.05	1.03	33.3	30	27.5	.925	53.3	1.00	9.1	8.6	46.6	53.6	52.5	55
.933	1.00	32.1	31.8	22.5	.95	48	.936	8.4	7.9	44.6	53.6	55.1	52.2
.866	.866	40	35	31.6	.925	53.3	1.23	9	8.7	49.3	55.6	55	47
1.08	1.08	41.6	31.6	25.5	1.02	53	.99	8.5	8.4	49	56.1	52	57
.975	.98	36.2	30	25	.80	50	1.00	8.5	8.3	51	55	59	55
.924	.91	30.6	27.5	22.4	.848	48.3	.995	8.2	8.2	49.7	55.2	57.8	54.3
1.14	1.14	37.7	33.3	24.1	1.11	49.1	1.11	9.2	8.8	60.3	52.2	59.8	55.2
.991	.991	35	38.3	27.6	.916	46	1.03	8.8	8.8	62.1	55	67.5	55
1.00	.996	29.7	27.7	21	.914	49.5	.977	8.9	8.4	58.2	54.8	57	56
.957	.95	32.5	26.6	25.5	.925	47.4	.90	9.2	9.2	53.5	54.7	60.7	55.2
1.06	1.04	29.3	32.5	23.4	.95	48.8	1.00	9.4	8.6	51.4	55.2	60	56
1.00	1.00	36.6	37.5	21.6	.90	46.2	1.00	8.7	8.6	45	55.3	56.6	55
.99	.995	40	30	25	1.04	52	1.25	9	9	57.5	54.4	55	56.3
1.01	1.01	38.7	35	32.5	.933	48.7	1.03	8.5	8.1	51.2	55	57.5	55.2
1.21	1.20	36.2	36.2	20	.118	52	1.00	9.1	8.9	57	56	57	56
1.06	1.07	35	33.2	25.8	.975	50.2	.94	8.9	8.4	54.8	54.3	56.1	54.5
1.10	1.05	35	32	30	.912	51.1	1.10	9.1	9	64.4	55.3	71.2	55.3
1.12	1.09	36.6	32.5	23.7	.966	53	1.11	9	8.6	52.1	51.8	56.6	54.4
1.21	1.21	41.2	45	35	1.05	61.6	1.10	8.8	8.5	55	53.4	56.2	54.4
.82	.85	40	26.5	25	.85	49	.912	9.5	8.8	53.3	51.7	53.3	55.5
1.11	1.13	35.7	36.6	30	1.05	60	1.15	9.7	9.6	52.5	55	70	57.5
1.12	1.12	35	33.7	30	1.00	52	1.07	9.8	9.5	47.5	55	52	55
1.11	1.11	36.6	36.6	25	1.00	53.3	1.18	9.6	9.6	55	58.3	55	65
1.01	1.00	38.5	35.7	25.8	.956	50.6	1.11	9.3	9.1	50.8	54.3	58.7	51.2
1.010	1.015	35.5	32.3	27.5	.914	49.5	1.330	9.7	9.4	52.4	58.9	64.8	64.5
1.04	1.05	35	31.6	28	.918	48.9	1.31	9.2	8.9	51.7	58.8	61.3	64
.98	.98	36	33	27	.91	50	1.35	10.2	9.9	53	59	66.2	65
1.052	1.052	37.2	33.9	27.8	.966	61.1	1.478	9.8	9.3	55.7	59.4	65.6	62.0
.936	.936	33.6	31.7	26.9	.95	55.8	1.44	9.1	8.6	52	57.5	61.7	59.2
1.07	1.07	40	30	27.5	1.02	65	1.83	10.1	9.8	63.3	60	.....	68.7
1.09	1.09	37.5	37.5	26.7	.967	65	1.32	9.7	9.7	52.5	60	67.5	60
1.06	1.06	37.5	36.2	30	.925	58.7	1.32	10.2	9.2	55	60	67.5	60
1.045	1.035	37.1	38.2	28.1	.900	57.7	1.478	10.1	9.5	53.7	58.0	69.8	67.9
.98	.98	40	38.7	30	.912	62.5	1.40	10.5	9.8	52.5	57.5	65	70
1.09	1.07	38.3	38.3	27.5	.919	57.4	1.46	9.8	9.1	50.7	56	67.5	63
1.07	1.07	34.5	36.6	26.2	.87	57.5	1.66	9.9	9.7	58.3	59	71.7	53
1.04	1.02	35.5	39.2	28.7	.897	53.2	1.39	10	9.5	53.3	59.5	75	70
1.113	1.078	37.8	39.0	32.8	.920	63.2	1.674	9.3	8.8	55.2	57.3	71.8	71.5
1.20	1.10	40	40	42.5	1.05	62.5	1.50	10.5	10	55	60	80	.....
1.22	1.17	37.5	37.5	35	1.04	67.5	1.75	11	10	62.5	65	77.5	75
1.10	1.10	35	36.5	30	.90	62.5	1.50	9.9	9.5	50	56.2	67.5	68.7
1.05	1.05	41.2	42.5	35	.906	63.3	1.55	8	7.5	55	56.7	63.7	70
1.04	1.02	35.4	36.1	28.5	.875	57.7	1.45	8.5	8	50.2	55.3	65	68.3
1.05	1.05	36.7	37.5	21.7	.775	59	1.97	8.5	8.2	51.2	53	62.5	80
1.14	1.13	36.7	41.7	35	.88	71.7	.....	8.9	9	58	55	63.3	66.7
1.10	1.00	40	40	35	.90	85	2.00	9.1	8.3	60	.....	85	82

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL, LIGHTING

LOCALITY	COFFEE		Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart.	Salt, fine in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundrv, Do.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar.
	Ground, medium, per lb.	Beans, roasted Rio, etc., per lb.							
Dominion Average	cents. 54.3	cents. 51.5	cents. 30.5	cents. 15.5	cents. 3.7	cents. 48.1	\$.799	cents. 12.7	cents. 8.3
Nova Scotia (Average)	58.7	56.0	32.1	12.4	4.4	51.2	.576	13.8	8.7
1-Sydney.....	60		33	13	5.1	54.6	.60	15	9.3
2-New Glasgow.....	60.8	57.5	32.5	12.2	4.3	48.6	.504	14.2	7.7
3-Amherst.....	65	60	32.5	10.6	4	50	.60	13.6	8.5
4-Halifax.....	50	50	29	13.7	5	54	.675	13	9
5-Truro.....	57.5	56.6	33.7	12.4	3.4	48.7	.50	13.2	8.8
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown ...	56.2	56.5	29.5	16.1	3.5	48.5	.60	13.1	8.1
New Brunswick (Average) ...	61.8	56.5	29.2	12.8	4.1	44.0	.529	13.2	8.6
7-Moncton.....	64	60	32.5	11.5	3.5	55	.55	14.2	8.7
8-St. John.....	63.3		28.8	13.5	5.2	42.8	.533	14.5	9
9-Fredericton.....	58.2	53	29	12.1	4	38.3	.483	13.2	8.6
10-Bathurst.....	61.6		26.6	14	3.5	40	.55	11	8
Quebec (Average)	55.3	53.6	29.1	14.3	3.8	49.8	.847	11.9	8.3
11-Quebec.....	50.3	50	29.4	16.7	4.2	40.2	.80	11.2	7.5
12-Three Rivers.....	56	48.7	30	15.9	4.6	53.3	.96	12.2	8.5
13-Sherbrooke.....	54.3	60	28.6	14.7	4.2	45	.836	11.8	8.4
14-Sorel.....	54.2	60	30	15	4.7	53.3	1.08	10.7	9.3
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	57.5	46.2	31.2	12	4.5	48.3	.767	12.4	7.6
16-St. John s.....	55	60	25	14.2	2	65	.70	12.5	8.5
17-Thetford Mines.....	63.3	56.7	28.2	13.7	3	50	.85	13.5	8.2
18-Montreal.....	53.7	53	29.7	15.1	3.4	49.4	.806	11.9	8.3
19-Hull.....	53.6	47.5	30	11.2	3.3	43.7	.825	10.9	8.1
Ontario (Average)	53.5	52.2	29.3	13.0	3.0	45.2	.759	11.5	8.7
20-Ottawa.....	50.7	49.1	29.4	11.3	3.1	45.9	.675	11.5	8.7
21-Brockville.....	55		30	12	4.3	47.5	.70	10.8	8.3
22-Kingston.....	45.7	45	29.2	13	3	44.2	.725	11.5	8.2
23-Belleville.....	53.3	50	30	12.3	3.6	40	.80	11.5	8.1
24-Peterborough.....	57	51.6	31.6	14.1	2.7	42.8	.67	11.5	8.4
25-Orillia.....	59	60	28.8	13.8	2.6	39	.71	11.4	9.2
26-Toronto.....	44.1	55.4	29.1	11.7	2.9	44.3	.631	10.8	8.1
27-Niagara Falls.....	57	55	31.1	14	2.9	47.3	.606	11.1	8.8
28-St. Catharines.....	54.6	55.5	30.8	12.4	3.1	43.3	.783	10.9	8.7
29-Hamilton.....	53.6	51.5	29.2	11.8	3	42.9	.806	10.6	8.5
30-Brantford.....	54	51.7	29.3	12	2.9	44.2	.823	10.6	8.6
31-Galt.....	52.8	51.6	27.5	12.8	3	53.6	.73	11.3	8.8
32-Guelph.....	57.5	50	27.5	13.7	2.6	50	1.00	12.1	9.2
33-Kitchener.....	50	40	29	12.2	2.7	49.6	.775	11.7	9.1
34-Woodstock.....	51.2	53.3	26.2	12.6	2.2	38.3	.637	11.2	8.7
35-Stratford.....	53.7	43.7	28	13.5	3.5	46	.63	11.7	9.1
36-London.....	54.4	54.2	29.4	13.2	3	45.5	.706	10.9	8.7
37-St. Thomas.....	58.5	55.8	29.5	12.9	2.3	47	.808	11.4	8.6
38-Chatham.....	52.1	48	27.3	12.6	3	41.4	.691	11	8.6
39-Windsor.....	54	55	29.6	12.6	2.4	55.4	.775	12	9.2
40-Owen Sound.....	55.8	65	27.6	11.9	3.5	37	.58	11.8	9.3
41-Cobalt.....	58.3	56.2	31.4	14.2	3.8	45	.85	15	9.2
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	53.7	52.5	30	15	2.8	42.5	.80	11.6	8.2
43-Port Arthur.....	42.5	52.6	28.3	16.6		50	1.00	12.5	9.1
44-Fort William.....	58.5	51.2	33.5	12.5	2.6	47.5	1.05	10.6	9.2
Manitoba (Average)	49.5	43.8	32.3	13.3	3.8	43.3	.893	13.2	8.1
45-Winnipeg.....	50	47.5	32.2	13.4	2.8	43.5	.853	12.5	8.4
46-Brandon.....	49	40	32.4	13.1	3.7	43	.933	13.9	7.8
Saskatchewan (Average) ...	54.2	51.7	34.7	21.0	4.4	50.3	1.031	15.8	8.9
47-Regina.....	52.9	55	33.6	18.4	4.1	46	.925	15.5	7.9
48-Prince Albert.....	46	43.3	35	23.3	3.7	53.3	1.25	15	8.8
49-Saskatoon.....	61.7	55	35	23	5	45	1.00	16.2	9.5
50-Moose Jaw.....	56.2	53.3	35	19.3	4.8	56.7	.95	16.3	9.4
Alberta (Average)	53.3	45.2	33.0	19.7	4.2	47.5	.948	13.8	7.3
51-Medicine Hat.....	48.7	45	34.6	27.5	3.9	45	.95	13.5	7.2
52-Edmonton.....	53	40.4	32.7	16.9	3.8	41.4	.933	13.8	8
53-Calgary.....	57	52	30.5	16.2	4.6	47	.975	13.4	7.7
54-Lethbridge.....	54.5	43.3	34	18.3	4.4	56.7	.933	14.3	6.1
British Columbia (Average)	50.7	47.7	31.4	23.8	4.5	55.8	.952	14.6	6.7
55-Fernie.....	52.5	50	25	22.5	5	55	1.05	15	5
56-Nelson.....	60	55	32.5	32.5		62.5	1.07	20	8.5
57-Trail.....	46.5	39	30	25	4.6	50	.85	15	6.7
58-New Westminster.....	50	48.7	34.4	22.5	4.4	55	1.05	14.2	6
59-Vancouver.....	50.2	43.6	31.3	19.3	4.4	52.8	.812	10.7	6.8
60-Victoria.....	48.3	48	30	22.5	4.4	51	.887	12.1	6.8
61-Nanaimo.....	48	47.5	33	20.7	4.3	60	1.00	12.2	6.5
62-Prince Rupert.....	50	50	35	25		60	.90	17.5	7.5

a Including delivery. b Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c Natural gas used extensively. d Lignite. f Jack pine, poplar, etc.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1922—(Concluded).

COAL		WOOD							RENT	
Anthracite, per ton.	Bituminous, per ton.	Hard (long), per cord.	Hard, (stove lengths), per cord.	Soft, (long), per cord.	Soft (stove lengths), per cord.	Millwood cuttings etc., per cord.	Coal oil, per gallon.	Matches, parlour (500) per box.	Six-roomed house with modern conveniences per month.	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences, or none per month.
\$ 17.535	\$ 11.464	\$ 12.827	\$ 14.997	\$ 9.575	\$ 11.519	\$ 10.095	cents. 31.7	cents. 14.6	\$ 27.66y	\$ 19.208
18.00	9.906	10.500	11.800	7.200	7.800	9.310	32.6	14.8	24.000	16.600
.....	a8.00	6.00	7.00	5.00	6.00	.....	33-35	15	16.00-20.00	10.00-14.00
.....	a8.00	b10.00	b10.00	b8.00	b8.00	b11.43	32	14	25.00	18.00
19.00	8.90	10.00	11.00	6.00	7.00	6.00-7.00	28-30	15	12.00-20.00	7.00-12.00
17.00	11.00-12.25	17.50	19.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	35	15	40.00	25.00-35.00
.....	13.00	9.00	12.00	5.00	6.00	.....	33	15	16.00-25.00	12.00-15.00
17.50	10.75-11.75	10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	b10.20	28	15	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00
18.375	12.470	11.500	13.500	7.750	9.500	6.607	31.6	15.0	24.500	17.250
18.50	11.25-13.50	10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	.....	34	15	25.00-45.00	18.00-24.00
17.00	12.00-16.00	16.00	18.00	8.00	10.00	b8.42	27-32	15	20.00	18.00
18.00	11.50	12.00	14.00	8.00	10.00	b6.40	30-32	15	25.00	18.00
20.00	12.00	8.00	10.00	7.00	9.00	b5.00	32	15	18.00	12.00
16.542	11.000	14.239	16.092	9.972	11.354	11.583	29.0	14.6	21.167	14.188
16.75	10.00	b16.00	b16.00	b13.33	b13.33	b13.00-14.00	30	15	22.00-27.00	.....
16.00	11.00	12.00	18.00	9.00	12.00	b10.00	30-35	15	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00
17.00	12.00	12.00	14.00	.....	.....	b10.00	30	15	25.00	22.00
16.00	12.00	b14.67	b16.00	8.00	10.00	b10.00	30	15	14.00	7.00
15.00	.....	.....	b17.33	.....	b12.00	.....	25-28	.....	18.00	10.00
16.00	10.00	14.00	17.00	10.00	b11.00	b14.00	22-28	12	18.00-25.00	12.00-18.00
18.50	.....	.....	b12.00	.....	b9.00	.....	28	15	12.00-18.00	10.00-15.00
16.50-17.00	11.00	15.00-19.00	17.00-20.00	10.00-12.00	12.00-13.00	12.00-15.00	30-40	15	20.00-35.00	14.00-20.00
16.75-17.00	.....	14.00	16.00	8.50	11.00	8.50	23-25	15	20.00-25.00	15.00-18.00
16.630	11.821	13.926	16.253	10.733	13.271	11.753	27.6	14.3	29.420	20.060
16.75-17.00	.....	14.00	16.00	8.50	11.00	8.50	30-35	15	27.00-35.00	20.00-26.00
16.50	.....	b20.308	.....	.....	b18.461	16.00	23-25	13-15	22.00	15.00
16.50	10.00	14.00	16.00	13.00	14.00	b14.00	23-25	14	20.00-30.00	18.00-23.00
16.50	11.00	12.75	13.75	10.00	11.00	10.00	22-25	10	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00
16.50	11.00	13.00	14.50	8.00	9.50	6.00	28-30	12.5	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
16.50	11.00	10.00	12.50	8.00	10.50	b7.724	25	15	15.00-20.00	13.00-15.00
15.50	.....	19.00	20.00	15.00	16.00	13.00	31	15	35.00-40.00	22.00-25.00
15.50	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	15	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00
15.50	.....	c15.00	c18.00	c15.00	c16.00	b & c20.00	27	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
15.75	10.50-11.00	15.00	15.00	13.00	13.00	.....	28	12	25.00-40.00	20.00-30.00
16.00	11.75	.....	15.00	.....	.....	b10.00	3	5	35.00-40.00	18.00
16.00	11.00	.....	18.00	.....	.....	b12.00	26	12.5-13.0	20.00	16.00
16.00	14.00	19.00	20.00	12.50	13.50	b14.50	25	15	24.00-30.00	16.00-20.00
16.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	10.00	12.00	.....	28-30	15	40.00	25.00
16.00	10.00	12.00	15.00	10.00	12.00	b13.33	30	15	20.00	15.00
16.50	11.00	.....	17.00	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	30.00-40.00	17.00-19.00
16.50	14.00	15.00	16.00	.....	.....	12.00	27	14	25.00-40.00	16.00-25.00
17.00	16.50	12.00-13.00	17.00	.....	.....	b16.00	30	15	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
17.50	14.00	.....	b20.00	.....	.....	9.0015.00b	25	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
16.00-17.50	12.00-13.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25-28	15	32.00-50.00	20.00-35.00
16.50	10.00	c	16.00	.....	.....	6.00-10.00	23-25	15	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00
18.00	13.00	12.00	13.00	12.00	13.00	.....	30	15	22.00	14.00
18.50	12.50	12.00	15.00	9.00	12.00	b6.75	30-35	15	35.00	20.00-25.00
18.25-18.50	9.50	.....	8.50	9.50	.....	.....	25	13.3	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
18.50	10.50	10.050	11.50	8.50	9.50	.....	25	15	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
21.250	13.625	10.500	11.750	8.875	10.125	.....	32.5	15.0	35.000	24.500
20.50	13.75	8.00	9.50	7.75	9.25	9.00	35	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00
22.00	13.50	13.00	14.00	10.00	11.00	.....	30	15	25.00-30.00	18.00-20.00
24.333	13.000	10.750	12.000	10.500	10.750	10.351	38.1	14.4	35.000	21.875
25.00	13.50	f13.50	f15.00	11.50	12.00	12.00	35	15	35.00-50.00	30.00
23.00	d12.00	f8.00	f9.00	6.00	7.00	b6.054	35	15	25.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
25.00	13.00-15.00	.....	.....	14.00	12.00	13.00	40	15	30.00-40.00	20.00
.....	12.50	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	40-45	12.5	35.00	20.00
.....	8.333	.....	.....	.....	12.500	9.750	38.8	15.0	33.750	23.250
.....	c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40-45	15	30.00	20.00
.....	c	.....	.....	8.50	.....	b9.00	35	15	35.00	25.00
.....	d8.50-10.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	b16.00	40	15	40.00	30.00
.....	a8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	b13.00	40	15	30.00	18.00
.....	11.235	.....	.....	9.750	10.489	5.417	40.6	15.0	25.500	20.357
.....	7.50-7.75	.....	.....	12.00	.....	4.00	50	.....	20.00	18.00
.....	10.00-14.25	.....	.....	9.00	12.00	.....	55	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-25.00
.....	9.50-13.00	.....	.....	10.00	12.00	.....	45	15	30.00	20.00
.....	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.50	40	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-14.00
m16.00-18.00	11.38-11.88	.....	.....	5.20	7.85	5.20	35-40	.....	29.00	25.00
.....	11.50-12.00	.....	.....	8.00	b10.105	b5.053	27	.....	18.00-22.00	.....
.....	a8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	b5.33	35	15	22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00
.....	14.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30.00-40.00	20.00-30.00

A In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins cost 5c. to 15c. more per gallon than in bulk.

m 18490 coal.

**COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE GOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE
AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.**

Commodities.	Quantity	1900*	1905*	1910	1911	1912	1913	Jan., 1914	Jan., 1915	Jan., 1916	Jan., 1917	Jan., 1918	Jan., 1919	Jan., 1920	Jan., 1921	Dec., 1921	Jan. 1922
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	46.4	47.2	47.2	52.8	63.8	73.6	71.4	71.0	53.4	54.6
Beef, shoulder, roast....	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	32.6	32.8	32.4	34.8	45.0	51.6	46.4	44.6	29.4	30.4
Veal, roast, forequarters	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	16.6	17.6	17.8	20.3	25.3	27.7	25.7	26.9	19.0	18.9
Mutton, roast, hind q'r.	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	20.9	20.4	21.1	24.8	31.2	34.9	32.3	30.8	24.3	25.6
Pork, fresh, roast ham..	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.6	19.0	19.9	24.6	33.1	36.9	36.5	36.0	26.5	26.7
Pork, salt, mess.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	36.2	35.8	36.0	44.8	62.6	70.8	69.6	71.4	51.8	52.0
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	24.8	25.1	26.7	31.2	44.8	51.0	52.4	58.4	40.3	39.8
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	28.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.2	35.6	36.6	48.6	66.6	73.8	77.6	67.8	43.8	43.4
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	25.7	30.0	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	45.5	45.5	46.4	56.9	63.3	73.6	86.6	85.2	67.7	71.2
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	23.1	32.4	34.9	36.1	45.3	51.2	62.5	69.5	75.7	56.2	58.7
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	55.2	55.2	52.2	59.4	71.4	82.8	90.6	93.0	80.4	79.8
Butter, dairy, solid....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	53.0	58.4	58.0	61.0	61.8	66.6	88.4	93.8	106.0	135.2	113.4	84.8	83.4
Butter, creamery, prints	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	35.9	35.0	38.1	48.9	51.2	59.1	74.8	63.6	48.0	48.6
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.3	22.5	24.4	30.5	33.3	35.7	40.9	39.2	32.7	32.6
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.6	20.5	22.4	28.8	30.4	33.9	38.1	37.5	29.1	29.3
Bread, plain, white....	15 "	55.5	53.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	64.2	67.5	66.0	91.5	114.0	120.0	120.5	132.0	106.5	105.0
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	32.0	39.0	37.0	53.0	65.0	69.0	74.0	68.0	49.0	48.0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	21.5	24.5	24.0	27.0	35.0	40.0	40.0	36.0	28.5	28.0
Rice, good, medium....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	12.0	12.2	12.0	13.6	19.6	25.2	30.4	28.2	19.0	19.6
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	8.6	9.7	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	11.8	13.2	16.9	24.4	33.4	30.2	23.2	21.6	17.2	17.4
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	12.4	12.1	12.5	14.6	19.7	22.7	26.2	24.9	22.3	22.0
Prunes, medium size....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.9	12.2	12.9	12.7	13.6	17.3	19.6	25.7	25.3	18.2	18.4
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	22.8	30.8	31.2	36.8	42.8	49.2	62.0	51.2	38.0	36.8
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.3	11.0	12.0	11.0	10.2	14.0	14.4	17.0	19.8	22.4	28.6	24.6	18.0	17.4
Tea, black, medium....	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.6	9.7	10.1	12.5	15.9	16.0	14.5	13.6	13.5
Tea, green, medium....	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.2	9.6	10.0	10.1	12.1	15.3	16.7	15.7	15.0	15.1
Coffee, medium.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.9	9.8	9.9	10.1	11.8	14.7	14.8	13.5	13.6
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	38.0	31.7	47.0	64.7	72.7	62.3	103.0	75.5	52.8	52.6
Vinegar, white wine....	$\frac{1}{8}$ pt.	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.0
All Foods.....		\$5.48	\$5.96	\$6.95	\$7.14	\$7.34	\$7.34	\$7.73	\$7.97	\$8.28	\$10.27	\$12.42	\$13.78	\$15.30	\$14.48	\$11.00	\$11.03
Starch, laundry.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.5	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.2	4.2
Coal, anthracite.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	54.1	54.1	53.2	64.0	72.4	82.5	87.8	125.0	110.1	109.6
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	37.1	38.0	36.9	47.7	55.9	63.4	65.2	92.1	72.6	71.7
Wood, hard.....	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.9	42.5	41.6	45.7	63.7	76.8	80.6	90.5	81.1	80.2
Wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	32.1	31.2	30.7	32.7	47.2	56.5	62.5	69.0	60.0	59.8
Coal, oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	23.9	23.7	23.0	23.2	25.8	28.2	31.0	40.3	31.6	31.7
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.50	\$1.63	\$1.76	\$1.78	\$1.82	\$1.91	\$1.90	\$1.90	\$1.85	\$2.13	\$2.65	\$3.07	\$3.27	\$4.17	\$3.55	\$3.53
Rent.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ mo.	\$2.37	\$2.89	\$4.05	\$4.05	\$4.60	\$4.75	\$4.83	\$4.37	\$3.98	\$4.03	\$4.50	\$4.83	\$5.54	\$6.60	\$6.90	\$6.92
Grand Totals.....		\$9.37	\$10.60	\$12.79	\$13.00	\$13.79	\$14.02	\$14.49	\$14.27	\$14.14	\$16.46	\$19.80	\$21.73	\$24.15	\$25.30	\$21.49	\$21.52

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

Nova Scotia.....	\$5.61	\$5.83	\$6.82	\$6.78	\$7.17	\$7.29	\$7.41	\$7.85	\$8.31	\$10.16	\$12.45	\$14.01	\$15.35	\$14.72	\$11.27	\$11.18
Prince Edward Island.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	5.80	6.11	6.34	6.69	6.81	7.03	8.63	10.63	12.25	13.42	13.18	10.08	9.78
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	7.45	7.75	8.29	9.92	12.33	13.41	14.97	14.44	11.05	11.11
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	5.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	7.28	7.41	8.01	10.03	12.18	13.49	14.67	13.76	10.58	10.63
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	6.67	7.25	7.20	7.27	7.71	8.13	10.35	12.51	13.70	15.35	14.39	10.83	10.88
Manitoba.....	5.35	6.19	7.46	7.41	7.88	7.87	8.23	8.13	8.44	9.80	11.84	13.50	16.09	13.94	10.63	10.87
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.08	8.16	8.25	8.52	8.86	8.47	10.44	12.18	14.31	15.39	14.10	11.04	11.06
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.08	8.15	8.33	8.76	8.57	9.31	10.53	12.72	13.84	15.88	14.77	10.63	10.94
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	8.79	9.03	9.03	9.08	8.98	8.71	10.64	12.69	14.51	16.11	15.75	12.02	12.08

*December only.

and sub-groups for the previous month and for the corresponding months back to 1913.

Retail Prices

Sirloin steak was slightly higher, averaging 27.3c. per pound as compared with 26.7c. in December, and 35.7c. in February, 1921, being higher in all the provinces except Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Round steak was 0.4c. per pound higher and rib roast 0.7c.. Shoulder roast and stewing beef were 0.5c. higher. Veal was practically unchanged in the average. Mutton averaged 25.6c. per pound as compared with 24.3c. in December and 32.2c. in February, 1921, being slightly higher in all the provinces. Lamb averaged 29.8c. as compared with 27.8c. in December and 37.2c. in April, 1921. Fresh pork was practically unchanged in the average. Breakfast bacon averaged $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound lower. Boiled ham averaged 59.6c. as compared with 69.3c. in December and 74.8c. in January, 1921. Fresh fish showed little change. Fresh whitefish were up slightly in Ontario and Quebec.

Fresh eggs averaged 71.2c. per dozen as compared with 67.7c. in December and 85.2 in January, 1921. Cooking eggs averaged 58.7c. as compared with 56.2c. in December and 75.7c. in February, 1921. Milk averaged slightly lower, being down at Amherst, Orillia, and Edmonton, but slightly higher at Three Rivers and Belleville. Dairy butter averaged slightly lower, being down in all the provinces except Alberta and British Columbia, where prices averaged slightly higher. Dairy prints averaged $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound higher. Creamery butter averaged 48.6c. per pound as compared with 48.0c. in December and 63.6c. in January, 1921, the prices being slightly higher in the Eastern provinces. Oleomargarine averaged 29.9c. as compared with 29.3c. in December and 42c. in January, 1921. Cheese was practically unchanged. Bread averaged slightly lower, being down in Amherst, Sherbrooke, Thetford Mines, Saskatoon, and Nelson, but higher at

Medicine Hat. Flour and rolled oats averaged very slightly lower. Corn meal and pearl barley averaged the same as in December. Rice and tapioca showed very little change. Canned vegetables were unchanged. Onions averaged slightly higher. Potatoes showed little change in any of the provinces. Fresh apples averaged slightly higher. Dried fruits showed little change. Jam and canned fruits were practically unchanged. Granulated sugar averaged 9.2c. per pound as compared with 9.5c. in December, 10c. in August, 12.8c. in April, and 12.3c. in January, 1921. Tea and coffee showed little change in the average. Cream of tartar averaged slightly lower. Anthracite coal averaged \$17.53 per ton as compared with \$17.62 in December and \$20.00 per ton in January, 1921. Bituminous coal averaged \$11.46 as compared with \$11.61 in December and \$14.74 in January, 1921. Hard wood averaged \$12.83 as compared with \$12.97 in December and \$14.49 in January, 1921. Coal oil averaged 31.7c. per gallon as compared with 31.6c. in December and 40.3c. in January, 1921. Rent was higher at St. Hyacinthe.

Wholesale Prices

GRAINS AND FODDER.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern at Winnipeg had fallen to \$1.12 per bushel at the beginning of the month but reached \$1.19 in the last week, and the market showed signs of further increases. Barley at Winnipeg was down to 54c. per bushel at the beginning of the month but reached 56 $\frac{3}{8}$ c. in the last week. Oats advanced from 42c. to 45c. per bushel. Flaxseed had improved during December and continued to rise during January, reaching \$1.94 per bushel in the last week. Bran and shorts were \$1.00 higher at \$28.00 and \$30.00 per ton respectively, at Toronto.

ANIMALS AND MEATS.—At Winnipeg the best cattle advanced from \$5.50 per hundred pounds to \$7.00 but fell in the last week to \$6.25. At Toronto butcher cattle rose from \$6.25 to \$7.50 per

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR JANUARY, 1922, DECEMBER, 1921, JANUARY, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, AND 1913

(Average price 1890-1899=100.)

	Number of commodities	INDEX NUMBERS.											
		Jan., *1922	Dec., *1921	Jan., *1921	Jan., *1920	Jan., *1919	Jan., *1918	Jan., 1917	Jan., 1916	Jan., 1915	Jan., 1914	Jan., 1913	
I.—GRAINS AND FODDERS—													
Grains, Ontario.....	6	158.9	162.8	250.3	382.8	292.4	4405.1	270.7	189.5	203.6	140.5	146.2	
Grains, Western.....	4	158.6	155.9	222.0	421.1	273.1	331.4	242.4	174.0	182.2	117.1	112.9	
Fodder.....	5	231.3	218.1	287.0	308.8	247.6	208.1	195.7	176.5	184.9	160.5	157.1	
All.....	15	182.9	179.4	255.0	368.4	272.3	319.8	238.1	181.0	191.7	140.9	140.9	
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS—													
Cattle and beef.....	6	206.6	190.4	302.7	366.6	357.0	321.8	249.9	199.9	214.9	228.2	177.8	
Hogs and hog products.....	6	210.6	208.4	309.1	339.2	355.2	342.7	249.7	181.5	155.0	176.7	172.8	
Sheep and mutton.....	3	189.8	178.3	218.5	277.0	270.8	279.6	223.5	179.4	149.5	162.3	123.3	
Poultry.....	2	431.7	397.0	503.1	442.2	378.5	349.6	280.2	240.7	179.4	192.9	194.3	
All.....	17	231.5	219.6	313.7	350.0	343.7	325.0	249.2	196.3	177.9	194.2	168.4	
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.....													
	9	230.1	261.9	333.3	352.3	294.4	259.0	242.6	186.7	177.5	179.9	172.6	
IV.—FISH—													
Prepared fish.....	6	183.5	183.5	211.7	235.5	264.9	241.6	186.4	151.8	160.6	151.8	160.5	
Fresh fish.....	3	210.3	210.3	259.6	264.4	275.0	225.8	178.7	187.3	158.6	158.4	171.5	
All.....	9	192.5	191.4	237.7	245.1	268.3	236.3	183.8	163.7	160.0	153.9	164.2	
V.—OTHER FOODS—													
(a) Fruits and Vegetables—													
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	294.1	291.6	239.0	239.0	266.5	229.8	229.8	183.8	110.3	137.9	110.3	
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	219.7	241.0	269.6	193.1	157.5	133.2	104.5	100.6	85.5	93.4	94.7	
Dried fruits.....	4	201.2	201.5	231.5	276.9	249.0	256.1	195.0	143.0	120.8	116.8	113.2	
Fresh vegetables.....	5	257.9	252.1	234.6	417.0	294.0	348.2	368.5	269.2	137.4	164.8	156.4	
Canned vegetables.....	3	172.5	172.5	168.5	214.6	244.4	246.9	197.4	103.3	101.2	97.7	125.2	
All.....	16	222.8	224.6	219.5	317.0	246.1	258.4	234.9	169.6	115.1	125.2	125.3	
(b) Miscellaneous groceries—													
Breadstuffs.....	10	182.2	186.3	259.9	298.5	256.5	258.5	201.1	147.0	147.4	123.3	126.2	
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	179.4	182.7	210.1	216.1	193.9	151.6	135.1	126.5	115.2	110.3	118.2	
Sugar, etc.....	6	178.5	182.2	276.1	348.2	312.2	227.8	180.9	153.7	134.8	106.3	111.0	
Condiments.....	5	169.9	178.3	202.1	223.8	245.9	214.9	161.0	136.4	118.3	102.3	96.9	
All.....	25	178.4	183.2	244.3	282.3	257.7	225.3	177.7	143.2	133.4	112.9	115.4	
VI.—TEXTILES—													
Woolens.....	5	192.4	190.6	258.9	412.7	428.3	369.2	242.0	204.2	151.3	137.5	124.3	
Cottons.....	4	243.5	240.3	264.0	380.9	363.5	291.7	185.9	145.4	120.1	145.2	146.6	
Silks.....	3	181.3	172.2	268.3	268.3	144.5	130.9	112.5	100.6	84.4	93.8	85.9	
Jutes.....	2	288.5	283.4	389.4	647.8	609.5	615.9	385.1	267.6	153.2	242.8	203.2	
Flax products.....	4	295.4	303.1	464.3	509.5	469.0	388.4	243.3	198.1	133.2	115.1	117.0	
Oilcloths.....	2	185.6	198.8	252.1	277.8	273.8	173.7	139.8	125.6	101.1	104.6	104.7	
All.....	20	230.5	230.4	298.3	414.0	383.6	326.9	215.7	174.2	126.1	135.2	127.3	
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES—													
Hides and tallow.....	4	113.7	114.6	156.2	494.0	336.4	277.2	351.9	230.7	207.5	194.0	184.7	
Leather.....	4	173.3	175.4	242.7	317.1	265.0	268.1	268.5	176.2	163.5	151.4	152.7	
Boots and Shoes.....	3	213.3	213.2	257.8	339.7	224.2	232.9	221.1	166.9	158.3	155.7	146.5	
All.....	11	162.5	163.6	215.3	387.6	280.7	261.8	285.9	193.5	178.1	168.1	162.6	
VIII.—METALS AND IMPLEMENTS—													
Iron and steel.....	11	187.7	187.4	250.9	230.6	264.8	278.7	185.0	128.9	100.3	102.9	105.8	
Other metals.....	12	152.7	151.2	166.4	224.4	222.7	242.2	234.0	262.4	124.0	127.4	136.8	
Implements.....	10	243.5	245.0	271.7	248.4	241.4	199.0	161.4	116.6	107.5	106.6	105.6	
All.....	33	191.9	191.7	226.5	233.7	242.3	241.3	195.7	173.6	111.1	112.3	117.6	
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING—													
Fuel.....	6	244.9	252.0	309.6	252.4	253.6	235.3	238.8	144.3	119.6	127.5	153.6	
Lighting.....	4	242.1	245.4	265.3	249.2	236.8	117.3	93.9	88.5	92.5	92.7	89.8	
All.....	10	243.8	249.3	291.9	251.1	246.8	188.1	180.9	122.0	108.9	113.6	128.0	
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS—													
Lumber.....	14	325.6	326.9	450.3	419.9	279.9	238.6	189.6	178.1	178.0	183.5	174.3	
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	209.8	225.4	258.8	232.4	233.8	209.4	178.4	132.4	108.2	114.0	113.5	
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	291.4	290.1	370.1	433.3	339.5	263.2	227.5	193.9	142.9	140.2	145.1	
All.....	48	287.4	273.9	347.1	345.7	278.0	231.7	196.0	163.7	138.7	141.9	140.6	
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHING—													
Furniture.....	6	243.3	245.9	436.5	449.2	311.8	207.3	185.1	143.6	146.7	147.1	139.4	
Crockery and glassware.....	4	462.8	503.2	512.0	439.0	367.7	279.8	218.8	178.8	144.8	133.9	118.0	
Table cutlery.....	2	156.3	156.3	164.1	164.2	155.1	150.7	132.2	126.6	78.4	72.4	72.4	
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	277.5	277.6	286.5	259.1	279.2	223.6	155.4	129.3	123.4	124.6	120.4	
All.....	16	295.8	307.0	384.5	363.5	298.1	222.4	179.5	146.7	131.9	128.8	120.9	
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.....													
	16	185.2	186.5	222.1	215.3	272.3	289.2	258.5	250.4	135.0	111.1	113.3	
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—													
Raw furs.....	4	668.8	664.0	397.6	1785.3	742.3	511.5	399.5	269.6	121.8	226.5	358.0	
Liquors and tobaccos.....	6	265.6	265.6	299.1	317.3	258.7	202.2	161.3	136.7	137.9	138.8	135.1	
Sundries.....	7	167.9	172.4	197.9	248.1	207.4	200.8	165.8	135.1	113.6	109.3	116.5	
All.....	17	320.2	321.0	280.6	618.6	351.3	274.4	219.2	167.3	124.1	147.3	179.9	
All commodities.....		262.1	227.7	230.7	281.3	336.4	286.5	258.7	212.7	172.1	138.9	137.1	

(*) Preliminary figures. (†) Nine commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.

hundred pounds. Beef was unchanged at the higher price reached at the end of December. Hogs at Toronto rose from \$10.50 to \$11.75 per hundred. Dressed hogs advanced from 15c. per pound to 16c. Bacon declined at the end of December and during January decreased further from 28c per pound to 26c. Barrelled pork advanced from \$30.00 per barrel to \$31.00. Fowl advanced from 25c. to 30c. per pound at Montreal and turkeys from 47c. to 52c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS. — Butter, finest creamery fell at Montreal from 38c. per pound to 34c. Dairy butter at Toronto fell from 35c. to 32c. Fresh eggs at Montreal fell from 70c. per dozen to 50c. Storage eggs at Toronto fell from 50c. per dozen to 35c.

FISH.—The export market for dried and smoked fish showed some improvement, but continued weak for shipments to Europe and South America.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. — Apples, winter, were up to \$7.50-\$9.00 per barrel at Toronto. Lemons and oranges were slightly lower but evaporated apples were firmer. Potatoes were steady while beans and onions were firmer. Canned tomatoes were down to \$1.65 per dozen.

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS.—Soda biscuits were lower at 13c. per pound. Tapioca was lower at 7½c. per pound. Flour was steady. Chocolate was lower at 26c. per pound. Sugar was down 60c. per cwt. at \$7.29 at Toronto. Salt fell 10 per cent. Baking soda was ½c. per pound lower at 3c.

TEXTILES.—A line of yarn declined 5c. per pound. Raw cotton was again

slightly higher. Cotton goods also averaged higher. Raw silk, both Japan and Italian, advanced. Spool silk advanced 10 per cent. Jute advanced 5 per cent. Table oilcloth declined 60c. per piece. Flax sewing twine was slightly lower.

HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS, AND SHOES.—Tallow was down 1c. per pound. Upper leather fell from 35c. per pound to 33c.

METALS AND IMPLEMENTS.—Pig iron declined \$2.00 per ton. Galvanized sheets were lower. Steel billets declined \$1.00 per ton. Lead was lower at 7c. per pound. Crow bars were lower at 8c. per pound.

FUEL AND LIGHTING.—Anthracite coal was 50c per ton lower at Montreal at \$13.75. Coke at the ovens fell from \$3.50 per ton to \$3.00. Calcium carbide was \$10.00 per ton lower.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Pine shipping culls, hemlock, and spruce were lower at Ottawa. Cement, building paper, soil pipe, iron pipe, nails, hinges, copper wire and galvanized wire were lower. Turpentine advance 10c. per gallon.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.—Common kitchen chairs were lower. Crockery declined 10 per cent.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Bleaching powder fell 25c. per cwt. and soda ash 15c. per cwt.

MISCELLANEOUS.—In raw furs, muskrat skins were higher by 5c. each. Newsprint paper was down from 4c. per pound to 3¾c. Rubber was down from 21c. per pound to 20¼c. Laundry soap fell from \$7.10 per box to \$6.75. Laundry starch fell from 7¾c. to 6¾c.

PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada.

The index numbers of retail prices which are listed are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale price index numbers are named in all cases.

United Kingdom

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The Board of Trade index number of average prices for December (taking prices for 1913 as 100) was 171.4 as compared with 176.4 for November, a decline of 2.8 per cent. All groups were lower than in November except the meat, poultry and fish group. The three food groups show a fall of 2.1 per cent. For industrial materials a fall of 3.2 per cent is shown. During the second half of 1921, food prices fell nearly 19 per cent, and industrial materials about 13 per cent, prices in the iron and steel group falling 28.5 per cent, and other metals and minerals nearly 20 per cent. The general average of wholesale prices for the year 1921 as compared with the year 1913 was 201.2.

The *Times* index number of wholesale prices of 60 commodities had fallen to 162.1 on December 31. This is 35.2 per cent below the level of December 31, 1920, and 62 per cent above the average for 1913—the base year. The total fall from the peak of April, 1920, is 54 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.

At the beginning of January the official index number of retail prices of foods comprised in the food budget was about 85 per cent above the level of July, 1914. As compared with the previous

month there was a decline of about 5 per cent, mainly due to reductions in the prices of bread, flour, meat, butter and eggs. The index number for all items of cost of living at January 1 was about 92 per cent above the level of July, 1914. This showed a decrease of about 3.5 per cent during the month of December.

At the beginning of February the cost of the food budget showed a still further decline and stood at 79 per cent above the figure for July, 1914, a decrease of about 3.2 per cent for the month. The index numbers of other items in the cost of living are: rent, 155; clothing, 250; fuel and light, 220; sundries, 195; all items, 188.

France

A comparison of the official index number of wholesale prices for the month of December, with the average for 1913, shows an increase of about 225 per cent in the number representing prices of all commodities. The percentage decrease in December from the figures for November is nearly 2 per cent. The three food groups show a decrease of nearly 3 per cent and the three industrial groups of about one per cent.

Germany

COST OF LIVING.

During the period from November to December the official index number of cost of living increased 11 per cent. In the month under review, more than in the previous months, the costs of heat and light contributed to the increase, rent advancing only in a few districts. For foods alone the index number increased 9.1 per cent. The general increase in cost of living was less marked in agricultural regions than elsewhere.

India**COST OF LIVING.**

The official index number of retail prices in Bombay for December shows a decline of 1.6 per cent from the level of November, which places it 7 per cent below the peak reached in October, 1920. All food articles declined during the month about 1.6 per cent. Fuel and lighting remained the same, and clothing declined nearly 3 per cent.

New Zealand**WHOLESALE PRICES.**

The official index number of wholesale prices in October showed a decline of nearly one per cent from the level of the previous month, which is a decline of about 12.3 per cent from the peak reached in October, 1920. During the month under review there were slight increases in the coal and leather groups and in flour, bran, etc., and decreases in all other groups.

COST OF LIVING.

The official index number of retail prices of foods, taking the average for 1909-13 as 1000, declined 49 points or 2.3 per cent from October to November, 1921. This leaves the level of prices in November 51.87 per cent above that of July, 1914.

United States**WHOLESALE PRICES.**

The preliminary index number calculated by the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States stands on the same level for December as for November. There was a slight decline for farm products, foods, cloths and clothing and for chemicals and drugs, while there were correspondingly slight in-

creases for fuel and lighting, for building materials and for miscellaneous commodities. No change was reported for metals and metal products or for house-furnishing goods.

Gibson's average index number of prices for 22 articles of food for January (monthly average) was 64.3, a rise of nearly 2 per cent from the previous month, which, it will be remembered, was about 2 per cent above the average for November.

Dun's general index number for February 1, was \$164,974, an increase of 3 per cent from the previous month. While advances occurred in four of the seven groups, the only change of importance was a rise of about 8 per cent in meats.

Bradstreet's general index number for February 1, was \$11,4190, a gain of four-tenths of one per cent over that for January 1, which showed a gain of one per cent over December. This brings the general index up 7.4 per cent from the June 1, 1921, number, but it is still 7.7 per cent below February 1, 1921, and 45 per cent below the peak of February 1, 1920.

COST OF LIVING.

The index number of retail food prices for the United States, issued by the Bureau of Labour Statistics, showed a decrease of 1 per cent from November 15 to December 15. Of the 43 articles of food comprised in this index, 30 decreased in price, the chief decreases being in pork chops, evaporated milk and oranges, 5 per cent; lard, 4 per cent; bacon, ham, potatoes and granulated sugar, 3 per cent; butter, bread, flour, corn meal, tea and raisins, 2 per cent. Six articles increased in price, the chief increases being in cabbage, 11 per cent; onions, 7 per cent; leg of lamb, 6 per cent; storage eggs, 4 per cent; strictly fresh eggs, 1 per cent. For the year-

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

Country	CANADA		UNITED KINGDOM		FRANCE*		BELGIUM	HOLLAND	DENMARK	NORWAY	SWEDEN	FINLAND	GERMANY
	29 foods 60 cities		21 foods 600 towns		13 articles Chief cities	13 articles Paris	56 articles Brussels	29 articles 6 towns	Cost of living	Foods	21 articles 44 towns	Cost of living	Cost of living (g) 39 cities
Base period	(a)	July 1914	July 1914		1910	1910	April 1914	1893	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	(h) 1913-14
1910.....	\$ 6.95	(b) 94	(c) 96.3 (d)	1000	1000		(f)	113		(c)			
1913.....	7.33	99	101.6 (d)					114					
1914—January.....	7.73	105						116					
July.....	7.42	100		1004	1075				100	100	100	100	
1915—January.....	7.97	107	118	1105 (e)	1295			128					
July.....	7.80	105	132.5	1235 (e)	1288			148	116				
1916—January.....	8.28	112	145	1136 (e)	1439			153		143			
July.....	8.46	114	161	1420 (e)	1387			170	136	160			
1917—January.....	10.27	138	187	1547 (e)	1491			186			160		
July.....	11.62	157	204	1845 (e)	1971			212	155	261	177		
1918—January.....	12.42	167	206	2120 (e)	2056						221		
July.....	13.00	175	210	2446 (e)	2210				182	279	268		
1919—January.....	13.78	186	230	2794 (e)	2665	639			190	279	339		
July.....	13.77	186	209	2897 (e)	2811	354				289	310		
1920—January.....	15.30	208	236	3204 (e)	3119	410	258	242	295	298	819.4		
July.....	16.84	227	258	3898 (e)	4006	479	275	262	319	297	911.0	842	
1921—January.....	14.48	185	278	4303 (e)	4404	477	236	264	334	283	1065.4	944	
February.....	14.08	190	263		4109	457	214			262	1012.7	901	
March.....	13.23	178	249		3854	429	207			253	1027.1	901	
April.....	12.68	171	238	3642 (e)	3522	417	202			300	248	894	
May.....	12.25	165	232		3411	404	196			292	237	880	
June.....	11.16	150	218		3354	405	192			290	234	896	
July.....	10.96	148	220	3516 (e)	3292	393	192	237		292	232	1139.0	963
August.....	11.41	154	226		3403	403	193			297	234	1174.9	1045
September.....	11.82	159	225		3537	406	199			290	228	1204.6	1082
October.....	11.48	155	210	3499 (e)	3558	411	196			288	218	1208.3	1146
November.....	11.08	149	200		3504	417	194			281	211	1161.5	1397
December.....	11.00	148	195		3474								1550
1922—January.....	11.03	149	185		3234								

Country	SWITZERLAND (i)	ITALY (k)	SPAIN		SOUTH AFRICA	INDIA	AUSTRALIA*	NEW ZEALAND*	MEXICO	UNITED STATES	
	49 articles 23 towns	Cost of living Rome	12 articles Capitals	12 articles Towns	18 foods 9 towns	Cost of living Bombay	Food and groceries, 46 commodities 30 towns	59 foods 25 towns	Federal District	43 foods 51 cities (e)	Cost of living Massachusetts (l) (f)
Base period	June 1914	1st semester 1914	1909-14	1909-14	1910	July 1914	1911 (g)	1909- 13 (r)	1910	1913	1913
1910.....					1000			991 (r)	100	83	100
1913.....					1147			1037 (r)		100	100
1914—January.....					1151 (p)			1106		104	101.8
July.....	100 (j)					100		1099		102	102.1
1915—January.....	107 (j)		108.9 (n)	108 (n)	1214 (p)			1164		103	102.9
July.....	119 (j)		107.7 (o)	110.8 (o)				1240		100	101.7
1916—January.....	126 (j)	108.63 (m)	113.8 (o)	117.1 (n)	1312 (p)			1522	1200	107	105.1
July.....	140 (j)		117.6 (o)	118.4 (o)				1504	1236	111	109.9
1917—January.....	149 (j)	122.21 (m)	120.3 (n)	123.4 (o)	1446 (p)			1516	1276	128	119.6
July.....	180 (j)		123.6 (o)	125.6 (o)				1453	1359	146	129.3
1918—January.....	197 (j)	162.74 (m)	136.1 (n)	139.3 (o)	1511 (p)			1470	1357	146	129.3
July.....	229 (j)		145.4 (o)	149.8 (o)				1505	1426	169.14	144.6
1919—January.....	252 (j)	238.15 (m)	161.8 (n)	172.8 (n)				1491	162.62	167	155.1
July.....	261 (j)		167.7 (o)	178.5 (o)	1535			1553	190.78	185	167.5
1920—January.....	244 (c)	245.67 (m)	180 (n)	190.9 (n)	1574			1539	179.03	190	171.5
July.....	246 (c)		192.3 (o)	208.1 (o)	2063 (e)			1688	215.85	201	192.0
1921—January.....	243 (c)	374.08	202.6 (n)	220.3 (n)	2204 (e)	189		1791	229.37	219	202.6
February.....	237 (c)	379.05			1904 (e)	169		1906	215.38	172	179.6
March.....	234 (c)	384.46				162	2145	1873	193.77	158	175.6
April.....	231 (c)	410.94			1732 (e)	160	2103	1810	195.23	156	166.4
May.....	212 (c)	395.84				167	1957	1804	192.72	152	164.5
June.....	210 (c)	389.96				173	1917	1791	192.37	145	161.4
July.....	214 (c)	387.28			1556 (e)	177		1752	191.70	144	159.4
August.....	209 (c)	391.05				180	1841	1772	186.35	148	160.8
September.....	206 (c)	399.72				185	1796	1740	184.48	155	161.4
October.....						183		1720	180.54	153	160.0
November.....	198 (c)					182		1674		153	159.7
December.....	192 (c)					179		1625		152	159.2
1922—January.....	189 (c)									150	159.6

* For France, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand base is taken as 1000 instead of 100.

(a) Cost of food budget. (b) 15th of month up to end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. (c) Beginning of month. (d) Calculated from annual index number. (e) Quarter beginning in specified month. (f) 15th of month. (g) Foods, fuel and lighting, and rent. (h) Average of Oct., 1913, Jan., Apr. and July, 1914. (i) Issued by Union of Swiss Co-operative stores. (j) Beginning of previous month. (k) Municipal Labour office, Rome. (l) Food, clothing, rent, heating, lighting and sundries. (m) End of previous month. (n) Average for April-September. (o) Average for October-March. (p) Average for year. (q) Base is average for 6 capital towns. (r) Four chief cities. (s) U. S. Bureau of Labour Statistics. From January, 1913, up to and including December, 1920, only 22 articles of food included. (t) Massachusetts Special Commission on Necessaries of Life

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country	CANADA				UNITED KINGDOM				FRANCE	ITALY	HOLLAND
Authority	Labour Dept.	Michell	Bank of Commerce		Board of Trade (new)	Economist	Statist	Times	Statistique Générale	Bachi (d)	Central Bureau of Statistics
No. of commodities	271c	40	24 exports	24 imports	150	44	45	60	45	76	53
Base period	1890-1899	1900-1909	1909-1913	1909-1913	1913	1901-1905	1867-1877	1913	1901-1910	*1913	1901-1910
1890	110.3					102.2	72				
1895	95.6					87.6	62				
1900	108.2					110.5	75				
1905	113.8					103.3	72		98.3		
1910	124.2					113.3	78		108.1		
1913	135.5		97.02	100.38		122.3	85	100	115.6	100	114
1914—January	136.5	120.9	103.96	99.05	100	119.2	83.5		115.4	102	
July	134.6	120.0	105.86	97.18		115.9	82.4			92	120a
1915—January	138.9		109.90	101.29		136.5	96.4		143.9	105	
July	150.2		115.41	114.77		149.1	106.4		163.7	131	165a
1916—January	172.1		123.75	128.07		174.5	123.6			184	
July	180.9		131.52	141.26		191.1	130.5		210.6	193	253a
1917—January	212.7		182.40	166.07		225.1	159.3		249.2	230	
July	248.7		187.26	210.52		254.4	176.9		309.8	304	326a
1918—January	258.1	225.7	199.13	202.98		262.9	188.2		361.6	363	
July	284.0	248.3	207.16	221.14		278.5	193.1		389.9	429	447a
1919—January	286.5	231.3	188.91	217.54		285.9	190.7		401.8	326	
July	294.0	250.8	222.14	221.08		293.2	208.4		456.6	362	339a
1920—January	338.4	280.8	239.98	233.23	303.0	353.1	245.3	330.4	562.7	507	327
July	346.8	292.9	270.12	271.96	323.8	358.0	254.6	332.8	572.9	604	337
1921—January	381.8	212.6	199.02	186.69	251.0	255.3	197.2	228.9	470.0	642	
February	270.1	197.8	188.37	173.73	229.9	235.3	183.0	211.1	436.3	613	225
March	263.1	190.0	179.27	170.07	215.1	231.7	177.2	203.4	416.9	604	214
April	253.7	186.4	175.12	161.75	208.7	224.0	169.8	198.2	401.3	584	201
May	247.3	176.8	165.82	157.33	204.7	223.2	162.2	193.3	380.8	547	207
June	242.6	169.8	160.23	151.75	209.8	218.6	155.8	186.7	375.7	509	208
July	238.6	167.0	158.47	150.25	198.2	218.1	158.2	186.5	381.6	520	201
August	236.4	165.4	163.51	147.98	193.9	219.0	155.5	183.8	383.0	542	205
September	232.7	164.4	159.26	147.92	191.0	223.8	149.4	180.8	397.7	550	205
October	229.2	161.5	150.06	148.81	184.4	208.5	139.4	171.5	383.0	599	193
November	227.3	160.0	144.05	150.34	176.4	202.6	136.7	167.5	383.6	595	188
December	230.7	161.9	143.43	148.10	171.4	198.0	133.6	162.1	376.0	595	
1922—January	227.7	158.4	147.17	147.88					362.7		

Country	SWEDEN	SOUTH AFRICA	EGYPT	NEW ZEALAND	AUSTRALIA	INDIA	JAPAN	UNITED STATES			
Authority	Statistical Office	Census & Statistics Office	Dept. Statistics	Government Statistician	Commonwealth Statistician	Dept. of Statistics	Bank of Japan	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Federal Reserve Board	Bradstreet	Dun
No. of commodities	47	188	24		92	75	56	328	90	96	200
Base period	1913-14	1910		1909-1913	1911	July, 1914	Oct., 1900	*1913	1913		\$ 90.876
1890					1053			83.5			\$ 81.251
1895					760			69.2		\$ 6.4346	121.251
1900					894			81.7		7.8839	93.355
1905					910			85.7		8.0987	99.315
1910					984			97.3		8.9981	121.301
1913	100				1051		132.2	100	100	9.2076	118.578
1914—January		1090a			10455			100		8.8857	124.528
July	116. a				10736	100	126.3a	100		8.6566	119.708
1915—January					13235			99		9.1431	124.168
July	145a		102a		14036	112	127.8a	101		9.8588	124.958
1916—January		1379a			14506			110	10.9163	137.665	
July	185a		124a		15936	125	154.9a	120		11.5294	175.142
1917—January		1583a			16846			151	13.7277	169.562	
July	244a		168a		18946	142	196.4a	187	16.0680	211.950	
1918—January		1723a			1677			185	17.9366	232.175	
July	339a		207a		1808	178	259.0	198	19.1849	232.575	
1919—January	369	1854a			1888		283.2	203	195	18.5348	230.146
July	320		225a		1788	200	326.8	219	211	18.8964	232.973
1920—January	319	2512a	318		1999	218	398.0	248	242	20.3638	247.394
July	363		283		2264	209	316.6	262	250	19.3528	260.414
1921—January	267		214		2233	178	265.8	178	163	12.6631	198.600
February	250		196		2163	174	258.0	167	154	12.3689	185.822
March	237		182		2146	175	252.5	162	150	11.8650	181.921
April	229	1862	181		2108	183	251.1	154	143	11.3749	174.404
May	218		179		2079	184	252.4	151	142	10.8208	166.658
June	218		166		2065	178	253.9	148	139	10.6169	165.995
July	211	1698	164		2065	183	259.8	148	141	10.7254	159.833
August	198		166		2029	184	263.5	152	143	11.0576	163.677
September	182		176		2030		273.5	152	143	11.0868	162.619
October	175	1553	188		2010		289.8	150	141	11.1879	161.839
November	174							149	140	11.3514	163.665
December								149	138	11.3127	164.531
1922—January										11.3725	164.444

a. Average for year. b. Quarter beginning in specified month. c. 230 commodities, 1890-1909: 272. 1910-1914: 271. 1915-1921. New index number for 1920 and 1921 is joined to old index number (33 commodities) and all converted to base 1913=100. (e) The commodities comprised in these two new index numbers are in the one case articles chiefly exported, in the other case articles chiefly imported.

period, December 15, 1920, to December 15, 1921, the percentage decrease in all articles of food combined was 16 per cent. The price of onions increased 95 per cent; cabbage, 50 per cent; oranges, 2 per cent. The prices of all other articles decreased.

The cost of living index number for Massachusetts for the month of January was 157.3, the average for 1913 being taken as 100. This shows a drop

of 1.4 per cent for January. The group index numbers which made up the January average were as follows: food, 136.1; clothing, 180.1; shelter, 162.5; fuel, 174.9; sundries, 178.0.

The following table shows the changes in the cost of living in the United States from 1913 to December, 1921. These figures are a summarization of the figures in 32 cities, computed on a 1913 base.

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES 1913 TO DECEMBER, 1921.

Item of Expenditure	Per cent of Increase from 1913 (average) to—											
	Dec., 1914	Dec., 1915	Dec., 1916	Dec., 1917	Dec., 1918	June, 1919	Dec., 1919	June, 1920	Dec., 1920	May, 1921	Sept. 1921	Dec., 1921
Food.....	5.0	5.0	26.0	57.0	87.0	84.0	97.0	119.0	78.0	44.7	53.1	50.0
Clothing.....	1.0	4.7	20.0	49.1	105.3	114.5	168.7	187.5	158.5	122.6	92.1	84.4
Housing.....	**	1.5	2.3	.1	9.2	14.2	25.3	34.9	51.1	59.0	60.0	61.0
Fuel and Light.....	1.0	1.0	8.4	24.1	47.9	45.6	56.8	71.9	94.9	81.6	80.7	81.1
Furniture and Furnishings....	4.0	10.6	27.8	50.6	113.6	125.1	163.5	192.7	185.4	147.7	124.7	118.0
Miscellaneous.....	3.0	7.4	13.3	40.5	65.8	73.2	90.2	101.4	108.2	108.8	107.8	106.8
Total.....	3.0	5.1	18.3	42.4	74.4	77.3	99.3	116.5	100.4	80.4	77.3	74.3

** No change.

IMMIGRATION DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1921

THE following statements compiled from information furnished by the Department of Immigration and Colonization give details as to the total immigrants into Canada during the fourth quarter of 1921. For purposes of comparison the figures for the previous quarter and for the corresponding quarter of 1920 are also given.

The table on page 251 gives the nationality, sex, occupation and destination of all immigrants who entered Canada during the quarter under review:—

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1921.

Period	Great Britain and Ireland	From U.S.A.	Other countries	Totals
1921				
October.....	2,176	2,129	1,870	6,175
November.....	1,404	1,747	1,409	4,560
December.....	637	1,315	1,296	3,248
Fourth quarter, 1921.....	4,217	5,191	4,575	13,983
Third quarter, 1921.....	9,903	7,572	6,893	24,368
Fourth quarter, 1920.....	14,265	9,317	9,300	32,882

STATEMENT OF NATIONALITY, SEX, OCCUPATION, ETC., OF ALL IMMIGRANTS DURING FOURTH QUARTER OF 1921.

Nationality	Sex		Workers in										Destination																							
	Adult males	Children 14 and under females	Totals		Farming			Trading			Mining			Skilled n.e.s.			Unskilled n.e.s.			Domestic	Un-classified			Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Ed. Is.	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	B. C.	Yukon Terr.			
			M	F	C	M	F	C	M	F	C	M	F	C	M	F	C	M	F		C	M	F											C		
African South.	1	0	1	5				0	0	3																										
Albanian.	5	3	8	6				4																												
Australian.	2	9	11	13				0																												
Austrian and Hungarian.	2	4	6	18				2																												
Belgian.	25	23	48	73				6																												
Bulgarian.	0	34	34	3				8																												
Chinese.	264	138	402	436				0	39	15	27	1	0	0																						
Czechoslovak.	6	7	13	30				4	9	2																										
Dutch.	2	43	45	9				0	0																											
French.	23	26	49	75				1	2	2	0																									
German.	8			41				2																												
Great Britain and Ireland—	630	1247	1877	2527				74	46	39	9	34	6	14	129	68	34	34	10	412	100	622	539	133	32	1	298	1163	202	185	219	324				
English.	86	234	320	386				3	10	7	0	6		3	13	8	12	6	111	12	104	61	6	5	1	64	193	39	28	25	25					
Irish.	257	675	932	1206				19	26	25	4	25	3	3	76	31	11	18	3	314	38	290	283	23	10	4	162	559	106	99	123	120				
Scottish.	27	30	57	88				0							4	2			6	17	8	26	3	3	0	4	23	4	13	5						
Welsh.	9	41	50	61				0	1	0					0				17	8	23	11	3	0	0	0	13	40	0	0	5					
Greek, n.e.s.	261	123	384	611				25	17	38	20	11	0	60	31	17	55	31	25	50	39	70	53	2	0	0	333	214	50	7	2	2				
Hebrew-Polish—Russian.	469	488	923	1250				37	25	34	9	11	0	170	109	19	55	13	15	106	74	224	231	28	7	0	531	481	147	28	13	15				
Hindoo.	0	1	1	2																																
Italian.	165	154	319	405				2	0	5	0	9	1	3	29	3	0	69	19	11	8	116	73	15	0	0	119	181	8	4	47	32				
Jamaican.	1	7	8	11				0																												
Japanese.	28	38	66	71				1	2	2	0			1	3	0	3	10	1	7	10	20	8	0	0	0	36	3	0	2	0	66				
Jugo-Slav.	18	28	46	63				7						0	0	1	4	1	6	2	11	10	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0				
Luxemburg.	0	1	1	0																																
Maltese.	0	1	0	2																																
Negro.	0	2	2	0				2	2	0	0	2	1	0																						
Newfoundland.	12	68	80	110				3	2	2	0	0																								
New Zealand.	1	318	319	5				25	1	1	0																									
Polish.	145	127	272	590				108	102	25	1	1	0																							
Romanian.	82	109	166	257				53	43	35	7	5	2																							
Russian.	48	54	102	134				32	11	10																										
Scandinavian—																																				
Danish.	20	10	6	36				19	0	0																										
Icelandic.	3	0	0	3				0																												
Norwegian.	35	16	11	62				27	0	0																										
Swedish.	34	11	1	46				32	1	0																										
Swiss.	14	14	6	34				9	2	3																										
Turkish—																																				
Arabian.	1	7	1	9																																
Armenian.	2	4	1	7				0																												
Syrian.	16	27	16	59				8	3	5	3	2	6																							
Ukrainian.	8	11	4	23				7	6	3																										
U.S.A. Citizens, via Ocean ports.	3	2	5	10				0	0	2	0																									
West Indians.	0	4	0	4																																
Imm. via Ocean ports.	2716	4000	2076	8792				987	377	247	221	131	74	91	12	20	516	276	93	317	100	85	1288	574	1816	1557	317	68	8	1820	3414	895	719	738	874	
Imm. from U.S.A.	2388	1556	1247	5191				1042	416	535	299	145	100	19	3	2	418	135	125	298	82	56	148	312	627	429	75	118	17	829	1801	271	755	953	354	
Total immigration.	5104	5556	3323	13983				2036	793	782	520	276	174	110	15	22	934	411	218	615	182	141	1436	886	2443	1986	392	186	25	2958	6215	1096	1474	1601	1228	18

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1921

THE Department has received reports of 226 fatal industrial accidents that occurred during the fourth quarter of 1921. (Information has also been received of 22 additional fatalities that occurred previously in the year, one of which occurred in the first quarter, one in the second, and 20 in the third quarter making a total of 245 accidents for the third quarter.) Of the fatalities during the last quarter, 81 occurred in October, 82 in November and 63 in December, while in the corresponding quarter of 1920 there were reported 107 for October, 112 in November and 91

in December. The distribution of accidents according to industries showed 44 in the steam railway service, 37 in building and construction, 27 in lumbering, 24 in the mines, smelters and quarries, and 15 in the metals, machinery and conveyances group. Thirteen accidents occurred as a result of being caught in shafting, gears, belts, etc., and 11 were due to falls from trains.

The following statement does not necessarily include all the fatal industrial accidents that may have occurred but has been prepared from information received from all sources available.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1921

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Age.	Cause of fatality.
METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES—				
Workman at steel plant.....	Sydney, N.S.....	Oct. 2	.....	Bursting of a turbine.
Workman at foundry.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 11	.....	Crushed under casting.
Workman at sheet metal plant.....	Oshawa, Ont.....	" 15	64	Fell into tank—burned.
Steamfitter at foundry.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 22	32	Fall of pipe.
Grinder at iron works.....	Oshawa, Ont.....	" 26	46	Struck by piece of emery wheel.
Watchman at machine plant.....	Barrie, Ont.....	" 26	.....	Fell over casting.
Car repairer.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 31	55	Fell from roof of car.
Workman at foundry.....	Guelph, Ont.....	Nov. 5	.....	Overcome by gas and smoke.
Motor mechanic.....	High River, Alta.....	" 14	over 21	Gasoline tank exploded.
Workmen at car shop, (2).....	Revelstoke, B.C.....	Dec. 1	39, 49	Struck by revolving crane handle.
Workman at wire plant.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 1	36	Burned.
Machinist.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 8	42	Fell from engine.
Employee at metal factory.....	Welland, Ont.....	" 19	39	Fell into hot lime vat.
Labourer at steel plant.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 28	55	Caught in gears of machine.
FOODS, TOBACCOS AND LIQUORS—				
Employee at flour mill.....	Haileybury, Ont.....	Nov. 9	.....	Caught in unprotected shaft.
Employee at mill.....	Lanark, Ont.....	" 18	.....	Caught in shafting.
Wall washer at dairy.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 2	42	Fell from scaffold.
Employee at cannery.....	Aylmer, Ont.....	Dec. 21	45	(No particulars) Leg broken.
PULP, PAPER AND FIBRE—				
Machine man at paper factory.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	Oct. 7	.....	Caught in shafting.
Workman at paper factory.....	Atikokan, Ont.....	" 7	.....	Drowned.
Employee at paper mill.....	Woodland, N.B.....	" 15	58	Killed by water wheel—While adjusting a nut water was turned on.
Swamper with pulp company.....	Onaping Lake, Ont.....	Dec. 13	.....	Struck by tree.
Employee at paper mill.....	Grand'mere, Que.....	" 16	.....	Crushed between cylinders.
Employee of pulp mill.....	East Angus, Que.....	" 23	.....	Struck by wood from pile.
Workman at pulp mill yard.....	Weymouth, N.S.....	" 27	.....	Caught between cars.
PAINTS, OILS, CHEMICALS AND EXPLOSIVES—				
Labourer.....	Guelph, Ont.....	Nov. 6	Over 21	Burned; overcome by fumes from fire in japan room.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1921.—Continued.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Age.	Cause of fatality.
STEAM RAILWAY SERVICE—				
Trainman	Kenebec, Ont.	Oct. 1	22	Fell between cars.
Trainman	Petawawa, Ont.	" 20		Fell from train.
Switchman	Rainy River, Ont.	" 3		Struck by engine.
Conductor	Indian Cove Mine, N.S.	" 6		Box car slipped; internal strain.
Yard Foreman	Lambton, Ont.	" 8	33	Fell from train.
Employee	Komoka, Ont.	" 10	50	Struck by train.
Sectionman	Near Rosevear, Alta.	" 11	32	Train struck hand car.
Fireman	Near Dufresne, Man.	" 16	34	Derailment.
Employee	Near St. Charles, Man.	" 17		Rear-end collision.
Yard foreman	Moose Jaw, Sask.	" 18	25	Fell while throwing switch.
Employees (4)	Mountain Sub., B.C.	" 20	34, 33, 46, 58	Roof of tunnel caved in.
Workman	Hunt, Ont.	" 21	22	Jumped from train.
Sectionmen, (2)	Swift Current, Sask.	" 25	30, 35	Struck by train.
Sectionman	Ducks, B.C.	" 25		Struck by engine.
Sectionman	Second sub-div., B.C.	" 25		While spiking ties was struck in abdomen by end of spike.
Engineer and fireman, (2)	Geikie, Alta.	Nov. 2	46, 26	Derailment due to rock slide.
Track watchman	Thompson, B.C.	" 6	35	Train struck velocipede on curve.
Employee	Mile 26, Portman, B.C.	" 7		Bank slid causing cave-in of tunnel.
Brakeman	Antikokan, Ont.	" 8	30	Struck by train.
Agent	Fort William, Ont.	" 12	62	Struck by train.
Foreman	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	" 12	22	Hand car struck by train.
Employee	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	" 19	37	Struck by train.
Engineer	Algoma, Ont.	" 16	38	Explosion.
Gateman	Toronto, Ont.	" 17		Struck by train.
Brakeman	Bredenbury, Sask.	" 20	23	Run over by train.
Sectionman	Saskatoon, Sask.	" 20	23	Struck by train.
Labourer	Agincourt, Ont.	" 23	59	Struck by train.
Yardman	Calgary Terminals	" 29	25	Fell while attempting to board moving engine.
Brakeman	Woodstock, Ont.	Dec. 3	30	Collision.
Sectionman	Lachute Sd., Que.	" 5	20	Hand car struck by train.
Switchman	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 5	40	Slipped under car.
Brakeman	Forest, Ont.	" 6		Fell off car.
Brakeman	Swan River Stn., Man.	" 12		Slipped when getting off engine.
Brakeman	Weymouth, N.S.	" 27		Caught between car and engine.
Trainman	St. John, N.B.	" 19	32	Run over by train.
Trainman	St. John, N.B.	" 21	58	Fell off icy train.
Yard foreman	Vancouver, B.C.	" 7	45	Crushed between car and platform.
Yard foreman	St. John, N.B.	" 18		Fell between cars.
Conductor	Toronto, Ont.	" 22	34	Crushed by car.
ELECTRIC RAILWAYS—				
Watchman	Toronto, Ont.	Dec. 13	50	Struck by street car.
Conductor	Toronto, Ont.	" 21		Crushed between car and wall.
Switchman	Winnipeg, Man.	" 28		Struck by automobile.
TRANSPORTATION—				
Millwright at elevator	Fort William, Ont.	Oct. 4		Caught in shafting.
Labourer with cartage company	Hamilton, Ont.	" 4	32	Thrown from car.
Teamster	St. John, N.B.	" 20	24	Struck against overhanging scale.
Longshoreman	Montreal, Que.	Nov. 2		Fell into hold of boat.
Longshoreman	Montreal, Que.	" 7	47	Arm caught in gangway when hoisting.
Longshoreman	Montreal, Que.	" 7		Fell into hold of boat.
Labourer at elevator	Fort William, Ont.	" 10	47	Caught in shafting.
Labourer at elevator	Port Colborne, Ont.	" 15	42	Drowned.
Teamster	Lumsden, Sask.	" 21	47	Horses ran away.
Employee at dry dock	Port Dalhousie, Ont.	" 22		Drowned; fell from ladder of boat.
Driver for dairy	Montreal, Que.	" 30		Fell down elevator shaft; entered through open door.
Driver	Quebec, Que.	Dec. 12	Over 21	Crushed by weight of load which upset.
Workman at elevator	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 23	48	Crushed; fell on belt.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1921.—*Continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Age.	Cause of fatality.
NAVIGATION—				
Fireman.....	At sea (Pacific).....	Oct. 8	23	While changing burner omitted to turn off oil.
Labourer with steamship company..	Toronto, Ont.	" 15	35	Struck by bale.
Oiler on steamship.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 22	35	Drowned between wharf and ship.
Schooner crew (7).....	Between Sydney, N.S., and St. Johns, Nfd.....	Nov. 23	.....	Wreck.
Deckhand.....	At sea (Pacific).....	Dec. 11	.....	Caught in shaft.
Mate.....	Bella Bella, B.C.....	" 23	32	Fell into hold of steamer.
MINES, SMELTERS AND QUARRIES—				
Electrician at mine.....	Stellarton, N.S.....	Oct. 4	Over 21	Electrocuted—put hand on iron bracket while cutting wire.
Miner.....	Florence, N.S.....	" 13	.....	Fall of coal.
Rope rider.....	Cassidy, B.C.....	" 14	27	Crushed between car and post.
Mucker.....	Cobalt, Ont.....	" 17	32	Fall of rock.
Mucker.....	Britannia Beach, B.C.....	" 28	26	Struck by piece of pulley.
Superintendent at quarry.....	Guelph, Ont.....	" 27	35	Struck by rock from blast.
Car shunter.....	Springhill, N.S.....	" 26	.....	Head caught while lowering gondola under screen.
Loader.....	Drumheller, Alta.....	" 26	Over 21	Fall of rock.
Miner.....	Joggins, N.S.....	Nov. 2	.....	Electrocuted.
Mine examiner.....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 7	.....	Explosion—crushed under rock.
Miner.....	Minto, N.B.....	" 10	26	Thrown under car when pipe used to set brake broke.
Miner.....	Mountain Park, Alta.....	" 14	Over 21	Cave-in.
Miner.....	Montague, N.S.....	" 20	29	Struck on head by cage.
Miner.....	Coal Creek, B.C.....	" 25	52	Struck by runaway cars.
Helper.....	Cassidy, B.C.....	" 16	34	Struck by falling rock.
Shaftman.....	S. Porcupine, Ont.....	" 28	36	Fell down shaft.
Driller.....	East Broughton, Que.....	" 30	.....	Fall of rock in asbestos pit.
Miner.....	Dominion No. 2, N.S.....	Dec. 3	.....	Fall of coal.
Miner.....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 6	34	Struck by hoist.
Mine captain.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	" 12	36	Fall of rock.
Miner.....	Aerial, Alta.....	" 29	Over 21	Fall of rock from roof.
Miner.....	Mountain Park, Alta.....	" 30	30	Crushed between cars.
Smelterman.....	Trail, B.C.....	" 23	37	Fell into bin; suffocated.
Employee at smelter.....	Anyox, B.C.....	" 29	.....	Delayed blast.
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION—				
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Oct. 6	60	Crushed foot; infection.
Labourer.....	Westmoreland Co., N.B.....	" 7	45	Fell from staging.
Workman in trench.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 10	.....	Scalded by steam.
Workman with contractor.....	Smithville, Ont.....	" 21	.....	Explosion.
Bricklayer.....	Moncton, N.B.....	" 7	45	Staging gave way when cement blocks slid from wall.
Painter.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 10	.....	Fell from scaffold.
Painter.....	New Glasgow, N.S.....	" 6	50	Collapse of scaffold.
Painter.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 22	43	Overcome by fumes while painting inside an oil storage tank.
Carpenter with railway company...	Komoka, Ont.....	" 10	.....	Struck by train.
Carpenter.....	Tisdale, Sask.....	" 14	32	Collapse of scaffold.
Road foreman.....	Kitchener, Alta.....	" 17	Over 21	Runaway team.
Superintendent.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 16	40	Struck by falling boom.
Workman.....	Montreal, Que.....	Nov. 2	56	Fell into a shaft.
Workmen (2).....	Owen Sound, Ont.....	" 8	.....	Building collapsed while being torn down.
Workman.....	Spuzzum, B.C.....	" 12	.....	Fell from bridge.
Bridge carpenter.....	Whitcourt, Alta.....	" 12	Over 21	Fell off trestle bridge.
Carpenter.....	Jansen, Sask.....	" 11	50	Fell from roof.
Carpenter.....	Pembroke, Ont.....	" 11	63	Fell from roof.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1921—*Continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Age.	Cause of fatality.
BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION—Cont'd.				
Rigger with power commission.	Queenston, Ont.	Nov. 2	28	Fell from gravel chute.
Rigger with power commission.	Stamford, Ont.	" 3	31	Crushed by crane.
Pipefitter with power commission.	Stamford, Ont.	" 11	28	Struck on head by pipe.
Pipefitter with power commission.	Stamford, Ont.	" 12	42	Knocked off derrick by rock.
Driller with power commission.	Stamford, Ont.	" 21	29	Struck by rock.
Carpenter with power commission.	Stamford, Ont.	" 27	41	Struck by steel.
Canal employee.	Queenston, Ont.	" 23	29	Fall (died Jan. 6, 1922).
Canal employee.	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 27	.....	Fell into canal.
Engineer.	Alcona, Ont.	" 16	.....	Boiler explosion.
Mason.	Cornwall, Ont.	" 22	53	Fell from scaffold.
Employee at shipyard.	Port Dalhousie, Ont.	" 22	50	Drowned; weakened by loss of blood from injured finger, fell into water.
Workman.	Smoky Falls, Ont.	Dec. 3	.....	Drowned.
Labourer.	London, Ont.	" 5	52	Crushed under earth.
Labourer.	London, Ont.	" 5	.....	Exhaustion from digging man out of cave-in.
Labourer.	Hamilton, Ont.	" 16	34	Crushed by steam shovel.
Labourer.	Aldershot, Ont.	" 24	39	Crushed by car.
Painter.	Summerside, P.E.I.	" 9	48	Fell from scaffold.
Mason.	Kitchener, Ont.	" 15	68	Caught in timbers and fell off wall.
Steeplejack.	Vancouver, B.C.	" 24	30	Fell inside burner.
LUMBERING—				
Logger.	Yahk, B.C.	Oct. 5	26	Struck by log from chute.
Logger.	Prince Rupert, B.C.	" 5	.....	(No particulars).
Logger.	Massey, Ont.	" 24	.....	Struck by tree.
Logger.	Campbell River, B.C.	" 21	38	Struck by haulback.
Logger.	Quatsino, B.C.	" 24	43	Struck by log.
Logger.	Bright District, B.C.	" 31	.....	Struck by log.
Workman.	Little Current, Ont.	" 5	33	Struck by log.
Mill worker.	Merritt, B.C.	" 26	20	Struck by board from saw.
Loader.	Nanaimo, B.C.	"	.....	Struck by log.
Teamster.	Ottawa, Ont.	Nov. 2	71	Kicked by horse.
Teamster.	Flanders, Ont.	" 12	38	Thrown from load.
Bushman.	Nesto, Ont.	" 15	.....	Struck on head by tree.
Logger.	Thor Lake, Ont.	" 9	.....	Crushed under tree.
Timber cutter.	Nordeg, Alta.	" 21	21	Struck by falling tree.
Feller.	Headquarters, B.C.	" 9	50	Struck by falling snag.
Labourer.	Nesto, Ont.	" 11	.....	Cut foot; infection.
Rigging man.	Carriden Bay, B.C.	" 14	29	Struck by choker hook.
Bushman.	White Rock Siding, Ont.	"	25	Struck by tree.
Logger.	Galloway, B.C.	Dec. 4	40	Struck by falling tree.
Logger.	Cardero Channel, B.C.	" 8	30	Struck by snag.
Logger.	Stage Falls, B.C.	" 16	34	Struck by log.
Employee.	Lake Edwards, Que.	" 16	21	Struck by falling tree.
Labourer.	Sudbury, Ont.	" 20	39	Struck by tree.
Labourer.	Pakesley, Ont.	" 19	17	Struck by tree.
Labourer.	Brennon, Ont.	" 24	28	Struck by tree.
Labourer.	Pickering, Ont.	" 24	23	Struck by tree.
Chokerman.	Chancellor Channel, B.C.	" 30	28	Struck by falling tree.
Woodsman.	Finch, Ont.	" 21	.....	Struck by tree.
PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
Electrician.	Stellarton, N.S.	Oct. 8	.....	Electrocuted while repairing lighting system.
Inspector at electric plant.	Peterboro, Ont.	" 14	21	Explosion of generator.
Electrician.	Queenston, Ont.	Nov. 1	52	Struck by timber.
Superintendent of power commission.	Hespeler, Ont.	Dec. 21	29	Electrocuted.
PUBLIC AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYMENT				
Governor of jail.	Guelph, Ont.	Nov. 7	63	Beaten by convicts.
Inspector with government department.	Sudbury, Ont.	Nov. 5	67	Fell down elevator shaft.
Employee of government department.	Ottawa, Ont.	Dec. 19	.....	Caught between elevator and floor.
Electrical wireman.	Winnipeg, Man.	" 6	42	Shock while dismantling arresters.
Street labourer.	Ottawa, Ont.	" 19	.....	Run over by automobile.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1921.—Continued.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Age.	Cause of fatality.
AGRICULTURE—				
Gardener.....	Quebec, Que.	Oct. 5	60	Fell from a tree.
Farmer.....	Westwood, Ont.	" 5	64	Horse ran away.
Farmer.....	Champlain Village, Que.	" 6	75	Gored by a bull.
			Over	
Farmer.....	St. Anselin, Que.	" 24	21	Struck by branch from tree.
Farmer.....	Near Clair, N.B.	Nov. 3		Caught in tractor.
Farmer.....	Oak River, Man.	" 3		Caught in belt of separator.
			Over	
Farmer's helper.....	St. Agapit, Que.	" 7	21	Caught in belt of saw.
Farmer.....	Makamik, Que.	Dec. 19		Drowned; ice on lake broke under weight of load.
Helper at straw-cutting.....	St. Lazare, Que.	" 14		Hand caught in machine; loss of blood.
FISHING AND HUNTING—				
Fisherman.....	Esquimalt, B.C.	Oct. 1	55	Drowned.
Fishermen, (2).....	Banks of Newfoundland	" 29		Drowned.
MISCELLANEOUS—				
Sprayer.....	Vancouver, B.C.	Oct. 10	36	Stepped back off stage and fell into hold.
Labourer.....	Vancouver, B.C.	" 11	30	Burned by steam.
Labourer.....	Fielding Road, C.B.	" 12		Fell while opening dam gate.
Mill worker.....	Kent Co., N.B.	" 17	18	Whirled around shaft.
Prospector.....	Ymir, B.C.	" 18	65	Struck by boulder from mountain side.
Mill contractor.....	Nairn, Ont.	" 25	49	Caught in machine.
Watchman and labourer (2).....	Britannia Beach, B.C.	" 28	46, 34	Drowned when dam burst.
Mill worker.....	Gloucester Co., N.B.	Nov. 2	22	Skull fractured (cause unknown).
Driller.....	N. Vancouver, B.C.	" 17	52	Struck by falling plank.
Sweeper at factory.....	Fort William, Ont.	" 17	47	Caught in shafting.
Engineer.....	Powell River, B.C.	" 25	36	Making landing; drowned.
Labourer.....	Near Evansburg, Alta.	" 25		Caught by railway car.
Engineer.....	White Rock, B.C.	Dec. 19	29	Riding in jitney, struck by train.
Shop labourer.....	Port Mann, B.C.	" 25	47	Moving driving tyre which fell.
Labourer.....	Sydney, N.S.	" 3		Crushed between boiler frame and crane.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING THE FIRST THREE QUARTERS OF 1921.

Labourer.....	North Vancouver, B.C.	Mar. 15	47	Crushed against casing box by timber swung on rolls.
Lineman.....	Montreal, Que.	June 27	29	Electrocuted.
Porter.....	Prescott, Ont.	July 7	31	Fell off train.
Firefighter.....	Vernon, B.C.	" 30	62	Fell down mountain side.
Carpenter with railway company.....	Fort Erie, Ont.	Aug. 8	56	Fell off scaffold.
Hatchery keeper.....	Terrace, B.C.	" 8		Drowned.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.	" 9	47	Crushed under freight car.
			Over	
Miner.....	Mountain Park, Alta.	" 17	21	Fall of coal from roof.
Bricklayer.....	Woodfibre, B.C.	" 27	28	Gassed by steam and acid from blow-pipe.
Sectionman.....	Windsor, Ont.	" 31	51	Struck by train.
Labourer.....	Greenwood, B.C.	Sept. 30	62	Thrown on rock by scraper.
Labourer.....	Idco, B.C.	" 30	39	Fell from roof of building.
Hatchery keeper.....	Owl Creek, B.C.	" 27	50	Drowned.
Chokerman.....	Ocean Falls, B.C.	" 30		Struck by swinging log.
Logger.....	Kwatna Camp, B.C.	" 30		(No particulars).
Truck driver.....	Hamilton, Ont.	" 6	30	Burned by gas.
Labourer with lumber company.....	Warton, Ont.	" 15	48	Struck by tree.
Workman at beverage plant.....	Toronto, Ont.	" 16	41	Cut hand; infection.
Workman.....	Montreal, Que.	" 22	38	Burned; fire in varnish.
Sea captain.....	Georgetown, P.E.I.	" 25	72	Drowned.
Telephone employee.....	Gloucester Co., N.B.	" 26	44	Fell from wagon.
Sawmill worker.....	Markdale, Ont.	" 28		Crushed under ties

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

THE four legal decisions summarized below relate respectively to a claim for damages for inexcusable fault in Quebec, an action brought in Saskatchewan for the death of an employee in British Columbia, and two cases in courts of the United States, one of which had reference to wages due to a non-unionist, and the other to an injunction against

certain employers to restrain them from violating an industrial agreement. On pages 200 to 204 of this issue is given the complete text of two important judgments delivered by Nova Scotia courts arising out of an application for an injunction to restrain certain coal companies from reducing wages.

Employer not guilty of inexcusable fault in placing an inexperienced man on an unguarded machine

An employee was placed by his foreman on the work of feeding a machine with material which passed between two rollers moving in opposite directions. About half an hour after he began this work both his hands were caught between the rollers and crushed. He brought an action in the Superior Court of Quebec against the Company, his employer, claiming \$25,000 damages on the ground of inexcusable fault. The employer admitted responsibility and offered to pay the injured workman the capital sum of \$2,500 with costs, but contested the balance of the claim, denying the charge of inexcusable fault. The Superior Court decided in favour of the plaintiff and awarded him \$17,500 damages.

The employer appealed against this decision and the case was heard in the Court of King's Bench. The grounds for the charge of negligence alleged by the injured workman against his employer were as follows: (1) Having employed an inexperienced man on a very dangerous job, without giving him any previous instruction. (2) Having put in operation a dangerous ma-

chine not equipped with safety appliances. (3) Providing no effective means for stopping the machine. (4) Providing no one to oversee or to help him. (5) The floor was in a dangerous condition. (6) A similar accident had taken place before. (7) All these facts were known by the higher officials of the Company.

It was held by the Court that there was no inexcusable fault on the part of the defendant Company. There was no hidden or unseen danger connected with the machine, and there were no quickly revolving wheels. The only danger to be avoided in the work was apparent. With regard to the absence of safety appliances, the Provincial Inspectors of industrial establishments had never suggested the provision of additional facilities for stopping the machine or of any protective guard in front of the rollers. With regard to failure to give the plaintiff enough help, it was shown that the usual number of workmen were engaged in the work. The condition of the floor did not constitute inexcusable fault on the part of the employer. It could not be urged that because there

had been one similar accident some time previously, that it was inexcusable fault to continue to operate this machine.

The Court therefore held in its judgment that the acts, negligence or fault charged against the Company defendant, even if established, did not amount to inexcusable fault, and declared that

the sum rendered by the Company was good and sufficient. The Court dismissed the action and demand of the plaintiff for any surplus with costs in both courts.

(*Quebec — Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company vs. Belanger.*)

Action for damages forbidden where accident occurs cannot be maintained elsewhere

A locomotive engineer was killed in the province of British Columbia when on duty. His widow soon afterwards left British Columbia and took up her residence in Saskatchewan. She there brought an action against the railway company for the death of her husband under the Fatal Accidents Act of Saskatchewan. The jury returned a verdict in favour of the widow, and in answer to a question found that the accident was caused by the negligence of the Company in not keeping a bridge in repair. The judge, however, dismissed the action, holding, as the plaintiff was domiciled in British Columbia at the time of the accident, that the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act gives the Workmen's Compensation Board exclusive jurisdiction in the matter. The widow appealed against this decision, and the case was heard in the Court of Appeal of Saskatchewan. It was held by the Court that as the accident occurred in the province of British Columbia it must first be established that the wrongful act or neglect would have been actionable in Saskatchewan if death had not ensued and the act had been done in Saskatchewan.

That was held to be clearly established. It was necessary, however, to consider to what extent the deceased would have been affected in prosecuting his claim in Saskatchewan by the law of British Columbia. The deceased was employed in an industry within the scope of Part I of the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act, and this Act provides that for any accident occurring in such industry the liability to pay compensation is that of the Board and not that of the individual employer. It is further expressly stated that "no action against the employer shall lie in respect of such accident." These were statutory conditions attached to the contract of employment made by the deceased as a resident of British Columbia in that province.

Had the deceased lived, he could not therefore have maintained any action for damages, and consequently neither could his widow maintain an action either under the Saskatchewan or British Columbia laws. The appeal was therefore dismissed.

(*Saskatchewan — Walpole vs. Canadian Northern Railway Co.*)

Non-unionist awarded wages below union scale by United States Court

A non-union carpenter in Cleveland, Ohio, was hired to put up some partitions. When the work was completed the employer refused to pay him on the ground that his bill was too high. Suit was brought by the carpenter in the Municipal Court of Cleveland. The

evidence at the trial showed that there had been no agreement as to wages, and the only testimony regarding wages was to the effect that the union scale for carpenters in that district was \$1.25 per hour.

By decision of the Court the carpenter

was only allowed \$1.10 per hour, because he was not a member of the Carpenters' Union and therefore he was not entitled to the union scale. This decision was based on the following grounds:

The non-union man not having contributed in any way to the securing of the union scale was, as a matter of justice, not entitled to the same wages as one who had by his thought, time and money aided in securing the union scale. The second ground was because

where a union man is employed to do a certain line of work in a community where there is a well known and established rate for that work which has been agreed upon as the just rate for a member of that union working in that district, then there is an implied contract that the union man shall receive the scale from whoever employs him in that line of work. But that does not apply to a non-union man because he has not brought himself within the class to which the rate applies.

Employers enjoined from violating an unexpired agreement with union

Last November, the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association of New York announced their intention to introduce a piecework wage system and a forty-eight hour week. This was in alleged violation of an agreement with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union which was to continue operative until June 1, 1922. This step led to a strike of 55,000 cloakmakers on November 14. On behalf of the Union application was made in Court for an injunction restraining the Association or any of its members from violating the agreement. A temporary injunction was granted in December, and on January 11, the injunction was made permanent by order of Mr. Justice R. F. Wagner of the New York State Supreme Court. The order was as follows:

"The motion is granted enjoining *pendente lite* defendants herein, their and each of their agents, servants and attorneys, and each and all of their several members, and every officer, director and representative of every corporate member thereof, and all persons acting in aid of or in conjunction with them, or any of them, including members of the said The Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, from combining and conspiring in any way, to order, direct, instigate, counsel, advise or encourage the members of

The Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, or any of them, to cease performing or to violate the agreements of May 29, 1919, and June 3, 1921, made between the said The Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Joint Board of Cloakmakers' Union of the City of New York, and from doing or sanctioning any act in furtherance or support of such conspiracy; from ordering, directing, instigating, counselling, advising or encouraging such members of the said The Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, or any of them, to abrogate and discontinue the provision of said agreement for the system of week work in their establishments prior to June 1, 1922, or to increase the hours of labour in their establishments above 44 hours per week until the said 1st day of June, 1922; from supporting, aiding or assisting members of The Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, or any of them, in any effort to abrogate the existing contract as to the week-work system or increase the labour hours in their establishments by money contributions or in any other manner whatsoever; from expelling from membership in the said The Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, fining or other-

wise punishing, disciplining or discriminating against such members of the said association as may agree with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Joint Board of Cloakmakers' Union of the City of New York, or either of them, to resume work in their establishment upon the terms as to the system of work, hours of labour or otherwise, of the agreements between the parties of May 29, 1919; from doing or continuing any act in furtherance of the conspiracy above set forth by means of speech, writing, meeting or any other method, and from taking any steps whatsoever to put into execution or to retain in force and effect the aforesaid resolution

of the said The Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, adopted on the 25th day of October, 1921. And for taking any action for the carrying out of said resolution or any of the purposes thereof, and they are required to abrogate the same and to cease acting thereunder or under any similar resolution, or from taking or continuing in any concerted action involving the violation or repudiation of said agreement of May 29, 1919, or any of the terms thereof."

(New York State—International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union vs. The Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association.)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA

HON. JAMES MURDOCK, MINISTER OF LABOUR

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR

REPORT No. 3

Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada

September, 1920, and September, 1921



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Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, September, 1920, and September, 1921

THE present bulletin, which is the third of a series on wages and hours of labour in Canada, is intended to bring down to date of September, 1921, on a more extended basis, information regarding the trend of wages and hours of labour in Canada which had been contained in Reports, No. 1 and No. 2.

The first bulletin covered the period from 1901 to 1920, and contained rates of wages and hours of labour in thirteen cities of Canada for a selected number of building, metal, and printing trades, and for the most important class of electric railway employees, conductors and motormen. It also contained tables of wages of typical classes of steam railway operating employees, while a number of samples of rates for common labour in factories, for miscellaneous factory trades and for employees in the lumbering industry were listed, to illustrate the trend of wages in these classes of occupations during the ten-year period of 1911-1920.

The second bulletin gave statistics for September, 1920, and June, 1921. Steam railway employees were omitted because their rates of wages and conditions of employment had not changed during the period under review. The statistics in the supplementary tables in Report No. 1 on factory labour and employees in the lumbering industries were not published for June. On the other hand, the number of building and metal trades included was increased, a new class, electric linemen, was added to electric railway employees, and several miscellaneous occupations were added, while the number of cities for which rates were listed was increased from thirteen to twenty-seven.

The present bulletin serves to indicate increases or decreases in rates of wages or hours, from September, 1920, to September, 1921. The sources of information are of the same character as in the first two bulletins, namely, returns from employers, trade unions, signed agreements in force, and in some cases reports from Departmental officers and correspondents. So far as possible, data for 1921 are of the same nature and from the same sources as for 1920. Where no one predominating rate could be found in the returns received, the ranges of representative rates appear. In some instances, where at September, 1921, conditions, chiefly in the printing trades, were uncertain owing to the fact that an appreciable number of the men engaged in a trade were on strike, foot-notes appear. Where September rates were not available those for the nearest month for which figures were available have been inserted, also indicated by foot-notes.

Table I covers the same localities as Report No. 2 issued as a supplement to the September issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. It also covers practically the same classes, but the number of printing trades has been increased, also the num-

ber of classes in the group of electric railways, light and power. Three classes of civic employees have been added. Thus there are 32 classes instead of 27 as in Report No. 2. It was not found feasible to separate electric railways from light and power, owing to the fact that electric linemen and electricians (*i. e.* power-house) are found in both industries, and also that in many cities, the operation of electric railways and light and power, is conducted as a single industry.

In the building trades, plasterers were included and roofers omitted. The statistics for common labour in Table I have been limited to civic labourers, while a number of samples of common labour in factories have been given in Table III on the same lines as in Report No. 1.

The Metal Trades Group does not include those employed in railway shops, but railway shop employees are shown in Table V under "Steam Railways," in which group rates for 21 classes of workers (in running trades, maintenance-of-way, telegraphy, and shop trades) are shown. The rates for railway employees being standard for the whole country, are not given by localities, but for Canada as a whole, with a foot-note as to certain exceptions.

For factory labour, in Table II, a group of occupations was selected in each industry included, and a number of samples were then chosen of wages reported for each occupation by employers at the two dates (1920 and 1921). Where possible, an attempt was made to take samples suitably distributed over Canada from East to West.

In lumbering, samples are given for occupations in logging, and in saw-milling in several provinces, for British Columbia the prevailing rates in the coast and mountain districts being given instead of sample returns.

Index Numbers of Wage Rates

In Report No. I tables of index numbers were given in order to show the general trend of the movement in rate of wages and hours of labour. The first set of index numbers was for the rates of wages from 1901 to 1920 in the thirteen selected cities. For each series of rates, that is, for each trade or occupation in each locality, index numbers were calculated both from the hourly rates and from the weekly rates, and these index numbers were averaged by groups for all the localities, thus indicating the percentage of change in weekly rates and in hourly rates for each group. The year 1913 was taken as the base year, that is, the rate for 1913 in each case was taken as 100, so that the index numbers showed the percentages of change prior to and since that date. An average was also made for all of the series in these tables, in order to indicate the general trend in wages in such trades as a whole. In making the average index numbers the simple arithmetical averages were taken. This table of index numbers for the thirteen cities has now been brought down to June, 1921, and September, 1921. The average percentage changes in rates for the twenty-seven

cities have also been calculated and compared with those in each group for thirteen cities and found to be approximately the same.

A table of index numbers of wages for factory trades, for common labour in factories, and for lumbering, calculated from the sample records, was also published for the period of 1911 to 1920 in Report No. 1. This has also been brought down to 1921 in the following manner. Records were not available in all cases for 1921 to continue the sample records published in Report No. 1, but for 1920 and 1921 a larger number of samples was available than for the ten year period. From the samples for the two years here published the average percentage change in hourly rates has been calculated for each group; that is, for common labour, for miscellaneous factory trades and for lumbering trades. In each group the index number for 1920 was therefore reduced by the percentage change so ascertained. The changes in weekly rates were not calculated because the information as to regular weekly hours was incomplete owing to the prevalence of short time in some cases.

The classes of labour for which rates are published in Table I and used for the calculation of the thirteen-city index number table for the period 1901 to 1921 are, in the main, skilled trades; and practically all, even the unskilled, are in most cities organized to a great extent in trade or labour unions. The statistics given in these tables therefore show wage rates and hours of labour in a number of organized occupations in certain cities at the two dates under review. They do not, however, indicate the changes in wages or hours of organized or unorganized classes of labour in rural districts or outlying parts, such as farming, mining, lumbering, fishing, etc. The index numbers calculated from sample rates of wages show to some extent the trend of wages for common labour in factories, for a number of miscellaneous factory trades and for the lumbering industry. The index numbers published in the March bulletin indicated that rates of wages for these classes increased from 1913 to 1920 in somewhat greater proportion than for occupations in the building, metal, printing trades, etc. The figures for 1921 as compared with 1920 in most cases show somewhat greater decreases in the average for employees in factories and in lumbering than in the building, metal, printing trades, etc.

An addendum on wages in coal mining from 1900 to 1921 is included.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RATES OF WAGES FOR 21 CLASSES IN 13 CITIES OF CANADA, 1901-1921

Rates in 1913=100

Year	Building Trades 7 classes		Metal Trades 5 classes		Printing Trades 2 classes		Street Railways 1 class		Steam Railways 6 classes	Average for 15 classes † 21 classes	
	Weekly rates	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Hourly rates	Weekly rates	Hourly rates	* Rates	Weekly rates	† Hourly rates
1901	69.3	60.3	72.8	68.6	66.6	60.0	65.7	64.0	70.8	69.8	64.9
1902	73.2	64.2	74.2	70.2	68.3	61.6	70.0	68.0	73.6	72.7	67.8
1903	74.6	67.4	76.2	73.3	69.0	62.6	72.1	71.1	76.7	74.2	70.7
1904	76.3	69.7	78.9	75.9	72.3	66.1	74.0	73.1	78.6	76.4	73.1
1905	78.6	73.0	81.3	78.6	74.2	68.5	74.4	73.5	78.9	78.6	75.3
1906	81.7	76.9	82.4	79.8	75.8	72.2	76.7	75.7	80.2	80.8	77.9
1907	84.8	80.2	85.0	82.4	79.3	78.4	82.2	81.4	85.5	83.9	81.9
1908	85.9	81.5	87.3	84.7	81.5	80.5	82.5	81.8	86.7	85.5	83.3
1909	87.3	83.1	88.6	86.2	83.8	83.4	81.5	81.1	86.7	86.9	84.5
1910	90.0	86.9	89.5	88.8	88.2	87.8	86.5	85.7	91.2	89.4	88.4
1911	92.6	90.2	92.2	91.0	91.8	91.6	88.1	88.1	96.4	92.1	91.2
1912	97.4	96.0	95.9	95.3	96.0	96.0	92.3	92.3	98.3	96.4	96.2
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	100.3	100.8	100.4	100.5	102.4	102.4	100.6	101.0	101.7	100.6	101.1
1915	100.5	101.5	101.2	101.5	103.6	103.6	97.4	97.8	101.7	101.0	101.6
1916	101.5	102.4	110.4	106.9	105.8	105.8	102.5	102.2	104.9	110.3	105.2
1917	108.8	109.9	124.0	128.0	111.3	111.3	115.1	114.6	110.1	114.5	114.8
1918	123.8	125.9	146.7	155.2	123.7	123.7	130.3	142.9	133.2	131.6	135.1
1919	142.9	148.2	165.3	180.1	145.5	145.9	150.5	163.3	154.2	151.0	158.0
1920	171.9	180.9	189.3	209.4	181.7	184.0	179.1	194.2	186.6	179.3	190.3
1921	164.0	170.5	166.2	186.8	188.3	193.3	177.9	192.1	165.3	168.8	176.5

*Per mile, day, etc.

†Includes Index numbers of mileage rates, etc., on steam railways.

‡Does not include railway classes.

SUPPLEMENTARY INDEX NUMBERS OF SAMPLE RATES OF WAGES FOR COMMON LABOUR IN FACTORIES, MISCELLANEOUS FACTORY TRADES, AND LUMBERING INDUSTRY: 1911-1921.

Rates in 1913=100

Year	Common Labour in Factories: 35 Samples (a)	Miscellaneous Factory Trades: 72 Samples (a)	Lumbering: 15 Samples (a)
	Hourly rates	Hourly rates	Hourly rates
1911	94.9	95.4	96.3
1912	98.1	97.1	98.8
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914	101.0	103.2	94.7
1915	101.0	106.2	89.1
1916	110.4	115.1	109.5
1917	129.2	128.0	130.2
1918	152.3	146.8	150.5
1919	180.2	180.2	169.8
1920	215.3	216.8	202.7
1921	190.6	202.0	152.6

(a) Index numbers for 1921 calculated by reducing those for 1920 by the extent of the average decrease per cent in each group from 1920 to 1921, shown by the samples available for both 1920 and 1921 as follows:—Common labour in factories, 65 samples; miscellaneous factory trades, 257 samples; lumbering, 46 samples.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES OF CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1920, AND SEPTEMBER, 1921.

Locality	BUILDING TRADES						ELECTRICAL WORKERS						PAINTERS					
	BRICKLAYERS			CARPENTERS			Sept., 1920			Sept., 1921			Sept., 1920			Sept., 1921		
	Wages per hour	per week	Hours	Wages per hour	per week	Hours	Wages per hour	per week	Hours	Wages per hour	per week	Hours	Wages per hour	per week	Hours	Wages per hour	per week	Hours
NOVA SCOTIA—																		
Halifax .....	.75	44	44	.75	44	44	.66	44-54	44-54	.72½-75	48-54	48-54	.62½	50	44	.57½	50	48
Sydney .....	.95	48	44	.75	48-60	48-54	.60-70	48-54	48-54	.67½-80	48-70	48-70	c.70	48-70	54-60	.70-75	48	48
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—																		
Charlottetown	1.00	54	54	.80-90	54	54	b.45	54	54	.45-50	54	54	b.40	54	54	.44-40	50-54	54
NEW BRUNSWICK—																		
Moncton .....	.80-91	48-54	48	.80-91	48	48	.60	48	48	.65-75	44-54	44-54	.60	48	48	.50-60	48	48
St. John .....	.80	48	44-48	.90	44-48	48	.60	48	48							.75	44-48	44-48
QUEBEC—																		
Montreal	1.00	44	44	.90	44	48	.65	44-50	44-50	.65-80	54	54	.62½-75	42½-50	50-54	.60-65	49½-60	49½-60
Quebec .....	.75	50	54	.75	54	54	.52½-55	54	54	.50-65	54	54	.46-60	50-60	54	.52-60	48-54	48-54
Sherbrooke .....	.90-1.00	54	54	.90	54	54	.55	54	54	.60-70	44-55	44-55	b.50-55	54	54	.40-40	40	40
Three Rivers	1.00	54	54	a1.00	54	54	.50	54	54	.50-65	54-60	54-60	.52-55	50-54	48	.40-50	54	54
ONTARIO—																		
Brantford	1.00	44	44	.90	44	44	.75	44	44	.75	44	44	.75	44	44	.45-55	44	44
Hamilton	1.02½	44	44	.90-1.00	44	44	.85	44	44	.85	44	44	.75	44	44	.60-70	44-50	44-50
London	1.00	44	44	1.00	44	44	.75	44	44	.75	44	44	.65-70	44	44	.60-70	44	44
Ottawa	1.00	44	44	.90	44	44	.85	44	44	.85	44	44	.80	44	44	.65	44	44
Peterborough .....	.85	48	48	.85	48	48	.60-75	54	54	.75	48	48	.60-62½	48-60	44	.55	44	44
Port Arthur and Fort William	1.25	44	44	1.15	44	44	.75-85	48-49	48-49	.67½-85	48	48	.61½-80	48-55	44-50	.57	55	55
Toronto	1.00	44	44	1.00	44	44	.90	44	44	.87½-90	44	44	.77-87½	44	44	.75	44	44
Windsor	1.25	44	44	1.15	44	44	.90	44	44	1.25	48	48	.90	44	44	a.75-85	44-48	44-48
MANTOBA—																		
Brandon	1.25	44	44	1.12	44	44	.65-80	55	55	.85-90	44	44	.75	54	60	a.60	44-54	44-54
Winnipeg	1.25	44	44	1.15	44	44	.90	44	44	.85-95	44	44	85½-90	44-49	44	.81	44	44
SASKATCHEWAN—																		
Regina	1.25	44	44	1.15	44	44	1.00	44	44	.90	48	48	.90	44-49	44	.82½	44	44
Saskatoon	1.25	44	44	1.15	44	44	.75-85	44-50	44-50				.65	49	44-50	.80	44	44
ALBERTA—																		
Calgary	1.25	44	44	1.15	44	44	1.00	44	44	.85-1.00	48	48	.90	44	44	.80	44	44
Edmonton	1.25	44	44	1.15	44	44	.85	44	44	.85-92	44	44	a.95	44	44	.70-80	44	44
Lethbridge	1.25	44	44	a1.25	44	44	1.00	48	48	.85	44	44	.85	44	48	a.80	53	53
BRITISH COLUMBIA—																		
New Westminster	1.00	44	44	1.00	44	44	.87½	44-50	44-50	1.00	44	44	.75	44	44	a.75	44	44
Vancouver	1.12½	44	44	1.06½	44	44	.90½	44	44	1.00	44	44	.75-90	44	44	.75	44	44
Victoria	1.00	44	44	1.00	44	44	.75-85	44	44	.75-81½	44	44	.77½-1.00	44	44	.56½-71¼	44	44

a June rate. b May rate. c July rate. * Strike during month.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES OF CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1920, AND SEPTEMBER, 1921.—Continued.

Locality	BUILDING TRADES—Continued											
	PLUMBERS				STONECUTTERS				PLASTERERS			
	Sept., 1920	Sept., 1921	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Sept., 1920	Sept., 1921	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Sept., 1920	Sept., 1921	Wages per hour	Hours per week
NOVA SCOTIA—												
Halifax.....	\$.70	\$.70	.75-.80	44	.75-.80	.75	.82½	44	.49½-.55	.75	.40-.45	54
Sydney.....	.65-.80	.75-.80	1.00	48	1.00	.65	.95	48	.45-.50	.95	.35-.44	48-54
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—												
Charlottetown.....	.40-.50	.37-.50	.50-.65	54	.50-.65	.50	.70	54	.35	.50	.60	54
NEW BRUNSWICK—												
Moncton.....	.77	.65	.75-.80	48	.75-.80	.70	.91	48	.40-.50	.81	.60	48
St. John.....	.65	.45-.65	.75-.80	48	.75-.80	.80	.80	48	.45	.90	.33½-.35	54
QUEBEC—												
Montreal.....	.72-.75	.62½-.75	.75	44	.75	.75-.80	.80	44	.45	.80	.30-.40	44-60
Quebec.....	.50-.60	.50	.65-.70	54	.65-.70	.60	.70	54	.45	.70	.54-60	54-60
Sherbrooke.....	.58-.65	.50-.60	.70-.75	50	.70-.75	.80	.80	48	.45-.50	.45	.65	60
Three Rivers.....	.60-.75	.55-.65	1.00	54	1.00	.90	.90	54	.45	.60	.30	54
ONTARIO—												
Brantford.....	.85	.70-.75	1.00	44	1.00	.90	.90	44	.50	.90	.40-.50	50
Hamilton.....	.90	.85-.90	.87½	44	.87½	.60	1.02½	44	.50-.60	.90	.50	50
London.....	.70-.80	.50-.75	1.00	44	1.00	.85	.85	44	.55	1.00	.50-.60	44-50
Ottawa.....	.80	.75	.85-1.00	44	.85-1.00	.90	.85	44	.60	.85	.40	44-54
Peterboro.....	.75	.44-50	.85	44	.85	.85	.85	54	.45	.85	.40	54
Port Arthur and Fort William.....	1.00	.90	.90	44	.90	.80	1.00	44	.....	.....	.40-.50	44-60
Toronto.....	.90	.90	1.00	44	1.00	.90	1.00	44	.55-.65	1.00	.50-.60	44-50
Windsor.....	1.06½	.97½-1.00	1.25	44	1.25	.61 12½	1.12½-1.25	44	.65-.75	1.12½	.49½-.60	49-60
MANTOBA—												
Brandon.....	.80	.80	.72½	53	.72½	.72½	1.00	44	.....	.....	.50	55
Winnipeg.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	44	1.00	1.00	1.12½	44	.60	1.07½	.50-.55	48-60
SASKATCHEWAN—												
Regina.....	1.00	.90	1.00	44	1.00	1.00	1.20-1.25	44	.55	1.00-1.15	.45-.55	55-60
Saskatoon.....	1.00	.90	1.00	44	1.00	1.00	1.25	44	.....	.61 25	.50	59
ALBERTA—												
Calgary.....	1.05	1.00	1.00	44	1.00	1.15	1.25	44	.60	1.15	.40-.50	49-60
Edmonton.....	1.00	1.00	1.00	44	1.00	1.00	1.25	44	.65-.70	1.15	.60	44
Lethbridge.....	.85-.90	.85-.90	1.25	44	1.25	1.23	1.25	44	.65	1.25	.65	44
BRITISH COLUMBIA—												
New Westminster.....	.75-1.00	.75-.90	1.06½	44	1.06½	1.06½	.82½	44	.50-.60	.82½	.50	44
Vancouver.....	1.00	.90	1.06½	44	1.06½	.81½	1.12½	44	.60-.65	1.00-1.12½	.50-.62½	44-50
Victoria.....	.90	.90	1.00	44	1.00	1.00	1.00-1.12½	44	.55	1.00	.56¼-.75	44

a June rate. b May rate. c January rate.

*Hod carriers.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES OF CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1920, AND SEPTEMBER, 1921.—Continued.

Locality	BLACKSMITHS						BOILERMAKERS						MACHINISTS						IRON MOULDERS					
	Sept., 1920			Sept., 1921			Sept., 1920			Sept., 1921			Sept., 1920			Sept., 1921			Sept., 1920			Sept., 1921		
	Wages per hour	Hours per week		Wages per hour	Hours per week		Wages per hour	Hours per week		Wages per hour	Hours per week		Wages per hour	Hours per week		Wages per hour	Hours per week		Wages per hour	Hours per week		Wages per hour	Hours per week	
NOVA SCOTIA—																								
Halifax.....	.75-.80	44-50		.50-.70	48-54		.65-.75	48-50		.60-.62½	44-50		.72½-.75	44-50		.62½-.75	44-50		.70-.75	48		.70-.75	44-48	
Sydney.....	.68-75½	54-60		.50	60		.60-.68	60		.40-.50	60		.68	60		.40-.50	40-60		.61-.68	54-60		.44½-.53½	54	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—																								
Charlottetown.....	.334-.39	54		.45-.48	50-54		.46	54		.35-.40	50-54		.50	54		.40-.49½	50-54		.60	54		.57	50	
NEW BRUNSWICK—																								
Moncton.....				.50-.65	44-50		.72-.75	54					.55-.60	54		.42-.60	54		.75	48		a. 71¼	48	
St. John.....							.60-.65	54		.55-.65	44-50		.55-.70	54		.50-.60	54		.55-.60	54		.55-.60	50-54	
QUEBEC—																								
Montreal.....	.70-.80	50		.50-.70	44-60		.70-.80	47-50		.50-.60	42½-60		.70-.80	50		.50-.70	42½-60		.85-.87½	48		.65-.75	40-80	
Quebec.....	.60-.70	54		.50-.60	49½-60		.60	54		.65-.70	54		.55-.65	54		.45-.60	49½-60		.60-.65	55-60		.40-.55	48-80	
Sherbrooke.....	.60-.72	44-60		.42½-.50	55		.68-.72	44-50		.50-.65	50		.70-.77	45-50		.42½-.55	45-50		.60-.80	49½		.50-.64	50	
Three Rivers.....	.60-.80	48-54		.55-.60	40-54		.75-.85	48		.52-.64	50		.60-.80	48-54		.50-.64	50-60		.66½-.87	54		.56½-.70	54	
ONTARIO—																								
Barrie.....	.50-.65	48-50		.47-.60	43-54		.60½-.85	48		.53-.70	43		.65-.80	44-49		.52-.75	44-55		.72-.82½	50-54		.60-.70	43½-50	
Hamilton.....	.60-.80	48-50		.50-.65	40-55		.65-.80	44-50		.53-.70	44-50		.65-.80	50-55		.50-.67	44-48		.75-.90	44-50		.68-.72	44-50	
London.....	.60-.63	49½-54		.50-.60	44-50		.70-.75	48-50		.58-.62	44-50		.60-.76	49½-50		.56-.75	44-50		.75-.90	44-50		.50-.65	44-50	
Ottawa.....	.52-.70	48-50		.60-.65	40-60		.63-.75	48-50		.60-.65	50		.60-.70	50		.56-.63	44-50		.70	44-50		.45-.65	45-54	
Peterboro.....	.60-.75	50-54		.58½-.66	50		.70	50		.55-.65	50		.68-.81	50-54		.52-.75	45-54		.81½-.85	45		.73-.76½	44	
Port William and Port Arthur.....	.60-.85	44-55		.60-.85	45-55		.85	44-55		.60-.70	55		.72	44		.61½-.70	45-60		.80	48		.63-.75½	55-60	
Toronto.....	.70-.85	48		.60-.70	48-50½		.71-.84	48		.60-.80	44-50		.75-.85	44-48		.60-.75	44-50		.80-.95	44-48		.60-.75	44-50	
Windsor.....	.70-.90	49½		.60-.72	40-60		.85-.90	44-49½		.85	44		.75-.90	49½-50		.50-.71	40-80		1.00	44-50		a. 90-1.00	44-50	
MANTOBA—																								
Brandon.....	.60	55		.60	55		.65-.82	50		.67½-.76½	40-50		.65-.80	50		.65-.72	40-59		.60	55-60		.67½-.76½	44-50	
Winnipeg.....	.70-.80	50		.63-.80	44-55														.80	50				
SASKATCHEWAN—																								
Regina.....	.85	44		.60-.85	44-55		.75-.95	48		b. 85	48		.90	50		.75-.90	50		.78	50		.78	50	
Saskatoon.....				.60-.70	50-59											.55-.60	53-59					.65	50-59	
ALBERTA—																								
Calgary.....	.85-.88	44		.83-.85	44		.85	44		.80	44		.85	44		.85	44		.85	44		.85	44	
Edmonton.....	.80-.85	44-50		.63-.85	44-50		.80-.85	44-50					.90-1.00	44-50		.65-1.00	44-50		.87½	44		.75	44	
Lethbridge.....				.73-.80	44-55											.60-.75	44					.82	44	
BRITISH COLUMBIA—																								
New Westminster.....	.65-.75	44-51		.62-.75	44-54		.87½	44		.67½	44		.80-.91½	44-50		.75-.81	44-54		.86½	44		.75-.78½	44	
Vancouver.....	.78-.90	44		.80	44-55		.78-.90	44		.75-.78	44		.80-.90	44		.67½-.78	40-50		.75-.90	44		.75	44	
Victoria.....	.75-.85	44		.75	44-48		.87½	44		.71-.87½	44		.84	44		.75-.78	44-48		.75	44		.75	44	

a June rate. b May rate.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES OF CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1920, AND SEPTEMBER, 1921.—Continued.

Locality.	METAL TRADES—Continued						*PRINTING TRADES					
	PATTERNMAKERS			SHEET METAL WORKERS			COMPOSITORS: JOB-OFFICE, HAND			COMPOSITORS: NEWS-OFFICE, HAND		
	Sept., 1920		Sept., 1921		Sept., 1920		Sept., 1920		Sept., 1921		Sept., 1920	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week
NOVA SCOTIA—												
Halifax.....	.75-.87½	44-50	.65-.80	44-50	.70-.75	44-50	\$30.00	48	\$26.00-35.00	48	\$30.00	48
Sydney.....	.68	60	.60-.80	50	.60-.80	54	32.00	44	30.00	44	35.00	48
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND												
Charlottetown.....	.43	54	.37-.40	50-54	4.00	48	18.00	48	18.00	48	18.00	48
NEW BRUNSWICK—												
Moncton.....	.50-.70	54	.60	54	.68	48	24.00	49	32.00	49	20.00	49
St. John.....	.44½	54	.44½	54	.60	48	30.00	48	29.35-31.25	48	30.00	48
QUEBEC—												
Montreal.....	.75-1.00	47-55	.70-.80	45-50	.65	48	36.00	48	26.00	48	36.00-40.00	48
Quebec.....	.55-.67	54-60	.40-.60	49½	.50-.55	54	36.00	48	26.00	48	25.50	48
Shedbrooke.....	.75-.80	50	.44½-.60	49½	.35-.35½	50	26.00-28.00	48	28.00-30.00	48	30.00	48
Three Rivers.....	.70-.86	48-54	.56-.65	54	.60	54	28.00	48	26.00	48	26.00	48
ONTARIO—												
Barrie.....	.85	48	.52-.75	48-50	.75	50	25.00-33.00	48	30.25	44	31.00	48
Hamilton.....	.90	44-50	.62½-.90	40-50	.85	44	34.00-42.80	48	35.00-42.80	44	34.00	48
London.....	.60-.76½	44-50	.50-.76	49½	.60-.70	50-54	32.00-35.00	48	34.00-42.00	42-47½	35.00	44
Peterborough.....	.70	60	.69-77	44-50	.75	44	35.00	48	23.50	44-48	38.00	48
Port William and Port Arthur.....	.75-.78	50	.67½-.70	50	.75	48	30.00	48	30.00	44	30.00	48
Toronto.....	.70-.85	55	.63½-.68	55	.95	44	37.00	48	43.00	48	43.00	48
Windsor.....	.80-.88	44-48	.72-.85	44-48	.90	44	35.20	48	38.20-39.00	44-48	38.00	48
	.75-.90	49½	.60-.81	49½	.85-1.00	44	42.00	48	42.00-45.00	44-48	44.00	48
MANTOBA—												
Brandon.....	.65	60	.74-.80	50	.80	50-54	32.00	48	40.00	48	32.00	48
Winnipeg.....	.77½-.80	50	.74-.80	50	.90	44	44.00	48	36.00-44.00	44-48	45.00	46
SASKATCHEWAN—												
Regina.....	.85	48	.90-1.00	44	.80	50	47.00	48	43.00-47.00	44-48	47.00	48
Saskatoon.....			.65	59			42.00	48	44.00	48	42.00	48
ALBERTA—												
Calgary.....	.72-.88	44	.85-.88	44	.95	44	45.00	45	44.00	44	45.00	45
Edmonton.....	.85	50	.75-.85	44	1.00	44	38.00	44-48	45.00	45	45.00	45
Lethbridge.....			.75-.80	44			40.00	44	44.00	44	40.00	44
BRITISH COLUMBIA—												
New Westminster.....	1.00-1.09½	44	.85-1.00	44	.81½-1.00	44	40.50	48	40.50	45	40.50	45
Vancouver.....	.94½-1.03	44	.76½-.85	44	1.00	44	40.50	48	39.60-40.50	44-48	40.50	45
Victoria.....	.97½-.98½	44	.85-.90	44	.87½-.87½	44	40.50	48	39.60	44	40.50	45

a June rate. b May rate. c March rate. d Monotype. e Strike during month. *All rates and hours are for day-work. Night rates are usually from \$2.00 to \$3.00 higher per week.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES OF CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1920, AND SEPTEMBER, 1921.—Continued.

Locality	COMPOSITORS: NEWS-OFFICE, LINO-TYPE						PRESSMEN: CYLINDER, JOB-OFFICES						PRESSMEN: WEB, NEWS-OFFICES						BOOKBINDERS					
	Sept., 1920			Sept., 1921			Sept., 1920			Sept., 1921			Sept., 1920			Sept., 1921			Sept., 1920			Sept., 1921		
	Wages	per week	Hours week	Wages	per week	Hours week	Wages	per week	Hours week	Wages	per week	Hours week	Wages	per week	Hours week	Wages	per week	Hours week	Wages	per week	Hours week	Wages	per week	Hours week
	\$			\$			\$			\$			\$			\$			\$			\$		
NOVA SCOTIA—																								
Halifax.....	32.00	48	48	32.00	48	48	30.00	48	48	22.50	48	48	22.00	48	48	35.00	48	48	35.00	48	48	35.00	48	48
Sydney.....	432.00	48	48	435.00	48	48																		
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND																								
Charlottetown.....	28.00	48	48	28.00	48	48	18.00	48	48	18.00	48	48	15.75	48	48	20.00-25.00	44	44	20.00-25.00	44	44	20.00-25.00	44	44
NEW BRUNSWICK—																								
Moncton.....	24.00-30.00	48-49	48	27.00-35.00	48-49	48	30.00	49	49	30.00	49	49	32.00	48	48	30.00	49	49	30.00	49	49	30.00	49	49
St. John.....	32.00	48	48	30.00-35.00	48	48	30.00	48	48	27.50-30.00	44	44	30.00	48	48	30.00	48	48	32.00	48	48	32.00	48	48
QUEBEC—																								
Montréal.....	36.00	48	48	36.00	48	48	36.00-44.00	48	48	66.00-40.00	48	48	30.00	48	48	35.20-40.70	48	48	35.00-37.50	48	48	34.00-42.00	48	48
Quebe.....	27.00	48	48	27.00	48	48	25.00	48	48	23.00	48	48	25.00	48	48	25.00	48	48	21.00	48	48	20.00-26.10	50	50
Shertbrooke.....	26.00	48	48	29.00	48	48	30.00	48	48	30.00	48	48	26.00	48	48	26.00	48	48	25.50	48	48	28.00	48	48
Three Rivers.....	435.00	48	48	430.00	48	48	37.50	48	48	37.50	48	48	24.00	48	48	24.00	48	48						
ONTARIO—																								
Brantford.....	31.00	48	48	33.00	48	48	28.00	48	48	27.00-28.00	44	44	30.00	48	48	30.00	48	48	35.00	48	48	35.00	48	48
Hamilton.....	34.00	48	48	35.00	44	44	34.00	48	48	33.00-45.00	48	48	34.00	48	48	35.00	48	48	34.00	48	48	35.00-36.00	48	48
London.....	35.00	44	44	39.00	44	44	27.50	48	48	24.00	48	48	30.00-34.00	44-48	44-48	32.00-38.00	42-44	42-44	30.00	48	48			
Ottawa.....	38.00	45	45	38.00	45	45	35.00	48	48	35.00	48	48	33.00	48	48	34.00	48	48						
Peterboro.....	30.00	48	48	31.50	48	48	21.00	48	48	22.00	48	48	30.00	48	48	30.00	44	44	30.00	48	48	30.00	44	44
Fort William and Port	37.00	48	48	43.00	48	48	43.00	48	48	43.00	48	48	37.00	48	48	45.00	48	48	38.00	48	48	43.00	48	48
Arthur.....	38.00	48	48	38.00	48	48	35.00	48	48	36.00	48	48	34.00-36.00	48	48	37.00	48	48	34.10	48	48	32.61-36.00	48	48
Toronto.....	38.00	48	48	48.00	48	48	37.50	48	48	40.00-45.00	48	48	45.00	48	48	42.00	48	48	45.00	48	48	52.00	48	48
Windsor.....	42.00	48	48																					
MANTOBA—																								
Brandon.....	32.00	48	48	40.00	48	48	30.00	48	48	33.00	48	48	35.00	48	48	40.00	48	48	35.00	48	48	40.00	48	48
Winipeg.....	45.00	46	46	48.00	46	46	44.00	48	48	46.00-46.00	44-48	44-48	41.00	48	48	44.00	48	48	39.00	48	48	39.00	48	48
SASKATCHEWAN—																								
Regina.....	47.00	48	48	47.00	48	48	42.00	48	48	40.00-46.00	44-48	44-48	42.00	48	48	45.80	48	48	42.00-44.00	43	43	44.00	44	44
Saskatoon.....	42.00	48	48	44.00-47.00	48	48	34.00	48	48	45.00	48	48	46.00	48	48	46.00	45	45						
ALBERTA—																								
Calgary.....	45.00	45	45	45.00	45	45	45.00	45	45	44.00	44	44	45.00	45	45	35.00-45.00	45	45	45.00	45	45	44.00	44	44
Edmonton.....	45.00	45	45	45.00	45	45	38.00	44	44	37.84	44	44				44.00	44	44						
Lethbridge.....	40.00	48	48	47.00	44	44																		
BRITISH COLUMBIA—																								
New Westminster.....	40.50	45	45	40.50	45	45	40.50	48	48	40.50	48	48	40.50	48	48	40.50	48	48	40.50	48	48	40.50	48	48
Van over.....	40.50	45	45	40.50	45	45	39.00-40.50	44-48	44-48	39.60-43.50	44-48	44-48	40.50	48	48	40.50	48	48	40.50	48	48	39.60-40.50	44-48	44-48
Victoria.....	40.50	45	45	40.50	45	45	39.00-40.50	44	44	39.60	44	44	40.50	48	48	40.50	48	48	40.50	48	48	39.60	44	44

c June rate.

b May rate.

c March rate.

d Monotrove

e Strikes during month.

* All rates and hours above are for day-work.

Night rates are usually 1/2 to 3/4 higher per week.

a June rate.

b May rate.

c March rate.

d Monotype.

e Strike during month.

*All rates and hours above are or day-work.

Night rates are usually from \$2.00 to \$3.00 night per week.

TABLE 1.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES OF CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1920, AND SEPTEMBER, 1921.—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS, LOCAL TRANSPORTATION

Locality	AUTO MECHANICS			CHAUFFEURS			CHAUFFEURS, TRUCK			TEAMSTERS (DOUBLE)		
	Sept., 1920		Sept., 1921	Sept., 1920		Sept., 1921	Sept., 1920		Sept., 1921	Sept., 1920		Sept., 1921
	Wages per hour	Hours per week		Wages per week	Hours per week		Wages per week	Hours per week		Wages per week	Hours per week	
NOVA SCOTIA—												
Halifax.....	.67-.80	54			44-54							
Sydney.....	.65-.75	54	.55-.75 .60	48-54 48								
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND												
Charlottetown.....	.50-.59	54	.59	50								
NEW BRUNSWICK—												
Moncton.....	.27.70-.37.80	54	.37.01-.35.00	54								
St. John.....	.20.00-.28.00	54	.20.00-.28.00	54								
QUEBEC—												
Montreal.....	.60-.70	48-54	.50-.65	48-60								
Que'bec.....	.60-.75	57-60	.45-.50	60								
Sharnbrook.....	.58	60	.40-.55	54								
Three Rivers.....												
ONTARIO—												
Bantford.....	.24.00-.33.00	54-59	.40-.55	59-61								
Hamilton.....	.35-.75	48-54	.50-.70	48-60								
London.....	.35-.65	54	.50-.75	48-54								
Ottawa.....	.25.00-.37.00	54	.24.00-.32.00	48-54								
Peterborough.....	.24.00-.30.00	50-60	.24.00-.32.00	50-54								
Port William and Port Arthur.....			.65-.80	54								
Toronto.....	.55-.75	44-54	.60-.70	44-50								
Windsor.....	.75-.85	44-54	.70-.80	54								
MANITOBA—												
Brandon.....	.60-.75	54-60	.50-.70	60								
Winnipeg.....	.61½-.75	50-54	.70-.79½	44-50								
SASKATCHEWAN—												
Regina.....			.65-.75	48-54								
Saskatoon.....			.55-.70	54								
ALBERTA—												
Calgary.....	.75-.85	54	.60-.80	49								
Edmonton.....	.70	50	.61-.70	50-54								
Lethbridge.....			.65-.80	54								
BRITISH COLUMBIA—												
New Westminster.....	.65-.75	44-54	.65-.75	48-53								
Van Over.....	.65-.85	44	.65-.85	44								
Victoria.....	.65-.75	44-48	.65-.75	48								

a Per hour. b Per day. c Per week. d Per month. e June rate.

TABLE II.—SAMPLES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR FOR VARIOUS FACTORY TRADES IN CANADA: SEPTEMBER, 1920, AND SEPTEMBER, 1921.

September, 1920		September, 1921		Industry and Occupation	Unit	September, 1920		September, 1921					
Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week			Wages	Hours per week						
TEXTILES (COTTONS)													
Carders—													
Sample No. 1.....	Hour	.33½	50	.34	50	TEXTILES (COTTONS)—Continued							
Sample No. 2.....	Hour	.35	50	.26½	50								
Sample No. 3.....	Hour	.49½	45	.49½	50								
Sample No. 4.....	Hour	.29	50	.28	50								
Sample No. 5.....	Hour	.28½	50	.28½	50								
Sample No. 6.....	Hour	.29	50	.27½	50								
Sample No. 7.....	Hour	.46	50	.44	b								
Finishers—													
Sample No. 1.....	Hour	.37½	50	.34	50	TEXTILES (WOOLLEN)							
Sample No. 2.....	Hour	.36	50	.30	50								
Sample No. 3.....	Hour	.33	50	.32	50								
Loom Fixers—													
Sample No. 1.....	Hour	.56	50	.49½	50								
Sample No. 2.....	Hour	.56	50	.49½	50								
Sample No. 3.....	Hour	.55	45	.42½	b								
Sample No. 4.....	Hour	.55	50	.48	50								
Sample No. 5.....	Hour	.55	50	.48	50								
Sample No. 6.....	Hour	.55	50	.48	50								
Sample No. 7.....	Hour	.61	50	.53	b								
Male Spinners—													
Sample No. 1.....	Hour	.41	50	.40	50	Loom Fixers—							
Sample No. 2.....	Hour	.45½	50	.38½	50								
Sample No. 3.....	Hour	.45	50	.28	50								
Ring Spinners—													
Sample No. 1.....	Hour	.26	50	.25½	50								
Sample No. 2.....	Hour	.30½	50	.26½	50								
Sample No. 3.....	Hour	.28	50	.24½	50								
Warpers—													
Sample No. 1.....	Hour	.24	50	.21½	50	Male Spinners—							
Sample No. 2.....	Hour	.28½	50	.23½	50								
Sample No. 3.....	Hour	.41½	45	.28½	50								
Sample No. 4.....	Hour	.30	50	.27	50								
Sample No. 5.....	Hour	.27½	50	.25½	50								
Sample No. 6.....	Hour	.27½	50	.26	50								
Sample No. 7.....	Hour	.48	50	.40	b								
September, 1920													
September, 1921													
September, 1921													

TABLE II.—SAMPLES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR FOR VARIOUS FACTORY TRADES IN CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1920, AND SEPTEMBER, 1921.—Continued.

Industry and Occupation	September, 1920		September, 1921		Unit	September, 1920		September, 1921		Unit	September, 1920		September, 1921	
	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
TEXTILES (WOOLLENS)—Continued														
Warpers—														
Sample No. 1.....	Day	2.85-3.10	55	2.50-3.00	55	Day	4.25	60	4.25	55	Day	4.25	55	
Sample No. 2.....	Day	2.10-3.00	47½	2.00-2.75	47½	Day	3.28	55	3.40	55	Day	3.40	55	
Sample No. 3.....	Day	2.25	54	1.75	54	Day	3.25	50	4.50	55	Day	4.50	55	
Sample No. 4.....	Day	3.00	55	3.00	55	Day	5.00	54	4.50	54	Day	4.50	54	
Sample No. 5.....	Week	22.00	55	18.00	55	Day	5.50	54	5.10	59	Day	5.10	59	
Sample No. 6.....	Day	2.52	50	1.44	50	Hour	.60	54	.55	50	Day	.55	50	
Weavers—														
Sample No. 1.....	Week	18.50	55	14.25	55	Day	4.50	55	5.00	55	Day	5.00	55	
Sample No. 2.....	Day	2.25-3.00	47½	2.25-3.00	47½	Day	.62	50	.57	50	Hour	.57	50	
Sample No. 3.....	Day	2.00-2.50	54	1.75-2.50	54									
Sample No. 4.....	Day	2.75	55	1.75	55									
Sample No. 5.....	Week	18.00	55	15.00	55									
SASH AND DOOR FACTORIES														
Bench Hands Woodworking—														
Sample No. 1.....	Week	36.00	50	28.00	50	Day	3.00	60	3.00	55	Day	3.00	55	
Sample No. 2.....	Week	23.00	54	22.00	54	Day	3.53	55	3.50	55	Day	3.50	55	
Sample No. 3.....	Hour	.60	50	.60	50	Day	4.00	50	4.00	55	Day	4.00	55	
Sample No. 4.....	Month	89.50	59	83.25	55	Day	5.50	54	5.00	54	Day	5.00	54	
Sample No. 5.....	Hour	.75	44	.75	44	Hour	.53	54	.53	50	Hour	.53	50	
Machine Hands Woodworking—														
Sample No. 1.....	Week	23.00-26.00	54	23.00-25.00	54	Day	4.50	54	2.70-4.00	54	Day	4.50	54	
Sample No. 2.....	Hour	.50-.55	59	.55-.60	55	Day	5.00	54	4.50	59	Day	5.00	59	
Sample No. 3.....	Month	90.70	59	86.00	55	Hour	.52	54	.46	50	Day	.46	50	
Sample No. 4.....	Hour	.70	44	.70	44	Day	5.10	55	4.50	55	Day	4.50	55	
Planer Hands—														
Sample No. 1.....	Week	19.00	50	18.00	50	Hour	46-60	50	40-55	50	Hour	40-55	50	
Sample No. 2.....	Week	23.00	54	25.00	54									
Sample No. 3.....	Hour	.35	50	.35	50									
FURNITURE														
Rip Sawyers—														
Sample No. 1.....	Day	3.00	60	3.00	55	Day	3.50	50	3.50	50	Day	3.50	50	
Sample No. 2.....	Day	3.65	55	3.55	55	Week	27.50-33.00	55	30.25-33.00	55	Day	30.25-33.00	55	
Sample No. 3.....	Day	4.00	50	4.00	55	Hour	.35-.45	49	.35-.45	49	Day	.35-.45	49	
Sample No. 4.....	Day	5.00	54	4.50	54	Day	5.50-7.00	59	6.00-6.30	50	Day	6.00-6.30	50	
Sample No. 5.....	Day	5.00	54	4.60	54									
Sample No. 6.....	Hour	.60	54	4.60	50									
Sample No. 7.....	Hour	5.10	55	3.90	50									
Sample No. 8.....	Day	45-60	50	41-54	50									
Woodworkers—														
Sample No. 1.....	Day					Day	3.50	50	3.50	50	Day	3.50	50	
Sample No. 2.....	Week					Week	28.87-30.25	55	27.50-28.87	55	Day	27.50-28.87	55	
Sample No. 3.....	Hour					Hour	40	55	25-27	49	Day	25-27	49	
Sample No. 4.....	Week					Week	15.00	59½	13.50	54	Day	13.50	54	

TABLE II.—SAMPLES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR FOR VARIOUS FACTORY TRADES IN CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1920, AND SEPTEMBER, 1921.—Continued.

Industry and Occupation	Unit	September, 1920		Industry and Occupation	Unit	September, 1920		September, 1921	
		Wages	Hours per week			Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
CARRIAGES AND WAGGONS—Continued									
<i>Painters—</i>									
Sample No. 1.....	Day	3.00	50				50		
Sample No. 2.....	Week	20.00-27.50	55			3.00	55		
Sample No. 3.....	Hour	40	55			20.00-27.50	55		
Sample No. 4.....	Day	7.00	59			.23	49		
Sample No. 5.....	Week	20.00	59½			6.30	50		
						20.00	48		
<i>Timmers—</i>									
Sample No. 1.....	Day	3.50	50			3.50	50		
Sample No. 2.....	Hour	40	55			.40	49		
Sample No. 3.....	Day	7.00-8.00	54			5.85-7.20	50		
Sample No. 4.....	Week	24.00	59½			20.00	48		
BOOTS AND SHOES									
<i>Cutters—</i>									
Sample No. 1.....	Week	23.50	54			21.50	54		
Sample No. 2.....	Week	25.55	45			30.00	48		
Sample No. 3.....	Week	28.00	49			31.00-35.00	49		
Sample No. 4.....	Day	3.70	50			4.40	50		
Sample No. 5.....	Day	4.50	50			4.50	50		
Sample No. 6.....	Week	34.85	48			31.20	48		
<i>Lasters—</i>									
Sample No. 1.....	Week	23.50	54			21.50	54		
Sample No. 2.....	Week	29.55	45			35.80	45		
Sample No. 3.....	Week	28.00	49			25.00	49		
Sample No. 4.....	Day	4.25	50			4.86	50		
Sample No. 5.....	Day	5.00	50			5.00	50		
<i>Stitchers—</i>									
Sample No. 1.....	Week	23.50	54			21.50	54		
Sample No. 2.....	Week	29.55	45			35.80	45		
Sample No. 3.....	Week	28.00	49			25.00	49		
Sample No. 4.....	Day	4.25	50			4.86	50		
Sample No. 5.....	Day	5.00	50			5.00	50		
<i>Saddlers—</i>									
Sample No. 1.....	Week	12.50	54			12.50	54		
Sample No. 2.....	Week	38.55	45			43.75	45		
Sample No. 3.....	Week	16.00	49			16.00	49		
Sample No. 4.....	Day	2.28	50			3.15	45		
Sample No. 5.....	Day	3.00	50			3.00	50		
TANNERIES									
<i>Rippers—</i>									
Sample No. 1.....	Day					4.50	54		
Sample No. 2.....	Day					4.50	51		
<i>Flaskers—</i>									
Sample No. 1.....	Day	19.00-21.00	54			5.00	54		
Sample No. 2.....	Week	13.00-15.00	49			4.75	51		
Sample No. 3.....	Day	2.12-3.60	50			3.42	50		
Sample No. 4.....	Day	4.00	50			3.50	51		
Sample No. 5.....	Week	28.80	48			3.78	50		
						3.25	51		

TABLE II.—SAMPLES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR FOR VARIOUS FACTORY TRADES IN CANADA: SEPTEMBER, 1920, AND SEPTEMBER, 1921—Continued.

Industry and Occupation	Unit	September, 1920		September, 1921		Industry and Occupation	Unit	September, 1920		September, 1921		
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week			Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	
TANNERIES—Continued												
Liquormen—						Flour Mills						
Sample No. 1.....	Day	4 05	54	3 42	50		Bolters—	Week	36 00	60	42 25	70
Sample No. 2.....	Day	4 00	51	3 00	51		Sample No. 1.....	Week	18 50	60	19 50	60
							Sample No. 2.....	Hour	45	60	40	60
							Sample No. 3.....	Day	3 25	60	3 50	60
Washers—	Day	4 50	54	3 42	50	Sample No. 4.....	Week	21 00-26 00	72	23 00-26 00	72	
Sample No. 1.....	Day	4 00	51	3 00	51	Sample No. 5.....	Week	20 00	48	28 00	48	
Sample No. 2.....												
BREWERIES												
Brewers—						Millers—	Week	20 00	60	20 00	60	
Sample No. 1.....	Month	202 00	60	260 00	60		Sample No. 1.....	Week	36 00	60	33 52	60
Sample No. 2.....	Week	75 00	50	75 00	50		Sample No. 2.....	Week	26 00-38 45	60	30 00-38 45	60
Sample No. 3.....	Month	250 00	50	250 00	50		Sample No. 3.....	Hour	4 55	60	50	60
Sample No. 4.....	Week	65 00	..	65 00	..		Sample No. 4.....	Day	4 50	60	4 50	60
						Sample No. 5.....	Week	42 00	60	42 00	60	
						Sample No. 6.....	Week	25 00	66	28 80	66	
						Sample No. 7.....	Week	38 00	60	38 60	60	
						Sample No. 8.....	Week	31 25-37 50	60	31 25-37 50	60	
						Sample No. 9.....						
Katlemen—	Week	20 00	50	20 00	50	Packers—	Week	22 00	60	22 00	60	
Sample No. 1.....	Week	27 00	54	30 00	54		Sample No. 1.....	Week	30 00	60	29 18	58
Sample No. 2.....	Week	22 00	59	22 00	59		Sample No. 2.....	Week	16 00-17 00	60	16 00	60
Sample No. 3.....	Week	31 00	50	31 00	50		Sample No. 3.....	Hour	41 1/2	60	38-40	60
Sample No. 4.....							Sample No. 4.....	Day	4 15	60	3 75	60
Cellarmen—	Week	20 00	50	20 00	50	Sample No. 5.....	Week	22 00-24 50	60	20 00-21 00	60	
Sample No. 1.....	Week	24 30-27 00	54	25 00-30 00	54	Sample No. 6.....	Week	21 00	63	24 00	60	
Sample No. 2.....	Week	22 60-27 00	59	22 00-27 00	59	Sample No. 7.....	Week	24 00	48	28 00	48	
Sample No. 3.....	Week	29 00	50	29 00	50	Sample No. 8.....	Week	24 00	60	24 00	60	
Sample No. 4.....						Sample No. 9.....	Week	24 00	60	24 00	60	
MEAT PACKING												
Butlers—	Week	20 00	50	20 00	50	Slaughtering and Butchers—	Week	36 10	47 1/2	23 75	47 1/2	
Sample No. 1.....	Week	21 50-24 30	54	20 25-23 00	54		Sample No. 1.....	Week	30 00	50	30 00	50
Sample No. 2.....	Week	16 50-21 00	59	16 50-21 00	59		Sample No. 2.....	Week	65-67	50	60-67	50
Sample No. 3.....	Week	28 00	50	26 50	50		Sample No. 3.....	Hour	95	48	75	44
Sample No. 4.....							Sample No. 4.....					
Coopers—	Week	27 00	50	27 00	50	Trimmers—	Week	26 13	47 1/2	21 60	47 1/2	
Sample No. 1.....	Week	25 65	54	25 65-27 00	54		Sample No. 1.....	Week	30 00	50	30 00	50
Sample No. 2.....	Week	40 00	59	36 00	55		Sample No. 2.....	Hour	55	50	50	50
Sample No. 3.....							Sample No. 3.....					
Sample No. 4.....							Sample No. 4.....					

TABLE II.—SAMPLES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR FOR VARIOUS FACTORY TRADES IN CANADA: SEPTEMBER, 1920, AND SEPTEMBER, 1921.—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	September, 1920		Unit	September, 1921		Industry and Occupation	Unit	September, 1920		September, 1921	
	Wages	Hours per week		Wages	Hours per week			Wages	Hours per week		
FLOUR MILLS—Continued											
Cellarmen—											
Sample No. 1.....	Week	27.30	47½	21.60	47½	Beatersmen—	Hour	.38	48	.34	48
Sample No. 2.....	Week	28.50	50	28.50	50	Sample No. 1.....	Hour	.50	48	.38	48
Sample No. 3.....	Hour	.75	48	.52½	44	Sample No. 2.....	Hour	.50	48	.51	48
						Sample No. 3.....	Hour	.55	48	.46	48
						Sample No. 4.....	Hour	.55	48	.47	48
						Sample No. 5.....	Hour	.58	48	.47	48
						Sample No. 6.....	Hour	.37	72	.33½	72
Packers—											
Sample No. 1.....	Week	26.60	47½	21.60	47½	Screenmen—	Hour	.38	48	.34	48
Sample No. 2.....	Week	29.00	50	29.00	50	Sample No. 1.....	Hour	.52	48	.42	48
						Sample No. 2.....	Hour	.55	48	.48	48
						Sample No. 3.....	Hour	.59	48	.49	48
						Sample No. 4.....	Hour				
PULP AND PAPER											
Grindersmen—											
Sample No. 1.....	Hour	.45	48	.40	48	Finishers—	Hour	.35	60	.30	35
Sample No. 2.....	Hour	.52	48	.42	48	Sample No. 1.....	Hour	.47	54	.38	54
Sample No. 3.....	Hour	.62	48	.57	48	Sample No. 2.....	Hour	.51	48	.48	48
Sample No. 4.....	Hour	.58	48	.48	48	Sample No. 3.....	Hour	.58	48	.48	48
Sample No. 5.....	Hour	.60	48	.54	48	Sample No. 4.....	Hour	.59	48	.49	48
Sample No. 6.....	Hour	.37½	72	.34	72	Sample No. 5.....	Hour	.41	72	.37	72
						Sample No. 6.....	Hour				

TABLE IV.—SAMPLE RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LUMBERING IN CANADA: SEPTEMBER, 1920, AND SEPTEMBER, 1921*.

Occupation		September, 1920		September, 1921		Occupation	Unit	September, 1920		September, 1921	
Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week			Wages	Hours per week		
Logging											
Choppers, Fallers, Sawyers, Buckers—											
Sample No. 1, N.B.	Month	75.00	60	26.00-30.00	60	Sample No. 1, N.B.	Day	6.00	54	5.00	59
Sample No. 2, Ont.	Month	75.00	60	45.50	60	Sample No. 2, Que.	Hour	.50	53	.45	55
Sample No. 3, Ont.	Month	75.00	60	32.00	60	Sample No. 3, Ont.	Month	150.00	60	156.00	60
Sample No. 4, Ont.	Month	50.00-70.00	60	20.00-30.00	60	Sample No. 4, Ont.	Day	4.60	60	4.00	60
Sample No. 5, Ont.	Month	70.00-75.00	48-60	26.00-32.00	48-60	Coast District, B.C.	Day	9.00	54	8.00	54
Coast District, B.C.	Day	4.75-5.00	54	4.00-4.50	54	Mountain District, B.C.	Day	9.00	54	7.70	54
Mountain District, B.C.	Day	5.50	54	4.00	60						
Road-Cutters and Swampers—											
Sample No. 1, Ont.	Month	60.00	60	45.50	60	Sample No. 1, N.B.	Day	5.00	54	3.75	59
Sample No. 2, Ont.	Month	65.00-70.00	60	26.00-32.00	60	Sample No. 2, Que.	Hour	.52-57%	53	.43-48	55
Sample No. 3, Ont.	Month	50.00-70.00	60	20.00-30.00	60	Sample No. 3, Ont.	Month	150.00	60	117.00	60
Sample No. 4, Ont.	Month	61.00-70.00	48-60	26.00-32.00	48-60	Sample No. 4, Ont.	Day	4.50	60	4.00	60
Coast District, B.C.	Day	4.50	54	4.00	54	Sample No. 5, Ont.	Day	6.00	60	5.00	60
Mountain District, B.C.	Day	5.50	54	4.50	54	Coast District, B.C.	Day	5.00	54	4.50	54
						Mountain District, B.C.	Day	7.00	54	5.50	54
River Drivers and Boatsmen—											
Sample No. 1, N.B.	Day	4.75	54	3.00	54	Sample No. 1, N.B.	Day	3.50-3.75	54	3.50	59
Sample No. 2, Ont.	Month	90.00	60	65.00	60	Sample No. 2, Que.	Hour	.47	53	.393	55
Sample No. 3, Ont.	Month	90.00	75	75.00	60	Sample No. 3, Ont.	Month	140.00	60	104.00	60
Sample No. 4, Ont.	Month	90.00	60	70.00	60	Sample No. 4, Ont.	Day	4.50	60	4.00	60
Sample No. 5, Ont.	Month	110.00	60-70	40.00-45.00	54	Sample No. 5, Ont.	Day	5.00-7.00	60	4.50-5.00	60
Coast District, B.C.	Day	4.70	54	4.50	54	Coast District, B.C.	Day	4.00	54	3.00	54
Mountain District, B.C.	Day	6.00	54	4.00	54	Mountain District, B.C.	Day	7.00	54	5.00	54
Saw Mills											
Band Sawyers—											
Sample No. 1, Que.	Hour	79 1/4	53	80	55						
Sample No. 2, Ont.	Month	225.00	60	234.00	60						
Sample No. 3, Ont.	Month	8.00	60	7.20	60						
Sample No. 4, Ont.	Day	10.00	60	8.00	60						
Coast District, B.C.	Day	9.00	54	8.00	54						
Mountain District, B.C.	Day	9.00	54	7.70	54						

*Wages listed for workers in logging are those which existed at the commencement of the season in each year.

TABLE V.—*RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR OF EMPLOYEES OF STEAM RAILWAYS IN CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1920, AND SEPTEMBER, 1921.

Occupation	Unit	September, 1920		September, 1921		Occupation	Unit	September, 1920		September, 1921	
		Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week			Wages	Hours per week	Wages	Hours per week
Conductors, passenger.....	100 miles	\$ 4.67	†	\$ 4.27	†	Maintenance of Way—		\$		\$	
Conductors, freight (Irreg.)	100 miles	6.44	†	5.80	†	Foremen.....	Day	5.30	48	4.50	48
Brakemen, passenger.....	100 miles	3.33	†	2.93	†	Sectionmen.....	Day	3.88	48	3.20	48
Brakemen, freight (Irreg.).....	100 miles	5.12	†	4.48	†						
Baggagemen, passenger.....	100 miles	3.44	†	3.04	†	Car and Shop Trades—					
Engineers, passenger.....	100 miles	6.48	†	6.00	†	Blacksmiths.....	Hour	.85	44	.77	44
Engineers, freight (Irreg.).....	100 miles	7.28	†	6.64	†	Boilermakers.....	Hour	.85	44	.77	44
Firemen, passenger.....	100 miles	4.96	†	4.48	†	Machinists.....	Hour	.85	44	.77	44
Firemen, freight (Irreg.).....	100 miles	5.52	†	4.88	†	Moulders.....	Hour	.85	44	.77	44
Despatchers.....	Month	247.00-255.00	48	231.00-239.00	48	Carpenters.....	Hour	.80	44	.72	44
Telegraphers.....	Month	130.00-141.00	48	118.00-129.00	48	Painters.....	Hour	.80	44	.72	44
						Repairs.....	Hour	.80	44	.72	44
						Cleaners.....	Hour	.50	44	.42	44

*Rates for running trades and despatchers and telegraphers in British Columbia are slightly higher than above. Where ranges are shown for despatchers and telegraphers, the lower rate is that paid east of Fort William, and the higher rate is that paid west of Fort William to British Columbia.

† Basis of 20 miles per hour. † Basis of 12½ miles per hour.

ADDENDUM ON WAGES OF COAL MINERS, 1900-1921

Report No. 1, on wages and hours of labour in Canada, issued as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1921, did not contain statistics as to wages for coal miners, as the information then available was incomplete. Additional figures being now available, Table A contains statistics back to 1900 for a small number of classes in each of the three principal coal mining areas in Canada, illustrating the trend of wage changes in this industry, as was done for a number of other industries in Report No. 1.

The four classes in each district for which figures are given were chosen chiefly as typical of the numerous classes employed, the choice, however, being governed to some extent by the classes for which continuous records were available. In all cases, except one noted in the table, averages for figures from at least two mining operators are given. In Alberta in the Southern district practically all the large operators pay the same rates, which are also paid in the adjoining areas in British Columbia including the Crow's Nest Pass district. Contract miners and miners on day rates are given as illustrating the wages for qualified miners, that is men holding certificates permitting them to perform certain mining operations. Drivers are given as illustrative of experienced men in underground work, and surface labourers as illustrative of changes in rates for common labour. Underground labourers usually receive slightly higher rates than those on the surface. No rates are shown for mechanics, such as machinists, blacksmiths, carpenters, etc., nor for engineers and firemen, a fairly large number of whom are employed. The wages of these have in most cases changed to about the same extent as for the actual mining employees.

In coal mining a large proportion of the men work "on contract" that is, singly or in pairs or small groups. They are given one part of the mine to work, either "at the face" removing the coal, being paid by the ton produced, or perhaps developing or opening up a section of the mine, laying tracks, timbering, etc., being paid according to the amount of coal produced incidentally, the yardage covered, etc. Upwards of 40 or 50 per cent of the mine employees are engaged in this way, the number varying according to circumstances. The average earnings per day worked therefore indicate the wages obtained by this important class. It should be noted, however, that these men have not only to provide tools as do other skilled workmen, but have to buy supplies required for their work, particularly powder for explosives. In addition to this, qualified miners are also engaged by the operators of the mines to perform work of this character or in connection with the upkeep of the mine, ventilation, etc., being paid by the day. Men engaged in moving coal, loaders, haulage men, drivers, etc., are also in some cases paid by the ton.

In comparing the figures for the various districts and the figures from year to year for a given district it should be kept in mind that in many respects conditions vary greatly according to both place and time. Without a large amount of such data available for the analysis of the statistics, no analysis of the figures shown here is possible other than that showing approximately the relative changes in wage rates from year to year in each case, and it is for this purpose only that the present statistics are published. In regard to two conditions, however, fuel and housing, the following points should be mentioned.

On account of various conditions incidental to coal mining operations, it is the custom for the operators of the mines to provide houses for a portion at least of the miners employed at rental charges more or less nominal, varying according to the size, age and condition of the houses. Water and electric light are also in some cases provided at low rates. Coal is usually provided at rates lower than for the public, the price being based nominally on the cost of production at the pit mouth. Accordingly, the cost of housing and fuel for coal miners has on the whole not risen greatly since 1914, in many cases no increases having been made by the mine operators, smaller increases in wages being given, therefore, than would otherwise have been the case.

Table B shows the wages for a number of classes in each district in September, 1920, and in September, 1921, the rates shown being for one of the large operating companies in each district. Since September, the rates for miners on Vancouver Island were decreased 30c. per day on November 1st and 6c. per day on February 1st. Decreases were proposed by some of the most important operators in Nova Scotia but were referred to a Conciliation Board. The rates for Southern Alberta, which also prevail in the Crow's Nest Pass area in British Columbia, are those provided for in an agreement which expires March 31, 1922.

TABLE A—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR FOR CERTAIN CLASSES OF EMPLOYEES IN COAL MINING IN THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICTS OF CANADA, 1900-1921.*

Date	NOVA SCOTIA						ALBERTA						VANCOUVER ISLAND					
	Average earnings contract miners		Day rate qualified miners†		Drivers boss		Labourers, surface		Average earnings contract miners		Day rate qualified miners†		Drivers		Average earnings contract miners		Day rate qualified miners†	
	Wages	Hrs.	Wages	Hrs.	Wages	Hrs.	Wages	Hrs.	Wages	Hrs.	Wages	Hrs.	Wages	Hrs.	Wages	Hrs.	Wages	Hrs.
1900.....	2.27	8	1.55	8	1.45	10	1.17	10	4.00*	8	2.75	8	2.50	8	1.80-2.20	12	3.75*	8
1901.....	2.61	8	1.60	8	1.45	10	1.29	10	4.00*	8	2.75	8	2.50	8	1.80-2.20	12	3.75*	8
1902.....	2.55	8	1.65	8	1.58	10	1.29	10	4.00*	8	2.75	8	2.50	8	2.00-2.20	12	3.75*	8
1903.....	2.78	8	1.65	8	1.58	10	1.29	10	4.50*	8	3.00	8	2.50	8	2.00-2.20	12	3.75*	8
1904.....	2.71	8	1.65	8	1.58	10	1.29	10	4.50*	8	3.00	8	2.50	8	2.00-2.20	12	3.75*	8
1905.....	2.87	8	1.65	8	1.58	10	1.36	10	4.50*	8	3.00	8	2.50	8	2.00-2.20	10	3.75*	8
1906.....	2.91	8	1.79	8	1.61	10	1.40	10	4.50*	8	3.00	8	2.50	8	2.00-2.20	10	3.75*	8
1907.....	2.95	8	1.83	8	1.71	10	1.40	10	4.50*	8	3.00	8	2.75	8	2.25-2.40	10	4.63	8
1908.....	2.86	8	1.83	8	1.76	10	1.40	10	4.50*	8	3.00	8	2.75	8	2.25-2.40	10	5.31	8
1909.....	2.96	8	1.87	8	1.76	10	1.40	10	4.50*	8	3.00	8	2.75	8	2.25-2.40	10	5.29	8
1910.....	2.87	8	1.88	8	1.80	10	1.42	10	4.50*	8	3.00	8	2.75	8	2.25-2.40	10	4.71	8
1911.....	2.91	8	1.88	8	1.80	10	1.43	10	5.00*	8	3.30	8	3.03	8	2.47	10	4.82	8
1912.....	3.01	8	1.94	8	1.82	10	1.48	10	5.00*	8	3.30	8	3.03	8	2.47	10	4.83	8
1913.....	3.07	8	2.07	8	1.86	10	1.57	10	5.00*	8	3.30	8	3.03	8	2.47	10	5.03	8
1914.....	3.14	8	2.06	8	1.95	10	1.60	10	5.00*	8	3.30	8	3.03	8	2.47	10	4.90	8
1915.....	3.22	8	2.16	8	2.00	10	1.62	10	5.00*	8	3.30	8	3.03	8	2.47	10	4.60	8
1916.....	3.72	8	2.42	8	2.32	10	1.85	10	5.69	8	3.55	8	3.30	8	2.75	10	4.62	8
1917.....	4.63	8	2.94	8	2.63	10	2.24	10	6.16	8	4.28	8	3.99	8	3.36	9	5.43	8
1918.....	5.61	8	3.42	8	3.04	10	2.80	10	7.84	8	4.87	8	4.58	8	3.95	9	7.22	8
1919.....	5.52	8	3.55	8	3.32	8	2.96	8½	7.91	8	5.00	8	4.71	8	4.08	8	7.86	8
1920.....	6.08	8	3.83	8	3.65	8	3.21	8½	10.63	8	6.35	8	5.98	8	5.18	8	8.72	8
1921.....	6.66	8	4.38	8	4.20	8	3.76	8½	9.57	8	7.50	8	7.21	8	6.58	8	8.34	8

§ Hours of labour in Nova Scotia, have in most cases been eight per day with ten in some cases for actual miners, that is, coal cutters, etc., and ten per day for coal handlers, etc., and ten or twelve for engineers, firemen, pumpmen, etc. Since 1919, the eight hour day for nearly all classes has prevailed. In Alberta the eight hour day has prevailed underground since 1900 with ten or twelve hours for most surface employees until 1905, ten hours till 1917, nine hours till 1919, and eight hours since. In Vancouver Island, the eight hour day has prevailed since 1900 for underground workers and most surface labour, with some classes working nine hours and some proper spacing or twelve hours. * Prevailing average earnings. †No Chinese employees included. ‡Including coal cutters on day wages, bratticemen, bricklayers, and timbermen. ‡ One mine only.

TABLE B.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR OF EMPLOYEES IN AND ABOUT COAL MINES IN CANADA: SEPTEMBER, 1920, AND SEPTEMBER, 1921.

Occupation	Unit	September, 1920		September, 1921		Occupation	Unit	September, 1920		September, 1921		
		Wages	Hours (e) per day	Wages	Hours (e) per day			Wages	Hours (e) per day	Wages	Hours (e) per day	
NOVA SCOTIA—												
Contract miners (a).....	Day	6.55(d)	8			ALBERTA—Continued.		\$		\$		
Hand miners (b).....	Day	4.50	8	7.22	8		Pumpmen.....	Day	5.58	8	6.89	8
Hoisting engineers.....	Day	4.60	8	5.05	8		Labourers, underground.....	Day	5.58	8	6.89	8
Drivers.....	Day	3.60	8	5.15	8		Labourers, surface.....	Day	5.18	8	6.58	8
Bratticemen.....	Day	3.60	8	4.15	8		Machinists.....	Day	7.16	8	8.14	8
Pumpmen.....	Day	3.60	8	4.30	8		Carpenters.....	Day	7.16	8	8.14	8
Labourers, underground.....	Day	4.00	8	4.55	8		Blacksmiths.....	Day	7.16	8	8.14	8
Labourers, surface.....	Day	3.35	8	3.90	8		VANCOUVER ISLAND (c)—					
Machinists.....	Day	3.25	8½	3.80	8½		Contract miners.....	Day	8.70(d)	8	8.10	8
Carpenters.....	Day	4.60	8½	5.15	8½		Machine miners (b).....	Day	6.64	8	5.77	8
Blacksmiths.....	Day	4.05	8½	4.60	8½	Hand miners (b).....	Day	6.29	8	5.42	8	
	Day	4.30	8½	4.85	8½	Hoisting engineers.....	Day	7.16	8	6.29	8	
						Drivers.....	Day	5.94	8	5.07	8	
ALBERTA—												
Contract miners.....	Day	10.63	8			Bratticemen.....	Day	5.94-6.29	8	5.07-5.42	8	
Machine miners (b).....	Day	7.01	8	9.57	8	Pumpmen.....	Day	5.94	8	5.07	8	
Hand miners (b).....	Day	6.35	8	8.02	8	Labourers, underground.....	Day	5.94	8	5.07	8	
Hoisting engineers.....	Day	7.05	8	7.05	8	Labourers, surface.....	Day	5.46	9	4.59	9	
Drivers.....	Day	5.98	8	7.39	8	Machinists.....	Day	7.53	8	6.66	8	
Bratticemen.....	Day	6.35	8	7.21	8	Carpenters.....	Day	6.81	8	5.94	8	
	Day			7.50	8	Blacksmiths.....	Day	7.28	8	6.41	8	

(a) Average earnings, per day worked on contract.

(b) Minimum rate per day when not working on contract, per ton, yard, etc.

(c) No figures for Chinese employees included.

(d) Year 1920.

(e) Some engineers, pumpmen, firemen, etc., work seven days per week.

TABLE C.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WAGES IN COAL MINING IN CANADA, 1900-1921.

Wages in 1913=100.

Year	NOVA SCOTIA -					ALBERTA					VANCOUVER ISLAND					ALL
	Contract Miners	Day Miners	Drivers Boss	Labourers Surface	Avera	Contract Miners	Day Miners	Drivers	Labourers Surface	Average	Contract Miners	Day Miners	Drivers	Labourers Surface	Average	
1900.....	73.9	74.9	78.0	74.5	75.4	80.0	84.8	82.5	80.9	82.1	74.6	90.9	89.1	88.3	85.7	81.1
1901.....	85.0	77.3	78.0	82.2	80.6	80.0	84.8	82.5	80.9	82.1	74.6	90.9	89.1	88.3	85.7	82.8
1902.....	83.1	79.7	84.9	82.2	82.5	80.0	84.8	82.5	85.0	83.1	74.6	90.9	89.1	88.3	85.7	83.8
1903.....	90.6	79.7	84.9	82.2	84.4	90.0	84.8	82.5	85.0	85.6	74.6	90.9	89.1	88.3	85.7	85.3
1904.....	88.3	79.7	84.9	82.2	83.8	90.0	84.8	82.5	85.0	85.6	74.6	90.9	89.1	88.3	85.7	85.1
1905.....	93.5	79.7	84.9	86.6	86.2	90.0	90.9	82.5	85.0	87.1	74.6	90.9	89.1	88.3	85.7	86.3
1906.....	94.8	86.5	86.6	89.2	89.3	90.0	90.9	82.5	85.0	87.1	74.6	90.9	89.1	88.3	85.7	87.4
1907.....	96.1	88.4	91.9	89.2	91.4	90.0	90.9	90.7	94.3	91.5	92.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.0	93.6
1908.....	93.2	88.4	94.6	89.2	91.4	90.0	90.9	90.7	94.3	91.5	105.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	101.4	94.8
1909.....	96.4	90.3	94.6	89.2	92.6	90.0	90.9	90.7	94.3	91.5	105.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	101.3	95.1
1910.....	93.5	90.3	96.8	90.4	92.8	90.0	90.9	90.7	94.3	91.5	93.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.4	94.2
1911.....	94.8	90.8	96.8	91.1	93.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.0	97.5
1912.....	97.7	93.7	97.8	94.3	95.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.0	98.3
1913.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914.....	102.3	100.5	104.8	101.9	102.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	103.6	108.0	104.2	103.3	101.9
1915.....	104.9	104.3	107.5	103.2	105.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.4	103.6	108.0	104.2	101.8	102.3
1916.....	121.2	116.9	124.7	117.8	120.2	113.8	107.5	108.9	111.1	110.3	91.8	105.7	115.3	106.0	104.7	111.7
1917.....	150.8	142.0	141.4	142.7	144.2	123.2	129.6	131.6	136.0	130.1	107.8	119.6	125.1	120.1	118.2	130.8
1918.....	182.7	165.2	163.4	178.3	172.4	156.8	147.5	151.1	159.8	153.8	143.5	143.0	152.3	149.4	147.1	157.8
1919.....	179.8	171.5	178.5	188.5	179.6	158.2	151.5	155.4	165.1	157.6	156.2	172.7	184.5	183.3	174.2	170.5
1920.....	198.0	185.0	196.2	204.5	195.9	212.6	192.4	197.3	209.6	203.0	173.3	190.4	207.3	206.0	194.3	197.7
1921.....	216.9	211.6	225.8	239.5	223.9	191.4	227.2	237.9	266.3	230.7	165.8	163.9	176.5	174.8	170.3	208.3



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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA

HON. JAMES MURDOCK, MINISTER OF LABOUR

BULLETIN No. 5. INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS SERIES

Canada and the International Labour Conference



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- Bul. 1. Joint Councils in Industry.
- Bul. 2. Report of a Conference on Industrial Relations held at Ottawa, February 21st and 22nd, 1921.
- Bul. 3. Joint Conference of the Building and Construction Industries in Canada, held at Ottawa, May 3-6, 1921.
- Bul. 4. Employees' Magazines in Canada.
- Bul. 5. Canada and the International Labour Conference.
-

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CANADA AND THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

THE present bulletin has been prepared for the purpose of furnishing information in reference to the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations, which was created by the Treaty of Versailles and the other Treaties of Peace. The object of The International Labour Organization is to promote the regulation and improvement of labour conditions by international agreement.

As an indication of the results already achieved it may be mentioned that the decisions of the First International Labour Conference, held in Washington, D. C., in 1919, have led to the enactment of upwards of forty statutes bearing on labour matters in various countries, and to the preparation of upwards of one hundred separate bills. The Second International Labour Conference of 1920, which was devoted entirely to the consideration of matters affecting seamen, has been followed by the adoption of three laws and the preparation of twenty-three separate bills.

The Organization set up by the Treaty of Versailles consists of an International Conference which meets at least once in every year, a Governing Body, elected by the Conference, which meets more frequently, and an International Labour Office established at the seat of the League of Nations as part of the organization of the League.

Membership in the League of Nations carries with it membership in the International Labour Body. Germany and Austria have also been admitted to membership in the latter in accordance with a decision which was taken at the first International Labour Conference in Washington, in 1919. The complete membership of the International Labour Organization is, therefore, as follows:—

Albania,	Finland,	Norway,
Argentina	France,	Panama,
Austria,	Germany,	Paraguay,
Australia,	Great Britain,	Peru,
Belgium,	Greece,	Persia,
Bolivia,	Guatemala,	Poland,
Brazil,	Haiti,	Portugal,
Bulgaria,	Hedjaz,	Roumania
Canada,	India,	San Salvador
Chile,	Italy,	Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats
China,	Japan,	and Slovenes,
Colombia,	Latvia,	Siam,
Costa-Rica,	Liberia,	South Africa,
Cuba	Lithuania,	Spain,
Czecho-Slovakia,	Luxemburg,	Sweden,
Denmark,	Netherlands,	Switzerland,
Ecuador,	New Zealand,	Uruguay,
Esthonia,	Nicaragua,	Venezuela,

In the nineteenth century, the disadvantages of varying labour standards as between countries whose workers moved freely from one to the other and whose products competed with each other in a world market, led to a proposal to discuss the legal protection of labour from an international standpoint. The Swiss

Government took the initiative in this movement which resulted in 1900 in the formation of the International Association for Labour Legislation with headquarters at Basle, Switzerland. A Conference at Berne, Switzerland, in 1906, at which fifteen European States were represented, adopted conventions respecting the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches and the employment of women during the night. Adhesion to these conventions became very general before the war, Canada taking her place in 1914 with the nations prohibiting the use of white phosphorus in matches. At the Conference at Lugano, Switzerland, in 1910, Canada was represented for the first time, the present Premier, Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, at that time Minister of Labour being in attendance. The activities of the Association were interrupted by the outbreak of war, but the experiment of the international discussion of labour problems had been made, certain agreements had been reached and legislation enacted in conformity therewith.

Parallel with the movement towards the international regulation of labour standards, there was the development of international trade union action. The labour organizations of various countries were becoming familiar with each other and with labour conditions throughout the world. International conferences had been held and some agreement reached as to standards to be aimed at and methods to be used. Early in the war, the American Federation of Labour passed a resolution that "a Labour Congress should be held at the same time and in the same place as the Peace Congress." This proposal was discussed at a conference of delegates of British, Italian, Belgian and French labour organizations at Leeds in July, 1916. In October, 1917, a conference of labour representatives of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bohemia, Bulgaria, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands and Switzerland, approved the proposal adopted at the Leeds conference, "to call an international conference before the beginning of the peace negotiations."

In accordance with the resolutions of these conferences and based on the experience of the International Association for Labour Legislation, a commission known as the Commission of International Labour Legislation was appointed by the Peace Conference to draw up a plan for a permanent organization. The report of this Commission formed the basis of the Labour sections of the Treaty of Versailles, comprising Part XIII of this Treaty, and of the subsequent Treaties of Peace.

Labour Principles Embodied in Peace Treaty.

The labour part of the Treaty of Versailles (the full text of which is appended hereto), providing for the establishment of the International Labour Organization, opens with a general statement of reasons for the action taken in the terms following:—

Whereas the League of Nations has for its object the establishment of universal peace, and such a peace can be established only if it is based on social justice; and whereas conditions of labour exist, involving such injustice, hardship and privation to large numbers of people as to produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperilled; and an improvement of those conditions is urgently required: as, for example, by the regulation of the hours of work, including the establishment of a maximum working day and week, the regulation of the labour supply, the prevention of unemployment, the provision of an adequate living wage, the protection of the worker against sickness, disease and injury arising out of his employment, the protection of children, young persons and women, provision for old age and injury, protection of the interests of workers when employed in countries other than their own, recognition of the principle of freedom of association, the organization of vocational and technical education and other measures; and whereas also the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labour is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve the conditions in their own countries.

Certain general principles in relation to labour matters, were also embodied

in the text of the Treaty of Versailles for the guidance of the International Labour Organization. These general principles comprise article 427, as follows:—

The High Contracting Parties, recognizing that the well-being, physical, moral and intellectual, of industrial wage-earners is of supreme international importance, have framed, in order to further this great end, the permanent machinery provided for in Section 1 and associated with that of the League of Nations.

They recognize that differences of climate, habits and customs, of economic opportunity and industrial tradition, make strict uniformity in the conditions of labour difficult of immediate attainment. But, holding as they do, that labour should not be regarded merely as an article of commerce, they think that there are methods and principles for regulating labour conditions which all industrial communities should endeavour to apply, so far as their special circumstances will permit.

Among these methods and principles, the following seem to the High Contracting Parties to be of special and urgent importance.

First.—The guiding principle above enunciated that labour should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce.

Second.—The right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers.

Third.—The payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in their time and country.

Fourth.—The adoption of an eight hours day or a forty-eight hours week as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been attained.

Fifth.—The adoption of a weekly rest of at least twenty-four hours, which should include Sunday wherever practicable.

Sixth.—The abolition of child labour and the imposition of such limitations on the labour of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development.

Seventh.—The principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value.

Eighth.—The standard set by law in each country with respect to the conditions of labour should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein.

Ninth.—Each State should make provision for a system of inspection in which women should take part in order to ensure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the employed.

Without claiming that these methods and principles are either complete or final, the High Contracting Parties are of opinion that they are well fitted to guide the policy of the League of Nations; and that, if adopted by the industrial communities who are members of the League, and safeguarded in practice by an adequate system of such inspection, they will confer lasting benefits upon the wage-earners of the world.

International Labour Conference.

The International Labour Conference is composed of four representatives of each member state, two of whom are Government delegates and two represent employers and employed respectively. Each delegate is entitled to two advisers for each item on the conference, one of whom, it is specified, shall be a woman when questions specially affecting women are to be considered. Non-Government delegates and their advisers are to be nominated by the member states in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople as the case may be, in their respective countries. The conclusions of the Conference may be cast in the form of Draft Conventions or of Recommendations to the national Governments, a two-thirds majority being required for the adoption of either a Draft convention or a Recommendation.

Article 406 of the Treaty of Versailles and of the other Treaties of Peace provides as follows:—

Each of the Members undertakes that it will, within the period of one year at most from the closing of the session of the Conference, or if it is impossible owing to exceptional

circumstances to do so within the period of one year, then at the earliest practicable moment and in no case later than eighteen months from the closing of the session of the Conference bring the Recommendation or Draft Convention before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action.

In the case of a Recommendation, the Members will inform the Secretary-General of the action taken.

In the case of a Draft Convention, the Member will, if it obtains the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, communicate the formal ratification of the Convention to the Secretary-General and will take such action as may be necessary to make effective the provisions of such Convention.

If on recommendation no legislative or other action is taken to make a Recommendation effective, or if the Draft Convention fails to obtain the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, no further obligation shall rest upon the Member.

It is of special interest to Canada that the Treaty recognizes the limited power of a federal government and provides that in the case of a federal state, the authority of which to enter into Conventions on labour matters is limited, the federal government may treat a Draft Convention as a Recommendation only.

Commissions of Inquiry.

Machinery is provided by the Treaty for securing the observance by the various states of Conventions which they have ratified. Complaints that any state "has failed to secure in any respect the effective observance within its jurisdiction of any Convention to which it is a party" may be made to the International Labour Office by any other state which is a party to the Convention or by any industrial association of employers or of workers or by any delegate to the Conference. The Governing Body of the International Labour Office is empowered to invite the state concerned to make such statement on the subject as it may think fit, and if no satisfactory reply is received, the complaint may be referred to a Commission of Inquiry which is to be appointed by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations from a standing panel of persons of industrial experience nominated by the member states. Each state is required to nominate three persons for appointment to this standing panel, two representing employers and workers respectively and the third a person of independent standing. A Commission of Inquiry is to be composed of three persons, one from each group.

The Government of Canada, in accordance with these provisions of the Treaty of Peace, nominated the Right Honourable Mr. Justice Duff, of the Supreme Court of Canada, as a person of independent standing, Mr. S. R. Parsons, of the British American Oil Company, Toronto, as a representative of the employers, and Mr. Joseph Gibbons, business manager of the Toronto Division of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, as a representative of the workers.

Permanent Court of International Justice.

It is required by the Peace Treaty that each Government shall inform the Secretary-General of the League of Nations whether or not it accepts the report of the Commission of Enquiry and, if not accepting the report, if it proposes to refer the complaint to the Permanent Court of International Justice of the League of Nations.

Under Article 416 of the Peace Treaty, in the event of any member state failing to take the action required by the Peace Treaty with regard to a Draft Convention or Recommendation any other member state is entitled to refer the matter to the Permanent Court of International Justice whose decision with regard to such matters shall be final.

International Labour Office.

Article 396 of the Treaty states that "the functions of the International Labour Office shall include the collection and distribution of information of all subjects relating to the international adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labour and particularly the examination of subjects which it is proposed to bring before the Conference with a view to the conclusion of international Conventions and the conduct of such special investigations as may be ordered by the Conference."

The International Labour Office is required to collect all available information in regard to the problems to be dealt with and to prepare Draft Conventions or recommendations for submission to the Conference. The work of the Office has been divided for the proper performance of its duties into two divisions, namely: the Diplomatic Division which conducts the correspondence with Governments and is called upon to deal "with the questions connected with the obligations entailed by the labour provisions of the Treaty and in particular with those relating to the work of the International Labour Conference", and the Scientific Division, which is "responsible for the collection, compilation and dissemination of information of international interest and importance about industry and labour conditions in all countries". Technical services have been created to supply the necessary information on technical questions such as maritime problems, industrial hygiene, employment and unemployment, hours of labour, agriculture, alien labour, employment of women, home work, wages, social insurance, education and co-operation.

Mr. Albert Thomas is the Director of the International Labour Office. He has been associated with political and social movements in France both as a writer and as an active worker in public affairs. During the war he rendered signal service as Minister of Munitions and he has, therefore, a wide knowledge of industrial conditions and labour problems. Mr. H. B. Butler, formerly Assistant Secretary to the British Ministry of Labour, is the Deputy Director of the Office. Mr. Butler acted as Assistant Secretary General of the Commission on International Labour Legislation at the Peace Conference and, later, as Secretary-General of the Organizing Committee of the Washington Conference. The staff of the International Labour Office has been recruited from different countries, Dr. W. A. Riddell, formerly Deputy Minister of Labour for the province of Ontario, being head of the Agricultural Service.

Three of the publications of the Labour Office are issued periodically "Industrial and Labour Information", published weekly, contains brief notes on current events of interest to labour and industry; the "Official Bulletin", also a weekly publication, contains the text of official documents, reports of meetings of the Governing Body and similar matters; "The International Labour Review", published monthly, is a "scientific popular publication containing articles, statistics and information of interest to employers, workers and Governments". A Series of Studies and Reports is being issued giving short reports on special subjects of immediate interest. A Legislative Series is also being published which contains translations of the texts of the laws, decrees, etc., affecting labour which are issued in the various countries of the world.

It has devolved upon the Department of Labour of Canada to conduct considerable correspondence with the International Labour Office, with other departments of the Dominion Government, with the provinces and with workers' and employers' organizations in connection with the collection and transmission of information of various kinds at the request of the International Labour Office, and also to prepare the replies of the Government of Canada to various questionnaires.

Governing Body of International Labour Office.

The International Labour Office is under the control of a Governing Body consisting of twenty-four persons appointed by the International Labour Conference; twelve persons representing Governments, six representing employers and six representing workers. The Governing Body, in addition to its control of the Labour Office, is charged with the preparation of the Conference Agenda. Article 393 of the Treaty provides that "of the twelve persons representing the Governments, eight shall be nominated by the members which are of chief industrial importance and four shall be nominated by the members selected for the purpose by the Government Delegates to the conference, excluding the Delegates of the eight members mentioned above. Any question as to which are the members of chief industrial importance shall be decided by the Council of the League of Nations."

The countries at present represented on the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization as states of chief industrial importance are Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and Switzerland. The states nominated by the Conference are Argentine, Canada, Denmark, Poland and Spain. It is to be noted that a place has been left among the chief industrial states for the United States of America and that in the absence of that country representation has been given to Denmark. The Government of Canada has been duly represented at all of the meetings of the Governing Body which have been held since its establishment in October, 1919.

The employers' and workers' representatives are chosen by the employers' and workers' delegates at the Conference. At the present time the representatives of the employers are from the following countries: Belgium, France, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Switzerland and Great Britain. The workers' representatives are from Great Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Sweden and the Netherlands. Appointments to the Governing Body are for a period of three years. The Canadian Government representative on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office is the Honourable James Murdock, Minister of Labour, who succeeded Senator G. D. Robertson in this capacity following the change of government in January, 1922. Mr. P. M. Draper, Secretary-Treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, is one of the six workers' representatives.

Protests have been made regarding the present composition of the Governing Body, both as to the states deemed to be of chief industrial importance and as to the number of representatives accorded to European countries. As the term of office of the present members expires in 1922, consideration was given at the last Conference to proposals for adequate representation of extra-European countries and for a satisfactory basis of selection of the states of chief industrial importance. These subjects have also been set down for consideration at the next Annual Conference of the International Labour Body with a view to the possible necessity of changes in the terms of the Treaty of Peace. The League of Nations also has the latter subject before it at present for interpretation of the intent of the Treaty in its present terms, and it is hoped that a decision will be announced before the next Annual Conference in October, 1922.

FIRST INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE, 1919

The first session of the International Labour Conference, was held at Washington in October and November, 1919, in accordance with Article 424 of the Treaty of Peace. The subjects to be considered at this first Conference were stipulated in the Treaty and included the application to industry of the principle of the eight-hour day or forty-eight hour week: the prevention or mitigation of unemployment; the employment of women before and after child-birth, during the night and in unhealthy processes; the employment of children during the night and in unhealthy processes, and the age at which they should be employed the extension and application of the International Conventions adopted at Berne in 1906 on the prohibition of night work for women and of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

Thirty-eight countries were represented by delegates as follows: Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Czecho-Slovakia, Columbia, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, San Domingo, San Salvador, Siam, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay and Venezuela.

The Canadian Government delegates were the Honourable G. D. Robertson, at that time Minister of Labour, and the Honourable N. W. Rowell, at that time President of the Privy Council and Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs. As some of the items on the agenda related to matters falling within the jurisdiction of the provinces, the Dominion Government invited each province to nominate a representative to act as adviser to the delegates. The list of advisers included Mr. F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labour, Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, Mr. Loring G. Christie, Legal Adviser to the Department of External Affairs, and the following provincial representatives: Mr. D. A. Cameron, M.P.P., of Sydney, N.S., on behalf of the province of Nova Scotia; Honourable C. W. Robinson, Minister of Lands and Mines of the province of New Brunswick; Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, M.P., at that time Leader of the Dominion Opposition, on behalf of the province of Prince Edward Island; Mr. Louis Guyon, Deputy Minister of Labour of the province of Quebec; Dr. W. A. Riddell, then Deputy Minister of Labour of the province of Ontario; Honourable Thomas H. Johnson, Attorney General of Manitoba; Honourable C. R. Mitchell, at that time Provincial Treasurer for Alberta; and Mr. J. D. McNiven, Deputy Minister of Labour of the province of British Columbia. Mr. Gerald H. Brown, also acted as secretary of the Canadian delegation. The employers' delegate was Mr. S. R. Parsons, appointed on the nomination of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The workers were represented by Mr. P. M. Draper, Secretary-Treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Each of these delegates was accompanied by five advisers. One of the advisers of the workers' delegation was a woman, Mrs. Kathleen Derry, of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Toronto.

Commissions, composed of an equal number of representatives of Governments, employers and workers, were set up by the Conference to consider the various items of the agenda. In dealing with the matter of the eight-hour day, it was decided to appoint two commissions, one to deal with the general problem of hours of work and the other to deal with it as it affected countries in which special climatic or other conditions exist. The Peace Treaty recognized that "differences of climate, habits and customs, of economic opportunity and industrial tradition, make strict uniformity in the conditions of labour difficult of immediate attainment," but holding "that labour should not be regarded merely

as an article of commerce," it considered "that there are methods and principles for regulating labour conditions which all industrial communities should endeavour to apply, so far as their special circumstances will permit." It was, therefore, necessary to give particular consideration to the requirements of tropical countries and countries less highly developed materially.

Draft Conventions were adopted by the Conference on the eight-hour day, unemployment, employment of women before and after childbirth, employment of women during the night, minimum age for the employment of children, and the night work of young persons.

Draft Convention Respecting the Eight-Hour Day.

The Draft Convention regarding hours of labour, adopted by a vote of eighty-two to eight, with one abstention, limits the working hours of persons employed in any public or private industrial undertaking to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week with certain exceptions. The daily hours of labour may be extended not more than one hour for the purpose of obtaining a shorter work-day on one or more days of the week. Provision is made for a maximum average work-week of fifty-six hours in continuous industries, and for the regulation by public authorities of exceptions in the case of men whose work must necessarily be carried on outside the limits laid down of the general working of an establishment or whose work is essentially intermittent. Such regulations may be made only after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned and the rate of pay for overtime must not be less than one and one-quarter times the regular rate.

In case of accident, actual or threatened, or of urgent work to be done to machinery or plant, or in case of *force majeure*, the limit of hours may be exceeded, but only when necessary to avoid serious interference with the regular working of the undertaking. In order to insure against abuse of these exceptions, each Government is required to communicate to the International Labour Office a list of processes deemed necessarily continuous, full information in regard to public regulations permitting exceptions, and as to agreements between workers' and employers' Associations which permit more than eight hours work in a day but not more than an average of forty-eight in a week.

The term "industrial undertaking" is defined to include, besides mining, manufacturing and construction work, the transport of passengers or goods by road, rail, sea or inland waterway, the handling of goods at docks and warehouses, but excluding transport by hand.

The Draft Convention provides for the consideration of the provisions relating to transport by sea or inland waterway by a special Conference which was held in the following year.

Certain modifications in the Draft Convention were made in its application to Japan, a maximum of fifty-seven hours being fixed for all persons of fifteen years of age or over except in the silk industry, in which case the limit is fixed at sixty hours. Forty-eight hours in a week is the maximum allowed all persons under fifteen years of age and this age-limit must be raised to sixteen not later than July 1, 1925. It is further provided that in the case of factories, only the undertakings covered by the Japanese factory law shall be covered by the Convention, though it is also provided that the law must be amended to cover factories employing ten or more persons instead of only those employing more than fifteen persons as at present.

The Convention is not to apply to China, Persia and Siam, nor to British India except in a limited degree. In the case of the last-named country, a maxi-

imum of sixty hours in a week is fixed for all workers in industries covered by the factory acts and in certain branches of railway work. Consideration of the application of this convention to China, Persia and Siam was reserved for a future Conference.

In Greece and Roumania, the period allowed for ratification is extended, the date for full ratification being July 1, 1924.

The ratification of the Draft Convention regarding hours of labour must be considered in connection with the political constitution, existing laws and customs and the economic conditions of the various countries.

The eight-hour day and forty-four hour week is the general practice in Great Britain through the working of collective agreements and in the coal mining industry by law, but the British Government has found difficulty in ratifying the Draft Convention owing as it is understood, to the restrictions on overtime work imposed by the Convention and the fact that existing agreements between the railway companies and their employees provide for an eight-hour day and the forty-eight hour week, but allow a greater amount of daily overtime than the Draft Convention permits.

In Italy the eight-hour day or a forty-eight hour week is already established in the majority of industries, and a bill was drawn up in 1920 to give legal force to the practice. Delay has occurred however, owing as it is understood to a desire to combine acceptance of the Draft Convention with a previously proposed bill.

In France, a somewhat similar situation exists. An act of 1919 provided for an eight-hour day in industrial and commercial undertakings, and special acts of the same year made similar provision for the mercantile marine and for mines. A law enacted in 1913 established an eight-hour day for coal mines. A bill to ratify the Draft Convention of the Washington Conference was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies in 1920 but has not yet been passed.

In the Netherlands an act was passed in 1919 providing for an eight-hour day and forty-five hour week in factories and workshops. Ten hours a day and fifty-five a week were permitted in mercantile stores and in hospitals. Authority was given to the Minister of Labour to extend the hours in factories by not more than two hours a day and not more than ten hours a week during a maximum period of four years if the protection of national industries rendered such action advisable. The act was to come into force on October 24, 1920, but in September, 1920, regulations were issued exempting from its operation for two years the iron and steel foundries, engine-building, shipbuilding, railway construction, textile industries, cotton and wool spinning, ribbon and hosiery manufacture and some less important industries. The extensions of hours of work in no case, however, exceeded forty-eight hours. A revision of the act was proposed to permit of exemptions in undertakings which are liable at certain seasons of the year to extra pressure of work, or where the employers' and workers' organizations agree to demand them. The Draft Convention, therefore, has not as yet been ratified by the Netherlands Government.

In Sweden, a law which came into operation in July, 1921, enforces a forty-eight hour week with a daily maximum of nine hours in establishments employing more than four persons. Overtime is limited to 30 hours in a month and 200 in a year, except in cases of special urgency when the Department of Social Affairs may permit a further extension of not more than 20 hours in a month and 120 in a year. This act is of an experimental nature and is to be revised in 1923.

In Belgium, an act providing for an eight-hour day came into force in October, 1921. Permission is to be given for an extension of hours in consequence of an agreement between an employer and a majority of his workmen and the application of the act may be suspended by the King in cases of national danger or

if it is deemed "necessary in the national interest to secure by the development of exports the means of exchange required for the import of necessities."

In Germany the normal system is now the eight-hour day. Orders issued in 1918 and 1919 limited the working day of industrial and commercial employees to eight in a day, and the majority of collective agreements have embodied the eight-hour day system often with less than the forty-eight hour week. A draft bill was prepared during the latter part of 1921, concerning hours of labour of industrial workers in industry, commerce and mines. The introductory note accompanying it states that one of the main reasons for introducing the bill "arises from the participation of Germany in the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations of which Germany is a member with full rights and obligations." The essential provisions are in agreement with the fundamental provisions of the Draft Convention of the International Labour Conference, and it is expected that a bill to ratify the Draft Convention will be considered when the government bill on hours of work is brought before the Reichsrat.

In Switzerland, the Factory Act of 1919 provided for a forty-eight hour week for all but small industries and the Federal Council proposes to enact special legislation covering these occupations.

Austrian laws, enacted in 1919, conform in their essential principles with the Draft Convention.

A Spanish decree, issued in 1919, also conforms generally to the Washington Draft Convention and in April, 1921, a bill was submitted to the Senate to ratify the various Draft Conventions.

In Denmark similar action has been taken, and a commission has drawn up a bill concerning hours of labour.

In Poland, it has been decided to lay before the Diet a bill for the ratification of the majority of the Draft Conventions, and an act of 1919 established the eight-hour day and forty-six hour week.

In Luxemburg, a ratifying bill has been submitted to the Council of State and a decree of December, 1918, and an act of October, 1919, partially cover the requirements of the Convention.

In Argentine and Chile, bills embodying the principles of the Draft Convention have been submitted to the proper authorities.

In South Africa, an amendment to the Factories Act in course of preparation limits working hours to eight in a day and forty-eight in a week in industrial undertakings.

Greece, India, Roumania and Czecho-Slovakia have ratified the Draft Convention concerning hours of work. The first three of these states, however, were made the subject of special provisions at Washington.

In Canada, the question of legislative jurisdiction as between the Dominion and the provinces in the matter of dealing with this Draft Convention was referred by the Dominion to the Minister of Justice for examination and was afterwards dealt with in a federal order-in-council, dated November 6, 1920.* The opinion given by the Minister of Justice, which is confirmed by the Order in Council, is that it involves legislation competent to the Dominion Parliament in so far as Dominion works and undertakings are concerned but which is otherwise within the authority of the Provincial Legislatures. Following the adoption of this Order in Council the subject was referred to the attention of the several provincial governments in so far as the matters within their jurisdiction were concerned. The Draft Convention was also brought to the attention of the Dominion Parliament.†

* See LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1920.

† See LABOUR GAZETTE, June 1921.

With respect to the existing hours of labour in industrial undertakings in Canada, it may be observed that the provincial Factory Acts and Minimum Wage Acts restrict the employment of women and young persons in the matter of hours, and collective agreements and trade practices make the eight-hour day the rule for large numbers of workers. A basic eight-hour day obtains for railroad workers through agreements effected by the Canadian railways in 1918. In Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario the eight-hour day is enforced by law for miners working underground. British Columbia includes within its act men working above ground and Ontario excludes shift-bosses, cage-tenders, etc. In 1921, British Columbia passed an act providing for an eight-hour day in accordance with the provisions of the Draft Convention, but it is provided that this act shall come into force concurrently with or after the enactment of similar legislation by the other provinces.

Draft Convention Concerning Unemployment

The second item on the agenda of the Washington Conference was "the question of preventing and providing against unemployment." A Draft Convention was adopted providing that each Government should communicate to the International Labour Office at intervals, not exceeding three months, all available information, statistical or otherwise, concerning unemployment; providing for the establishment of a system of free public employment exchanges under central control and assisted by committees including representatives of employers and employed; and providing, further, that states which already had systems of unemployment insurance should come to some arrangement among themselves whereby workers moving from one country to another might receive the same benefits as other workers in the same country.

Two Recommendations were also adopted regarding this item; one that each state should, on condition of reciprocity and upon terms to be agreed between the countries concerned, admit foreign workers and their families to the benefit of its labour laws and to the right of organization enjoyed by its own workers, and the other, suggesting the establishment of an effective system of unemployment insurance; the co-ordination of all work undertaken under public authority in order to reserve such work as far as practicable for periods of unemployment; the prohibition of private employment agencies and of the recruiting of bodies of workers in one country with a view to their employment in another except by mutual agreement between the countries and after consultation with the employers and workers in the industries concerned. A resolution was passed inviting the Governing Body of the International Labour Office "to form an International Commission empowered to formulate recommendations upon the best methods to be adopted in each state for collecting and publishing all information relative to the problem of unemployment in such form and for such periods of time as may be internationally comparable."

The Draft Convention regarding unemployment has been ratified by Denmark, Finland, Great Britain, Greece, India, Roumania and Sweden.

The Government of Austria is of the opinion that all the provisions of the Draft Convention and Recommendations concerning Unemployment are already in force in that country.

The Italian Government has made a similar statement.

Belgium has undertaken since 1919 the larger part of the cost of carrying on free public employment agencies.

France has a system of free public exchanges, and a bill has been introduced to define their legal status and that of the joint committees controlling them and to give the monopoly of finding employment to these institutions.

Germany has a highly developed employment system.

A Spanish decree of September, 1920, established, under the control of the Ministry of Labour, a general service of employment agencies in order to develop and promote the agencies established by other bodies.

Norway has a system of public employment exchanges, and private offices are allowed to operate only with the consent of the Minister for Social Affairs and under municipal license.

A bill has been introduced in the Netherlands to develop the present system of public employment agencies along the lines of the Draft Convention.

Switzerland has also drafted a bill to bring the existing system into conformity with the draft convention.

Similar legislation is pending in Poland, Czecho-Slovakia and in the Serb-Croat-Slovene State.

In Chili, private employment agencies will be prohibited if a proposed bill is adopted.

In Uruguay a bill is being drawn up to provide for the organization of public facilities for finding employment under the joint control of employers and workers.

A Japanese law of April 8, 1921, provides for the establishment of free public employment exchanges in all towns of more than 30,000 inhabitants. The Government has announced its intention of gradually suppressing private agencies and, in the meantime, placing them under its control.

The Canadian Employment Offices Co-ordination Act of 1918 provides for co-operation between the Dominion and the provincial governments in the operation of public employment exchanges. By provincial legislation in Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan, employment offices charging fees have been abolished. Ontario has taken similar action except in the case of a few specified agencies. British Columbia passed an act in 1921 requiring that all private employment agencies shall furnish a written monthly report to the Provincial Government officer in charge of the provincial branch of the Employment Service of Canada.

Recommendation Concerning Unemployment.

One section of the Recommendation of the Washington Conference concerning unemployment deals with unemployment insurance. In this matter a choice is allowed between the establishment of a state system and the grant of government subventions to institutions providing benefits for unemployed members.

In 1920 and 1921, Great Britain extended the scheme of compulsory insurance established by the National Insurance Act of 1911.

In Austria, compulsory unemployment insurance was established by an act passed in March, 1921.

An Italian decree to the same effect was issued in October, 1919.

In Belgium, Germany and Luxemburg, bills providing for compulsory insurance are being prepared.

Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, Norway, Netherlands, and Czecho-Slovakia have in force systems with state subventions.

In Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, South Africa, Brazil, Chile, Argentine and India, the matter of unemployment insurance is under consideration.

An investigation of the subject of unemployment insurance was also undertaken for the Government of Canada in 1921.

With regard to that part of the Recommendation urging that Governments should take measures to co-ordinate the execution of public works and to reserve as far as practicable such work for periods of unemployment, and for districts most affected by such unemployment, approval has been expressed by a number of Governments. Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Italy, Norway, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden and South Africa are taking steps to carry out this policy. In the case of some of these countries, the practice had already been established.

In Canada the regulation of employment by a well-planned distribution of government orders has been endorsed by the Employment Service Council. An order-in-council of October 4, 1921, provides for co-operation between the Department of Labour and the Department of Railways and Canals in the placing of orders for equipment for the Canadian National Railways. Various Government departments have conferred with the Employment Service as to the advisability of initiating or continuing public works in view of the prevailing employment situation. The local offices of the Employment Service are constantly being called into council by Dominion, provincial and municipal authorities with regard to the need for undertaking public works in their localities.

That the collective recruiting of workers in one country with a view to their employment in another should be permitted only by mutual agreement between the countries concerned and after consultation with employers and workers in each country in the industries concerned, was a further feature of the Recommendation concerning Unemployment of the Washington Conference.

Denmark, Germany, Spain, Finland, France, Italy, Norway, Netherlands, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia and the Argentine have adopted this Recommendation.

Spain, France, Italy, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia have concluded international agreements based on this principle.

Under the terms of the federal order-in-council of November 6, 1920, the Draft Convention respecting unemployment is regarded as falling within federal jurisdiction. Consideration has since been given to the subject by the federal authorities. The principal object of the Draft Convention, namely, the establishment of a national system of employment agencies, has already been met by the establishment in 1919 of the Employment Service of Canada.

Reciprocity of Treatment of Foreign Workers.

With regard to the Recommendation on reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers, the International Labour Office has been informed that South Africa, Germany, Austria, Chili, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, India, Italy, Luxemburg, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia have adopted it in whole or in part. In the case of certain countries conventions have been concluded with other states with respect to reciprocal treatment of foreign workers in the matter of certain laws such as social insurance.

In this connection a resolution of the International Labour Conference at Washington is worthy of note. It is to the effect that the Governing Body of the International Labour Office should appoint "an International Commission which, while giving due regard to the sovereign rights of each state, shall consider and report what measures can be adopted to regulate the migration of workers" and protect the interests of wage-earners living abroad. A Commission was duly constituted for this purpose in 1921, of which Viscount Ullswater is chairman, and the problems dealt with will be placed, in all probability, on the agenda of a future Conference. Canada is represented on this Commission by Lt.-Col. Obed Smith, Commissioner of Emigration in London.

Employment of Women Before and After Childbirth.

The Draft Convention for the protection, before and after childbirth, of women employed in industrial and commercial undertakings provides for the prohibition of employment for six weeks following childbirth and the right to leave work on production of a medical certificate stating that confinement will take place within six weeks. Maternity benefits paid from public funds or by a system of insurance, free medical attendance and the right to half-hour periods twice a day for the purpose of nursing the child are to be provided. No women may be dismissed by an employer during the time she is permitted under this convention to remain away from work unless the absence exceeds a maximum period fixed by the competent authorities in each country. A resolution was passed by the Conference requesting the various countries to study this question with a view to giving every working woman the right to more than six weeks' freedom from employment after childbirth and for further benefits.

Greece and Roumania have fully ratified this Convention. Argentine, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Poland and Spain have taken steps with a view to ratification. In Great Britain, provision is made for maternity and sickness benefits by the National Insurance Act of 1911, and the Act respecting factories forbids any one to employ a woman within four weeks after childbirth. Switzerland has provided for an examination of the question together with a revision of the system of sickness insurance.

Austrian legislation of 1921 gives practical effect to the Convention, and Chili, Denmark and Portugal have introduced bills making similar provision. Action in Czecho-Slovakia has been delayed owing to the desire to include agricultural workers. The Netherlands Government has expressed its intention of amending legislation in order to put into force the principles of the Convention. In South Africa the Factory Act provides for freedom from work for four weeks before and six weeks after childbirth and for a benefit of 20s. per week.

The enactment of legislation in Canada to carry out the provisions of this Draft Convention is declared by the federal order-in-council of November 6, 1920, to be a matter within the jurisdiction of the several provinces. An act was passed in British Columbia in April, 1921, which became operative on January 1st, 1922, and which provides for the carrying out of the Convention in all respects except in so far as maternity benefits are concerned.

Night Work of Women

A Draft Convention adopted at Washington prohibits the employment of women in any industrial undertaking for eleven consecutive hours between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. In countries where there is no legislation on this subject, the consecutive period is reduced to ten hours but must be extended to eleven at the end of three years. An exception is permitted in the case of an interruption to work which it was impossible to foresee and which is not of a recurring character and in work which has to do with raw materials subject to rapid deterioration. Special provisions are made for India and Siam and tropical countries.

A somewhat similar convention had been drawn up at Berne in 1906 and was later ratified by twelve states.

Czecho-Slovakia, Great Britain, Greece, India, Roumania and South Africa have ratified the Washington convention. Of these countries, Great Britain is the only one which had ratified the Berne convention.

Argentine, Belgium, Brazil, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands and Spain have introduced bills with a view to ratification. Argentine and Brazil being the only two countries which had not adhered to the Berne convention.

Chili, Denmark, Portugal and Switzerland have drawn up or introduced bills concerning the night work of women.

Australia, Bulgaria, Finland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, the Serb-Croat and Slovene State, Siam, Uruguay and Venezuela have announced their intention of taking measures with a view to ratification or the enactment of legislation.

In Canada, this matter is within provincial jurisdiction. The Factory Acts of the various provinces prescribe the hours during which women may not be employed and in no case are they permitted to be employed in a factory or workshop before 6 a.m. or later than 11 p.m. One province permits employment up till 11 p.m. and two up to 10.30 p.m. One fixes 10 p.m., three fix 9 p.m. as the limit and one 8 p.m. The hour in the morning varies from 6 a.m. to 7 a.m. in the different provinces. Regulations issued under the Minimum Wage Acts of certain of the provinces also stipulates the hours during which women may be employed in the industries concerned. British Columbia passed an act in 1921 to prohibit the employment of women between the hours of 8 p.m. and 7 a.m., but it is provided that the law shall come into force concurrently with or after the coming into force of similar laws in the other provinces.

Age of Admission of Children to Employment.

The Draft Convention on the age for admission of children to industrial employment fixes the minimum age at fourteen and requires an employer to keep a register of all persons under sixteen years of age employed by him. Exemption is provided for children in technical schools which are under public supervision. Special provisions apply to Japan and India. In the former country, children over twelve years of age who have completed a course in an elementary school may be admitted to employment. In India, the minimum age is fixed at twelve years, but only factories employing more than ten persons are included within the scope of this provision.

Ratification of the Convention has been reported by Great Britain, Greece, Roumania and Czecho-Slovakia.

In Belgium, an act of June, 1921, which establishes an eight-hour day and forty-eight hour week gives effect also to the Convention concerning the night employment of women. Chile proposes to give effect to the Convention through the Draft Code of Labour and Social Welfare.

In Denmark and Portugal, bills concerning the night work of women have been introduced, and in Switzerland one has been prepared.

In Poland, the custom of working two shifts of 12 hours each in sugar refineries during the busy season has placed difficulties in the way of ratification, but the Minister of Labour is endeavouring to find a solution of this problem.

In Austria and Italy, it is thought necessary to raise the age of compulsory school attendance before the minimum age of employment can be fixed at fourteen years.

Most of the Canadian provinces have legislation prohibiting the employment of children in industry below the age of fourteen years. In 1921, British Columbia passed an act embodying the provisions of this Draft Convention, but it is provided that this act shall come into force concurrently with or after the enactment of similar legislation by the other provinces.

Night Work of Young Persons.

The Draft Convention regarding the night work of young persons provides for the prohibition of the employment during the night of persons under the age of eighteen years, except in the case of certain continuous industries when persons

over sixteen years of age may be employed. Special provisions are made for coal mines, bakeries, industries in tropical countries, and in cases of special emergency. In coal mines, young persons may be employed between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m., if there is an interval of ordinarily fifteen hours and in no case less than thirteen hours between the periods of work. In bakeries, the prohibited period is between 9 p.m. and 4 a.m.

Great Britain, Greece, Roumania, and India have ratified this Draft Convention.

Great Britain, Belgium and Denmark have enacted legislation giving effect to its provisions and Argentine, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, France Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain and Switzerland have introduced bills authorizing its ratification.

Chile and Denmark have introduced bills to bring existing laws into harmony with the convention.

In Canada those provisions in the Factory Acts of Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan, which prohibit the employment of women during the night, forbid also the employment of young persons. The act, passed in British Columbia in 1921, forbidding the employment of young persons between the hours of 8 p.m. and 7 a.m. is to come into force concurrently with or after the enactment of similar legislation in the other provinces.

Industrial Hygiene.

The Washington Conference had also under consideration matters relating to industrial hygiene. Recommendations were made concerning the prevention of anthrax, the protection of women and children against lead poisoning and the establishment of Government health services.

With reference to anthrax, the Conference recommended that arrangements should be made for the disinfection of wool infected with anthrax spores either in the country exporting such wool or in the country importing it.

With regard to lead poisoning, it was recommended that women, young persons and children should be excluded from employment in certain specified industries and employed in processes involving the use of lead compounds only under conditions of proper ventilation, cleanliness, periodic medical examinations, notification of lead poisoning and compensation therefor, suitable clothing and accommodation and the prohibition of bringing food or drink into workrooms.

It was further recommended that each state should establish a system of efficient factory inspection and a Government service especially charged with the duty of safeguarding the health of workers.

Concerning the first of these Recommendations, Great Britain has passed legislation empowering the Government to prohibit the importation of dangerous wools. The Government has also established an experimental disinfecting station at Liverpool. India has taken steps to deal with anthrax in an amendment to the Factory Act and the Netherlands has also dealt with the matter. In Canada, an order-in-council was passed on August 12, 1920, approving regulations requiring the furnishing of sanitary certificates by foreign exporters as to the cleanliness and freedom from infection of wool and hair destined for Canada.

Great Britain and the Netherlands have enacted laws giving effect to the recommendation regarding lead poisoning; and Chili, India, Portugal and Switzerland have introduced bills for this purpose. Other countries have informed the International Labour Office that action is under consideration.

Austria, Chile, and India have prepared bills to give effect to the recommendation for the establishment of Government health services.

In Canada, the provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Saskatchewan impose a general restriction on the employment of women and young persons in unhealthy processes by prohibiting the employment of such persons where their health is likely to be injured. Alberta and Ontario prohibit any person taking food into any room where paint, varnish, dye, white lead, arsenic or other poisonous substance is exposed, and provide that drinking water in any such room shall be taken directly from taps or suitable closed receptacles. Alberta provides that where any woman or girl over fifteen years of age is employed in a factory where there is a contravention of this provision, such person shall be deemed to be unlawfully employed. Ontario makes a similar provision applicable to girls between fourteen and eighteen years of age and to boys between fourteen and sixteen years. In Quebec, an order-in-council issued under the authority of the Industrial Establishments Act prohibits the employment of boys under sixteen and girls under eighteen years of age in industries in which lead, mercury, phosphorus and arsenic are manufactured or used.

A further Recommendation of the Washington Conference was that states which had not already prohibited the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches in accordance with the Berne Convention of 1906 should adhere to the convention without delay. The result of this Recommendation is the reporting to the International Labour Office of the adherence of Australia, Austria, Czechoslovakia, India, Poland, Roumania and Sweden. Acts prohibiting such manufacture have been passed by Greece, Japan and Italy. Denmark, France, Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland, Canada, Great Britain, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Spain and South Africa signed the convention before the end of 1914.

SECOND INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE, 1920

The second session of the International Labour Conference was held at Genoa in June and July, 1920, and in accordance with a resolution adopted at the Washington Conference, was devoted to the consideration of matters relating to seamen.

The Canadian Government delegates were the Honourable Philippe Roy, Commissioner-General of Canada at Paris, and Mr. G. J. Desbarats, Deputy Minister of Naval Affairs. The employers were represented by Mr. Thomas Robb, of Montreal, Secretary of the Shipping Federation of Canada, and the workers by Mr. J. C. Gauthier, of Montreal, President of the Sailors', Firemen's and Cooks' Union of Canada.

Draft Conventions were adopted regarding facilities for finding employment for seamen, the minimum age of employment of children on board ship and unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of ship. Recommendations were passed concerning hours of work in inland navigation, hours of work on fishing vessels, unemployment insurance for seamen and the establishment of national seamen's codes. Resolutions were also adopted for the instruction and guidance of the International Labour Office concerning the prevention and treatment of venereal disease in the mercantile marine, insurance against unemployment, special clauses in articles of agreement and seamen's codes and the education of children or apprenticed seamen. The prohibition of the employment of trimmers and stokers under eighteen years of age, the medical examination of children before employment on board ship and the education of children were referred to the next Conference for consideration. These last mentioned subjects were dealt with at the Conference of 1921.

A Joint Maritime Commission composed of twelve persons was appointed to advise the International Labour Office on questions relating to seamen. Mr. Thomas Robb, of Montreal, being one of the five ship-owners' representatives on the Commission.

Employment Offices for Seamen.

The Draft Convention regarding facilities for finding employment for seamen provides that the business of finding employment for seamen shall not be carried on for pecuniary gain, but in the case of existing agencies they may be continued temporarily under Government license and supervision. Free public employment offices for seamen are to be maintained either by joint arrangement between shipowners and seamen or by the state, but in any case administered by persons having practical maritime experience. Joint committees are to be constituted to advise on matters connected with the carrying on of these offices. The necessary guarantees for protecting all parties concerned must be included in the contract of engagement and proper facilities must be assured to seamen for examining such contract before signing. Each state must see that facilities for finding employment for seamen are available for seamen of all countries ratifying the Convention, and the International Labour Office is charged with taking steps to secure the co-ordination of the different national systems for finding work for seamen in agreement with the Governments and organizations concerned.

In Australia, the Navigation Act, 1919, prohibits the finding of employment for seamen for payment.

In Germany, a bill has been introduced to systematize the seamen's employment offices. Denmark has introduced a bill to ratify the Convention, and Italy, France, Great Britain and Norway have systems which maintain special services for seamen.

In Chile, it is considered that the provisions of the Convention are already in force.

Sweden has ratified the Convention, a system of employment offices for seamen being already in operation.

In the case of Canada the proposals contained in the Draft Convention are regarded as falling within federal jurisdiction and legislation now on the statute books enables the Dominion, in so far as legislation for the purpose is required, to implement all the proposals of the Convention. Consideration is being given to the subject by the federal government.

Minimum Age for Employment at Sea.

The Draft Convention adopted by the Conference prohibits the employment of children at sea under the age of fourteen years.

Great Britain and Sweden have ratified this Convention.

Germany, Belgium, and Denmark have introduced bills to ratify it, and France, Norway and Poland have prepared legislation putting the provisions into effect.

In Poland the age limit is fixed at fifteen years.

Australia, Belgium, Netherlands, Spain and Sweden had laws prohibiting employment on board ship under fourteen years of age.

The provisions of this Draft Convention and an opinion obtained from the Department of Justice relative to the legislative jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament to deal with the subject were submitted to Parliament at its last session.*

Unemployment Indemnity in Case of Loss of Ship.

The Draft Convention adopted concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship provides that the wages of the seamen shall be continued for two months or until they find employment, whichever period is the shorter.

The Australia Navigation Act provides an indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship.

Germany and Chile have introduced bills to carry out the Convention and France proposes to provide for an unemployment indemnity.

The provisions of this Draft Convention and an opinion obtained from the Department of Justice relative to the legislative jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament to deal with the subject were submitted to Parliament at its last session.*

Unemployment Insurance for Seamen.

A Recommendation passed at the Genoa Conference was to the effect that each state should establish an effective system of unemployment insurance for seamen and that the joint committee appointed to advise the International Labour Office should study the whole question of unemployment insurance.

In Great Britain, Norway and the Netherlands, existing legislation provides insurance against unemployment for seamen.

Sweden and Poland are studying the matter with a view to legislation.

In Belgium and Denmark state subventions are provided for unemployment funds for seamen.

*See LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1921.

The provisions of this Recommendation and an opinion obtained from the Department of Justice relative to the legislative jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament to deal with the subject were submitted to Parliament at its last session.*

Hours of Work in Inland Navigation and in Fishing Industry.

The Conference recognized the difficulties arising from the fact that inland waterways are frequently boundaries between two countries. It was, therefore, proposed in a Recommendation of the Conference that an agreement should be entered into by nations having boundary waters so that their regulations should be uniform and should follow the general lines of the labour clauses of the Peace Treaty and the Draft Conventions adopted at the Conference. In the case of other countries, it was recommended that legislation should be enacted limiting hours of labour as far as possible in the spirit of the Convention adopted at the Washington Conference.

Another Recommendation is to the effect that hours of work in the fishing industry should be limited to eight in a day and forty-eight in a week in so far as the conditions peculiar to the industry permit, and that legislation enacted to this end should be framed after consultation with the organization of employers and workers concerned.

The provisions of this Recommendation and an opinion obtained from the Department of Justice relative to the subject of legislative jurisdiction were submitted to Parliament at its last session.*

National Seamen's Codes.

With regard to seamen's codes, it was recommended that each state should undertake the embodiment in a seamen's code of all its laws and regulations relating to seamen preparatory to the drawing up of an international code which would apply to all maritime nations. It was recognized that an international code should be very elastic in order to allow the different nations to adopt supplementary legislation, but that it should cover the general conditions of employment at sea and in particular such points as articles of agreement, accommodation of seamen, discipline, methods of conciliation between ship-owners and seamen and insurance for seamen. A resolution adopted by the Conference recognized that contracts of engagement of seamen contained provisions inserted in the public interest and also provisions inserted in the private interests of ship-owners or seamen or both. It affirmed the principle that clauses in the public interest should be the same in all countries, that the owners and seamen should be placed on a footing of equality as regards their legal rights and that violation of the private clauses should not be dealt with as criminal offences.

The provisions of this Recommendation, and an opinion obtained from the Department of Justice relative to the legislative jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament to deal with the subject, were submitted to Parliament at its last session.*

*See LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1921.

THIRD INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE, 1921

The third annual meeting of the International Labour Conference was held at Geneva in October and November, 1921. The Canadian Government delegates were Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, and Lt.-Col. J. Obed Smith, Commissioner of Emigration, London. An invitation was extended by the Dominion Government to the provincial governments to be represented at this Conference. Three of the provincial governments accepted the invitation and their representatives were appointed as advisers, as follows: Honourable W. R. Rollo, Minister of Labour for Ontario, Honourable T. H. Johnson, Attorney General for Manitoba, Honourable Antonin Galipeault, Minister of Public Works and Labour for Quebec, and Mr. Ferdinand Roy, K.C., Quebec. The employers' representative was Mr. S. R. Parsons of Toronto, and the Workers' delegate was Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The employers' delegate was assisted by a technical adviser in the person of Mr. E. Blake Robertson, Ottawa, representative of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and the workers' delegate by Mr. Arthur Martel, Montreal, Vice-President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The discussions of the Conference resulted in the adoption of Draft Conventions regarding the minimum age of trimmers and stokers on ships, medical inspection of children and young persons on ships, the use of white lead in painting, the right of association of agricultural workers, workmen's compensation for agricultural workers, the employment of children in agriculture, and a weekly rest in industrial undertakings. Recommendations were made concerning agricultural workers in relation to technical education, unemployment, social insurance, night work of women and children, maternity and housing conditions and concerning a weekly rest in commercial establishments.

At the time the present bulletin was prepared the authentic text of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations of the third International Labour Conference had not been received by the Canadian Government.

Employment on Board Ship

The Draft Convention relating to the employment of trimmers and stokers fixes the minimum age of these workers at eighteen on all steam-propelled ships except war or training ships, unless no persons over eighteen years of age are available, in which case young persons of sixteen years of age or over, if found physically fit after medical examination, may be employed as trimmers or stokers on vessels engaged in the coastal trade of India or Japan. Two such young persons are to be regarded as the equivalent of one man.

Another Draft Convention establishes compulsory medical examination for any young person under eighteen years of age who is employed on any vessel, except a war vessel or one on which only members of the same family are employed.

Use of White Lead in Painting.

The Draft Convention on the use of white lead in painting provides that the use of white lead in the internal painting of buildings shall be prohibited after six years, except in the case of railway stations and industrial establishments, if its use in such buildings is considered necessary by the competent authority after consultation with the employers' and workers' organizations concerned. Artistic painting is also excluded from the prohibition. The employment of boys under eighteen years of age and of all women and girls in any painting work of an industrial character involving the use of white lead is prohibited, but special arrange-

ments may be made with regard to apprentices. Other clauses in the Draft Convention provide for the regulation of the use of white lead in painting and for the notification of all cases of lead poisoning.

Weekly Day of Rest in Industrial and Commercial Establishments.

A Draft Convention was adopted providing for a rest period of at least twenty-four consecutive hours in each week for all workers in industry, subject to exceptions to be made by the Government after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned and to be reported to the International Labour Office. Where the rest periods are suspended or reduced, compensatory rest is to be provided for as far as possible.

A Recommendation was made that similar provision be made for employees of commercial establishments.

Agricultural Workers.

The Conference adopted Draft Conventions establishing for all agricultural wage-earners the same rights of association and combination as are enjoyed by industrial workers, and extending to them the benefit of laws and regulations which provide compensation for personal injury by accidents arising out of or in course of their employment.

A third Draft Convention relating to agricultural workers prohibits the employment in agriculture of children under fourteen years of age during compulsory school hours. An exception is made in the case of children in technical schools under public supervision.

A Recommendation was adopted for the prevention of unemployment among agricultural workers by taking steps to bring more land into cultivation, by making temporary work available by the provision of transport facilities, by encouraging agricultural, co-operative and credit societies, by improved methods of agriculture, and by developing industries and supplementary forms of employment which would provide employment during the slack season.

It was also recommended that each state should endeavour to develop agricultural education and make such instruction available to the wage-earners in agriculture.

That laws and regulations establishing systems of insurance against sickness, invalidity, old age and similar social risks should be extended to cover agricultural workers on the same terms as those prevailing in the case of commercial and industrial workers, is another Recommendation.

Two Recommendations were passed regarding night work in agriculture; for the granting to children under fourteen years of age of rest during the night of not less than ten consecutive hours, and to women and young persons between fourteen and eighteen years of rest during the night of not less than nine hours. In the case of women, the hours for rest should be, if possible, consecutive; in the case of young persons, they must be consecutive.

It was further recommended that the Draft Convention adopted at the Washington Conference with regard to the employment of women in industrial and commercial undertakings, before and after childbirth, should be applied in the case of women employed in agriculture, and should include the right to a period of absence from work and to a grant of benefit provided either out of public funds or by means of a system of insurance.

A final Recommendation relating to agricultural wage-earners was for the provision for the moral and hygienic regulation of the living conditions of these workers when living with or without their families in buildings placed at their disposal by the employer.

**PART XIII OF THE TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN THE ALLIED AND
ASSOCIATED POWERS AND GERMANY AND PROTOCOL.
SIGNED AT VERSAILLES, JUNE 28, 1919.**

LABOUR

SECTION I.

ORGANIZATION OF LABOUR.

Whereas the League of Nations has for its object the establishment of universal peace, and such a peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice;

And whereas conditions of labour exist involving such injustice, hardship and privation to large numbers of people as to produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperilled; and an improvement of those conditions is urgently required; as, for example, by the regulation of the hours of work, including the establishment of a maximum working day and week, the regulation of the labour supply, the prevention of unemployment, the provision of an adequate living wage, the protection of the worker against sickness, disease and injury arising out of his employment, the protection of children, young persons and women, provision for old age and injury, protection of the interests of workers when employed in countries other than their own, recognition of the principle of freedom of association, the organization of vocational and technical education and other measures;

Whereas also the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labour is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve the conditions in their own countries;

The High Contracting Parties, moved by sentiments of justice and humanity as well as by the desire to secure the permanent peace of the world, agree to the following:

CHAPTER I.

ORGANIZATION.

ARTICLE 387.

A permanent organization is hereby established for the promotion of the objects set forth in the Preamble.

The original Members of the League of Nations shall be the original Members of this organization, and hereafter membership of the League of Nations shall carry with it membership of the said organization.

ARTICLE 388.

The permanent organization shall consist of:

- (1) a General Conference of Representatives of the Members and,
- (2) an International Labour Office controlled by the Governing Body described in Article 393.

ARTICLE 389.

The meetings of the General Conference of Representatives of the Members shall be held from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once in every year. It shall be composed of four Representatives of each of the Members, of whom two shall be Government Delegates and the two others shall be Delegates representing respectively the employers and the workpeople of each of the Members.

Each Delegate may be accompanied by advisers, who shall not exceed two in number for each item on the agenda of the meeting. When questions specially affecting women are to be considered by the Conference, one at least of the advisers should be a woman.

The Members undertake to nominate non-Government Delegates and advisers chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople, as the case may be, in their respective countries.

Advisers shall not speak except on a request made by the Delegate whom they accompany and by the special authorization of the President of the Conference, and may not vote.

A Delegate may by notice in writing addressed to the President appoint one of his advisers to act as his deputy, and the adviser, while so acting, shall be allowed to speak and vote.

The names of the Delegates and their advisers will be communicated to the International Labour Office by the Government of each of the Members.

The credentials of Delegates and their advisers shall be subject to scrutiny by the Conference, which may, by two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present, refuse to admit any Delegate or adviser whom it deems not to have been nominated in accordance with this Article.

ARTICLE 390.

Every Delegate shall be entitled to vote individually on all matters which are taken into consideration by the Conference.

If one of the Members fails to nominate one of the non-Government Delegates whom it is entitled to nominate, the other non-Government Delegate shall be allowed to sit and speak at the Conference, but not to vote.

If in accordance with Article 389 the Conference refuses admission to a delegate of one of the members, the provisions of the present article shall apply as if that delegate had not been nominated.

ARTICLE 391.

The meetings of the Conference shall be held at the seat of the League of Nations, or at such other place as may be decided by the Conference at a previous meeting by two-thirds of the votes cast by the delegates present.

ARTICLE 392.

The International Labour Office shall be established at the seat of the League of Nations as part of the organization of the League.

ARTICLE 393.

The International Labour Office shall be under the control of a governing body consisting of twenty-four persons, appointed in accordance with the following provisions:

The governing body of the International Labour Office shall be constituted as follows:

Twelve persons representing the governments:

Six persons elected by the delegates to the Conference representing the employers;

Six persons elected by the delegates to the Conference representing the workers.

Of the twelve persons representing the governments eight shall be nominated by the members which are of the chief industrial importance, and four shall be nominated by the members selected for the purpose by the government delegates to the Conference, excluding the delegates of the eight members mentioned above.

Any question as to which are the members of the chief industrial importance shall be decided by the Council of the League of Nations.

The period of office of the members of the governing body will be three years. The method of filling vacancies and other similar questions may be determined by the governing body subject to the approval of the Conference.

The governing body shall, from time to time, elect one of its members to act as its chairman, shall regulate its own procedure and shall fix its own times of meeting. A special meeting shall be held if a written request to that effect is made by at least ten members of the governing body.

ARTICLE 394.

There shall be a director of the International Labour Office, who shall be appointed by the governing body, and, subject to the instructions of the governing body, shall be responsible for the efficient conduct of the International Labour Office and for such other duties as may be assigned to him.

The director or his deputy shall attend all meetings of the governing body.

ARTICLE 395.

The staff of the International Labour Office shall be appointed by the director, who shall, so far as is possible with due regard to the efficiency of the work of the office, select persons of different nationalities. A certain number of these persons shall be women.

ARTICLE 396.

The functions of the International Labour Office shall include the collection and distribution of information on all subjects relating to the international adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labour, and particularly the examination of subjects which it is proposed to bring before the Conference with a view to the conclusion of international conventions, and the conduct of such special investigations as may be ordered by the Conference.

It will prepare the agenda for the meetings of the Conference.

It will carry out the duties required of it by the provisions of this part of the present Treaty in connection with international disputes.

It will edit and publish in French and English, and in such other languages as the governing body may think desirable, a periodical paper dealing with problems of industry and employment of international interest.

Generally, in addition to the functions set out in this Article, it shall have such other powers and duties as may be assigned to it by the Conference.

ARTICLE 397.

The government departments of any of the members which deal with questions of industry and employment may communicate directly with the director through the representative of their government on the governing body of the International Labour Office, or failing any such representative, through such other qualified official as the government may nominate for the purpose.

ARTICLE 398.

The International Labour Office shall be entitled to the assistance of the secretary-general of the League of Nations in any matter in which it can be given.

ARTICLE 399.

Each of the Members will pay the travelling and subsistence expenses of its Delegates and their advisers and of its Representatives attending the meetings of the Conference or Governing Body, as the case may be.

All the other expenses of the International Labour Office and of the meetings of the Conference or Governing Body shall be paid to the Director by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations out of the general funds of the League.

The Director shall be responsible to the Secretary-General of the League for the proper expenditure of all moneys paid to him in pursuance of this Article.

CHAPTER II.

PROCEDURE.

ARTICLE 400.

The agenda for all meetings of the Conference will be settled by the Governing Body, who shall consider any suggestion as to the agenda that may be made by the Government of any of the Members or by any representative organization recognized for the purpose of Article 389.

ARTICLE 401.

The Director shall act as the Secretary of the Conference, and shall transmit the agenda so as to reach the Members four months before the meeting of the Conference, and, through them, the non-Government Delegates when appointed.

ARTICLE 402.

Any of the Governments of the Members may formally object to the inclusion of any item or items in the agenda. The grounds for such objection shall be set forth in a reasoned statement addressed to the Director, who shall circulate it to all the Members of the Permanent Organization.

Items to which objection has been made shall not however, be excluded from the agenda,

if at the Conference a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present is in favour of considering them.

If the Conference decides (otherwise than under the preceding paragraph) by two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present that any subject shall be considered by the Conference, that subject shall be included in the agenda for the following meeting.

ARTICLE 403.

The Conference shall regulate its own procedure, shall elect its own President, and may appoint committees to consider and report on any matter.

Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Part of the present Treaty, all matters shall be decided by a simple majority of the votes cast by the Delegates present.

The voting is void unless the total number of votes cast is equal to half the number of the Delegates attending the Conference.

ARTICLE 404.

The Conference may add to any committees which it appoints technical experts, who shall be assessors without power to vote.

ARTICLE 405.

When the Conference has decided on the adoption of proposals with regard to an item in the agenda, it will rest with the Conference to determine whether these proposals should take the form: (a) of a recommendation to be submitted to the Members for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, or (b) of a draft international convention for ratification by the Members.

In either case a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present shall be necessary on the final vote for the adoption of the recommendation or draft convention, as the case may be, by the Conference.

In framing any recommendation or draft convention of general application the Conference shall have due regard to those countries in which climatic conditions, the imperfect development of industrial organization or other special circumstances make the industrial conditions substantially different, and shall suggest the modifications, if any, which it considers may be required to meet the case of such countries.

A copy of the recommendation or draft convention shall be authenticated by the signature of the President of the Conference and of the Director and shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. The Secretary-General will communicate a certified copy of the recommendation or draft convention to each of the Members.

Each of the Members undertakes that it will, within the period of one year at most from the closing of the session of the Conference, or if it is impossible owing to exceptional circumstances to do so within the period of one year, then at the earliest practicable moment and in no case later than eighteen months from the closing of the session of the Conference bring the recommendation or draft convention before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action.

In the case of a recommendation, the Members will inform the Secretary-General of the action taken.

In the case of a draft convention, the Member will, if it obtains the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, communicate the formal ratification of the convention to the Secretary-General, and will take such action as may be necessary to make effective the provisions of such convention.

If on a recommendation no legislative or other action is taken to make a recommendation effective, or if the draft convention fails to obtain the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, no further obligation shall rest upon the Member.

In the case of a federal State, the power of which to enter into conventions on labour matters is subject to limitations, it shall be in the discretion of that Government to treat a draft convention to which such limitations apply as a recommendation only, and the provisions of this Article with respect to recommendations shall apply in such case.

The above Article shall be interpreted in accordance with the following principle:—

In no case shall any Member be asked or required, as a result of the adoption of any recommendation or draft convention by the Conference, to lessen the protection afforded by its existing legislation to the workers concerned.

ARTICLE 406.

Any convention so ratified shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, but shall only be binding upon the Members which ratify it.

ARTICLE 407.

If any convention coming before the Conference for final consideration fails to secure the support of two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present, it shall nevertheless be within the right of any of the Members of the Permanent Organization to agree to such convention among themselves.

Any convention so agreed to shall be communicated by the Government concerned to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall register it.

ARTICLE 408.

Each of the Members agrees to make an annual report to the International Labour Office on the measures which it has taken to give effect to the provisions of conventions to which it is a party. These reports shall be made in such form and shall contain such particulars as the Governing Body may request. The Director shall lay a summary of these reports before the next meeting of the Conference.

ARTICLE 409.

In the event of any representation being made to the International Labour Office by an industrial association of employers or of workers that any of the Members has failed to secure in any respect the effective observance within its jurisdiction of any convention to which it is a party, the Governing Body may communicate this representation to the Government against which it is made and may invite that Government to make such statement on the subject as it may think fit.

ARTICLE 410.

If no statement is received within a reasonable time from the Government in question, or if the statement when received is not deemed to be satisfactory by the Governing Body, the latter shall have the right to publish the representation and the statement, if any, made in reply to it.

ARTICLE 411.

Any of the Members shall have the right to file a complaint with the International Labour Office if it is not satisfied that any other Member is securing the effective observance of any convention which both have ratified in accordance with the foregoing Articles.

The Governing Body may, if it thinks fit, before referring such a complaint to a Commission of Inquiry, as hereinafter provided for, communicate with the Government in question in the manner described in Article 409.

If the Governing Body does not think it necessary to communicate the complaint to the Government in question, or if, when they have made such communication, no statement in reply has been received within a reasonable time which the Governing Body considers to be satisfactory, the Governing Body may apply for the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry to consider the complaint and to report thereon.

The Governing Body may adopt the same procedure either of its own motion or on receipt of a complaint from a Delegate to the Conference.

When any matter arising out of Articles 410 or 411 is being considered by the Governing Body, the Government in question shall, if not already represented thereon, be entitled to send a representative to take part in the proceedings of the Governing Body while the matter is under consideration. Adequate notice of the date on which the matter will be considered shall be given to the Government in question.

ARTICLE 412.

The Commission of Inquiry shall be constituted in accordance with the following provisions:—

Each of the Members agrees to nominate within six months of the date on which the present Treaty comes into force three persons of industrial experience, of whom one shall be a representative of employers, one a representative of workers, and one a person of independent standing, who shall together form a panel from which the Members of the Commission of Inquiry shall be drawn.

The qualifications of the persons so nominated shall be subject to scrutiny by the Governing Body, which may by two-thirds of the votes cast by the representatives present refuse to accept the nomination of any person whose qualifications do not in its opinion comply with the requirements of the present Article.

Upon the application of the Governing Body, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall nominate three persons, one from each section of this panel, to constitute the Commission of Inquiry, and shall designate one of them as the President of the Commission. None of these three persons shall be a person nominated to the panel by any Member directly concerned in the complaint.

ARTICLE 413.

The Members agree that, in the event of the reference of a complaint to a Commission of Inquiry under Article 411, they will each, whether directly concerned in the complaint or not, place at the disposal of the Commission all the information in their possession which bears upon the subject-matter of the complaint.

ARTICLE 414.

When the Commission of Inquiry has fully considered the complaint, it shall prepare a report embodying its findings on all questions of fact relevant to determining the issue between the parties and containing such recommendations as it may think proper as to the steps which should be taken to meet the complaint and the time within which they should be taken.

It shall also indicate in this report the measures, if any, of an economic character against a defaulting Government which it considers to be appropriate, and which it considers other Governments would be justified in adopting.

ARTICLE 415.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall communicate the report of the Commission of Inquiry to each of the Governments concerned in the complaint, and shall cause it to be published.

Each of these Governments shall within one month inform the Secretary-General of the League of Nations whether or not it accepts the recommendation contained in the report of the Commission; and if not, whether it proposes to refer the complaint to the Permanent Court of International Justice of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 416.

In the event of any Member failing to take the action required by Article 405, with regard to a recommendation or draft Convention, any other Member shall be entitled to refer the matter to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

ARTICLE 417.

The decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice in regard to a complaint or matter which has been referred to it in pursuance of Article 415 or Article 416 shall be final.

ARTICLE 418.

The Permanent Court of International Justice may affirm, vary or reverse any of the findings or recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry, if any, and shall in its decision indicate the measures, if any, of an economic character which it considers to be appropriate, and which other Governments would be justified in adopting against a defaulting Government.

ARTICLE 419.

In the event of any Member failing to carry out within the time specified the recommendations, if any, contained in the report of the Commission of Inquiry, or in the decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice, as the case may be, any other Member may take against that Member the measures of an economic character indicated in the report of the Commission or in the decision of the Court as appropriate to the case.

ARTICLE 420.

The defaulting Government may at any time inform the Governing Body that it has taken the steps necessary to comply with the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry or with those in the decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice, as the case may be, and may request it apply to the Secretary-General of the League to constitute a Commission of Inquiry to verify its contention. In this case the provisions of Articles 412, 413, 414, 415, 417, and 418 shall apply, and if the report of the Commission of Inquiry or the decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice is in favour of the defaulting Government, the other Governments shall forthwith discontinue the measures of an economic character that they have taken against the defaulting Government.

CHAPTER III.

GENERAL.

ARTICLE 421.

The Members engage to apply conventions which they have ratified in accordance with the provisions of this Part of the present Treaty to their colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing.

- (1) Except where owing to the local conditions the conventions are inapplicable, or
- (2) Subject to such modifications as may be necessary to adapt the convention to local conditions.

And each of the Members shall notify to the International Labour Office the action taken in respect of each of its colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing.

ARTICLE 422.

Amendments to this Part of the present Treaty which are adopted by the Conference by a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present shall take effect when ratified by the States whose representatives compose the Council of the League of Nations and by three-fourths of the Members.

ARTICLE 423.

Any question or dispute relating to the interpretation of this Part of the present Treaty or of any subsequent convention concluded by the Members in pursuance of the provisions of this Part of the present Treaty shall be referred for decision to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

CHAPTER IV.

TRANSITORY PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 424.

The first meeting of the Conference shall take place in October, 1919. The place and agenda for this meeting shall be as specified in the Annex hereto.

Arrangements for the convening and the organization of the first meeting of the Conference will be made by the Government designated for the purpose in the said Annex. That Government shall be assisted in the preparation of the documents for submission to the Conference by an International Committee constituted as provided in the said Annex.

The expenses of the first meeting and of all subsequent meetings held before the League of Nations has been able to establish a general fund, other than the expenses of Delegates and their advisers, will be borne by the Members in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

ARTICLE 425.

Until the League of Nations has been constituted all communications which under the provisions of the foregoing Articles should be addressed to the Secretary-General of the League will be preserved by the Director of the International Labour Office, who will transmit them to the Secretary-General of the League.

ARTICLE 426.

Pending the creation of a Permanent Court of International Justice, disputes which in accordance with this Part of the present Treaty would be submitted to it for decision will be referred to a tribunal of three persons appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.

ANNEX.

FIRST MEETING OF ANNUAL LABOUR CONFERENCE, 1919.

The place of meeting will be Washington.

The Government of the United States of America is requested to convene the Conference.

The International Organizing Committee will consist of seven Members, appointed by the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium and Switzerland. The Committee may, if it thinks necessary, invite other Members to appoint representatives.

Agenda:

- (1) Application of principle of the 8-hours day or of the 48-hours week.
- (2) Question of preventing or providing against unemployment.
- (3) Women's employment:
 - (a) Before and after child-birth, including the question of maternity benefit;
 - (b) During the night;
 - (c) In unhealthy processes.
- (4) Employment of children:
 - (a) Minimum age of employment;
 - (b) During the night;
 - (c) In unhealthy processes.
- (5) Extension and application of the International Conventions adopted at Berne in 1906 on the prohibition of night work for women employed in industry, and the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

SECTION II.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

ARTICLE 427.

The High Contracting Parties recognizing that the well-being, physical, moral and intellectual, of industrial wage-earners is of supreme international importance, have framed, in order to further this great end, the permanent machinery provided for in Section I and associated with that of the League of Nations.

They recognize that differences of climate, habits and customs, of economic opportunity and industrial tradition, make strict uniformity in the conditions of labour difficult of immediate attainment. But, holding as they do, that labour should not be regarded merely as an article of commerce, they think that there are methods and principles for regulating labour conditions which all industrial communities should endeavour to apply, so far as their special circumstances will permit.

Among these methods and principles, the following seem to the High Contracting Parties to be of special and urgent importance:

First.—The guiding principle above enunciated that labour should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce.

Second.—The right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers.

Third.—The payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in their time and country.

Fourth.—The adoption of an eight-hours day or a forty-eight hours week as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been attained.

Fifth.—The adoption of a weekly rest of at least twenty-four hours, which should include Sunday wherever practicable.

Sixth.—The abolition of child labour and the imposition of such limitations on the labour of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development.

Seventh.—The principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value.

Eighth.—The standard set by law in each country with respect to the conditions of labour should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein.

Ninth.—Each State should make provision for a system of inspection in which women should take part, in order to ensure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the employed.

Without claiming that these methods and principles are either complete or final, the high contracting parties are of opinion that they are well fitted to guide the policy of the League of Nations; and that, if adopted by the industrial communities who are members of the League, and safeguarded in practice by an adequate system of such inspection, they will confer lasting benefits upon the wage-earners of the world.



If you are in need of high grade help why not notify
your local office of the

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA

You will be able to select from the labour reserve of the community, and indeed, from the entire country if necessary, and you will not be limited in your choice to your own local reserve. You will dispense with the crowd at your factory gate.

You will save for the workers of Canada the fees paid to private employment agencies.

Only competent workers will be referred for interview.

Employment offices in the following cities are at your service:

NOVA SCOTIA:

Amherst,
Halifax,
New Glasgow,
Sydney.

NEW BRUNSWICK:

Chatham,
Moncton.

QUEBEC:

Hull,
Montreal,
Quebec,
Sherbrooke,
Three Rivers.

MANITOBA:

Brandon,
Dauphin,
Portage la Prairie,
Winnipeg.

ALBERTA:

Calgary,
Camrose,
Drumheller,
Edmonton,
Lethbridge,
MacLeod,
Medicine Hat.

ONTARIO:

Belleville,
Brantford,
Chatham,
Cobalt,
Fort William,
Guelph,
Hamilton,
Kingston,
Kitchener,
London,
Niagara Falls,
North Bay,
Oshawa,
Ottawa,
Pembroke,
Peterboro,
Port Arthur,
Sarnia,
Sault Ste. Marie,
St. Catharines,
St. Thomas,
Sudbury,
Timmins,
Toronto,
Windsor.

SASKATCHEWAN:

Estevan,
Moose Jaw,
North Battleford,
Prince Albert,
Regina,
Saskatoon,
Swift Current,
Weyburn,
Yorkton.

BRITISH COLUMBIA:

Cranbrook,
Fernie,
Kamloops,
Kelowna,
Nanaimo,
Nelson,
New Westminster,
Prince George,
Prince Rupert,
Revelstoke,
Vancouver,
Vernon,
Victoria.

The Employment Service of Canada makes no charge to employers or employees.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Prepared and edited in the Department of Labour, Ottawa

MINISTER—THE HONOURABLE JAMES MURDOCK

DEPUTY MINISTER—F. A. ACLAND.

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MARCH, 1922.

Number 3

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

The month in brief

In addition to the regular monthly articles, this issue of the LABOUR

GAZETTE contains articles covering the industrial disputes and fatal industrial accidents which occurred during the year 1921. The issue also contains among other features the text of a further judicial decision respecting picketing in Canada, the text of an order-in-council under which the Dominion Government assumes liability for compensation for industrial accidents that may occur to disabled veterans, and an article dealing with the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations.

At the beginning of February the percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions stood at 13.9 as compared with 15.1 at the beginning of January and with 13.1 at the beginning of February, 1920. Many of the locals making returns continued to indicate short time. According to reports received from over 6,000 employers, employment registered expansion during February as compared with January, but the situation was still somewhat less favourable than during the corresponding period of last year.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of 29 staple foods in some 60 cities was \$10.60 at the beginning of February as compared with \$11.03 in January; \$14.08 in February, 1921; \$15.77 in February, 1920; and \$7.75 in February, 1914. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of food the figures aver-

aged \$21.06 for February, as compared with \$21.52 for January; \$24.85 for February, 1921; \$24.71 for February, 1920; and \$14.54 for February, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number rose slightly, standing at 229.5 for February, as compared with 227.7 for January; 270.1 for February, 1921; 343.5 for February, 1920; and 136.6 for February, 1914.

The time loss due to industrial disputes during February was less than during January, but greater than during February, 1921. There were in existence during the month 25 strikes, involving about 2,431 workpeople with an estimated time loss of 63,590 working days. Eight of these strikes commenced during February. Two of the strikes commencing during February, and two commencing prior to February were terminated during the month, leaving 21 strikes, involving about 2,047 workpeople, on record at the end of the month.

Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the month of February the Department received reports from two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between

(1) employers, members of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, Ottawa Branch, and their employees, members of the Ottawa District Council of Carpenters

and Joiners; and (2) employers, members of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, Ottawa Branch, and their employees, members of the Bricklayers International Union No. 7.

Five applications were received for the establishment of Boards.

Jottings

The following conventions of Canadian and international labour organizations will be held during the second quarter of 1922; Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees, at Vancouver, B.C., in April; Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers, at Moose Jaw, Sask., in May; Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers, at Kitchener, Ont., on June 27 to 29; Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, at Toronto, Ont., in May; Order of Railroad Telegraphers, at Cleveland, Ohio, in May; International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, at Cleveland, Ohio, on May 1; Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, at Dallas, Texas, on May 1; Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, at Detroit, Michigan, on May 1; Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, at Houston, Texas, on May 8; Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, at Chicago, Ill., on May 8; American Federation of Musicians, at Grand Rapids, Mich., on May 8-14; American Federation of Labour, at Cincinnati, Ohio, on June 12.

Two supplements were issued with the February number of the LABOUR GAZETTE, one entitled "Canada and the International Labour Conference, Bulletin No. 5, Industrial Relations Series," and the other, "Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, September, 1920, and September, 1921." A limited number of copies of these supplements are available for distribution.

The first of a series of bulletins has recently been issued by the Director of Technical Education, Department of Labour, Ottawa. The purpose of the bulletins is to distribute to all those

engaged in the organization, administration and operation of vocational education programmes, information which will assist them in solving their present problems and in perfecting plans for future developments. The bulletins have been issued by the Department in compliance with a resolution adopted at the National Conference on Technical Education of October, 1920.

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association recently presented the following resolution to the provincial Commissioner of the Bureau of Labour: "Resolved, that this convention of Saskatchewan Grain Growers ask the executive to co-operate with the Government employment service and with representatives of the organized farmers of the other provinces with a view to regulating the supply of farm labour and the standardization of farm wages, and for this purpose it is recommended that a conference be held prior to the commencement of each employment season."

The Vancouver Trades and Labour Council on February 28 presented to the City the following resolution, which was referred for consideration to a committee of the Council: "That no license be granted to any business operated by Asiatics in which white help is employed, or to any business operated by white people in which Asiatics are employed, and that licenses be issued only to Canadian citizens and absolutely refused to persons not having the franchise."

The Manitoba Legislature, on February 28, by a vote of 30 to 13, defeated a motion to allocate all government printing to printing offices running their plants on the basis of the 8-hour day with a half holiday on Saturday, and with wages as awarded by the Joint Council of Industry. Another motion, defeated by 26 to 20, suggested that the Government make arrangements to regulate working and living conditions in lumbering, mining and other industries of a similar nature, and have camps inspected periodically by inspectors of the Bureau of Labour.

As the result of a year's organization in "Safety First" work, the Alcoma Steel Corporation states it has reduced accidents by 69 per cent, lost time by 72 per cent, and compensation by over 61 per cent.

The Trades and Labour Council of Guelph, Ont., decided on March 1 to ask the Provincial Legislature to enact legislation forbidding any person lending money to charge interest at a rate exceeding 5 per cent. Another resolution favoured a moratorium act on real estate and home purchase agreements, to remain in force for one year, as a measure of relief to those who purchased houses during the war on instalments and who, owing to unemployment, are now unable to meet their payments and are compelled to mortgage their homes or lose their equity.

A deputation representing the Journeyman Barbers' Federation of Ontario recently submitted to the Provincial Minister of Labour the draft of a proposed "Barbers Act," with a request that legislation should be passed on the lines suggested. It was proposed that applicant barbers be examined before a board to be appointed by an order-in-council, the board to determine whether or not the applicant has studied the occupation for three years as an apprentice, and whether he has taken a trade course at a recognized school for barbers. Applicants would also be required to prove themselves free from all contagious and infectious disease. Transfers from other provinces would be recognized. It is also proposed that all barbers in Ontario be licensed.

A delegation from the Manitoba Employers' Association interviewed the Provincial Premier on February 24 to protest against proposals by labour members of the Legislature that the monthly payments to widows under Workmen's Compensation be raised from \$30 to \$40, and that widows with children under 16 receive \$15 for each child, instead of \$7.50 as at present. A government bill is now before the Legislature to increase the amount of compensation for widows and children.

Resolutions passed by the Catholic and National Unions at a number of conventions during the past year were presented to the Minister of Public Works and Labour for Quebec on February 8. Among these were resolutions asking for the extension of Workmen's Compensation to include salaried men as well as wage earners and for a law making compulsory the decision of an arbitration board in disputes involving policemen and firemen. The minister promised consideration of the proposals.

A delegation of unemployed workers recently waited on the Civic Unemployment Committee at Victoria, B.C., to request that relief workers be included under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board recently issued a circular letter to all employers coming under the Act, in which it was proposed to institute a merit system of rating of employers. This system, similar to that now existing in Ontario, would differentiate between individual employers in the same industry, preference being given in regard to the amount of assessment levied on those employers whose workers showed less liability to accident. The proposal of the Board to apply the merit system was suspended, by a decision reached during February, and the existing plan by which assessments are increased uniformly throughout industries showing a large number of accidents will remain in operation.

The publishers of Pulp and Paper Magazine have announced that they have secured the services of a director of extension courses for the training and education of apprentices in all the industries served by the journals issued from the Garden City Press, Gardenvale, Que.

According to recent statistics compiled by the Industrial Establishment inspectors, Montreal, there are 13,188 children between the ages of 14 and 16 employed in the various industries of Montreal, most of whom are foreigners.

At the annual convention of Alberta School Trustees held at Edmonton on February 2, a resolution was adopted

confirming the minimum wage for teachers as set out in the school ordinance at \$840. The minimum as set by the Teachers' Alliance was \$1,200.

At a convention held recently at Calgary, Alta., of employers in the building and construction industries of Western Canada, a resolution was passed urging the adoption of a uniform Workmen's Compensation law for the various provinces.

The federal ministry of Australia has decided to create an industrial hygiene branch of the Department of Health.

It is stated that trade unionism in South Africa has spread considerably since the establishment of the Transvaal Federation of Trades in 1911 and the South African Industrial Federation in 1914. The latter Federation held the first trade union congress in 1917. The Labour Clauses in the Peace Treaty are stated to have acted as a stimulus to the movement. There are now 90 unions in South Africa with a membership of 132,784.

The Italian Congress of Industrial Medicine will hold its fifth national congress at Florence in June next. Reports will be submitted on (a) Rural hygiene since the war, (b) Ancient and modern theories on lead poisoning, (c) Organization of shifts in industry, (d) Amendment of industrial accident legislation, (e) Prevention of invalidity due to disease.

**Labour
delegation
to Dominion
Government**

On February 24 a delegation of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada waited on the Dominion Government and submitted its programme for labour legislation with the request that action be taken along the lines proposed. The following proposals were made:

- (1) (a) That the government take steps to have the conventions of the International Labour Organization accepted as Treaty obligations and therefore brought within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.
- (b) That action be taken to give legislative effect to all, or such items, as may be decided to be within the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government.
- (2) (a) To provide for proportional representation in group constituencies and transferable vote in single constituencies.
- (b) To make election day a public holiday throughout the Dominion.
- (c) To abolish forfeiture of election deposits.
- (d) To restore the right of railroad workers to offer themselves for political office without forfeiting their positions or seniority on the National railroads and correct the injustice created by what has been known as "the Hanna Order."
- (e) Repeal of Clause 10, Franchise Act, 1920, which prohibits trade unions and similar organizations contributing to election campaign funds.
- (3) (a) Repeal of Bill 03 (1919), so as to restore the right of British citizens now liable to arbitrary deportation.
- (b) Exclusion of Asiatics.
- (c) Endorsation of the creation of a Central Empire Emigration Board, on which Labour should be represented, with power to supervise advertisements and other immigration activities in Great Britain.
- (d) Prevention of labor recruiting outside Canada by private persons or companies.
- (e) The prohibition of all immigration from European countries for a period of not less than two years with the execution only of exempted classes.
- (4) To provide for Dominion-wide unemployment insurance embodying the following principles:—
 - (a) Creation of a Federal Fund, from which payments may be made to unemployed, and under-employed persons.
 - (b) This fund to be raised by assessment on the payrolls of undertakings whose workers are covered by such insurance and added to by Dominion and if possible Provincial public funds.
 - (c) Payments to be made to workers during actual unemployment or when employed for fixed periods for less than seventy-five per cent of their regular working hours.
 - (d) No employer to be allowed to discharge numbers of workers without due notice to the Employment Service of Canada so as to give them an opportunity to provide for their redistribution.

- (e) The Government to have power to investigate as to the real need of discharge of workers and consequent limitation of production.
 - (f) No employer to be allowed to discharge workers for lack of work, until the hours of such industry have been reduced to at least half of the normal working hours.
 - (g) Workers in this way under-employed to have their wages supplemented from the Federal Fund up to not less than seventy-five per cent of their normal earnings.
 - (h) This Act to apply to workers under public bodies as well as to private employers.
 - (i) Use of the Advisory Councils of the Employment Service should be made for the carrying out of the Act, and power given them to deal with matters relating to the co-ordinating of public works, and perhaps their partial financing from the fund, in order to avoid unemployment.
- (5) Amendments to the Criminal Code,—
- (a) To legalize peaceful picketing.
 - (b) Revision of the Criminal Code to eliminate section referring to seditious conspiracy, etc., and also the words "force" and "terrorism" passed during the "panicky session" of Parliament, 1919.
 - (c) Amendments to define sympathetic strikes by inserting in Section 2 (38) "workman means all persons employed in trade or industry whether or not in the employment of the employer directly involved in the trades agreement."
- (6) Provision for collective bargaining and democratic development within public services.
- (a) By the consolidation of all nationally owned and controlled railroads and the placing of a worker's representative on the Board of Management.
 - (b) The establishment of closer co-operation in the Civil Service by the establishment of national and departmental councils along similar lines as provided in the Whitley (British) report and as at present obtaining in the British Civil Service.
- (7) Legislation providing for payment of pensions to old and needy citizens of Canada.
- (8) The creation of an Independent Tariff Commission on which Labour shall have representation so as to remove to the fullest degree the question of tariff from the political arena.
- (9) An Act to clearly define the fair wage

resolutions of 1900 and 1907 and to extend the same to cover the manufacture of supplies and equipment for the Government or any of its commissions and services. This is requested in view of the constantly recurring evasions of the present fair wage provisions, the lack of definition as to what sections of Government contracts they apply to, and the apparent lack of authority of the Labour Department in these matters because of absence of definite legislation.

- (10) We urge that your Government should recognize the importance of the work being undertaken by the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and that measures be taken to provide proper facilities for the continuation and development of this Council's activity.
- (11) We request legislation to give effect to the reforms incorporated in the report of the Special Advisory Committee on Prison Reform (1921).
- (12) Abolition of the Senate as a non-elective body.
- (13) Protection against infringement and misuse of Union Labels, by allowing for their registration in Canada.

Various other recommendations were made among which were the following:

That all public utilities, railroads, shipping, etc., now owned by the Dominion Government be retained; and that a policy of further public ownership and control of national resources and public utilities be followed.

That measures be inaugurated to aid the development of the Co-Operative Movement in Canada.

That full inquiry be made into the capitalization of industry and measures taken to protect the public against the evils of over-capitalization.

That immediate steps be taken to cope with the present acute unemployment situation by the undertaking of necessary public works, etc., and in this respect we draw to your attention the report adopted at our Winnipeg (1921) Convention, printed on page 200 of the proceedings.

Measures be taken to more closely co-ordinate the work of the Labour Department and Immigration Department and in case the Immigration Department ceases to be presided over by a Minister then the transference of the Immigration Department to the jurisdiction of the Minister of Labour.

Continued adherence and support to the League of Nations and the International Labour Organization created under the Treaty of Versailles, 1919.

Exemptions

In reply to a question in the Manitoba Legislature on March 7, it was officially stated that during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1921, several firms in the province had been exempted temporarily from the general rules and regulations of the Minimum Wage Act, the reason for this action being given as follows:

During the fiscal year several applications for short time permits were made by various firms to the Minimum Wage Board. Upon an investigation being made it was found that it was very difficult for any females to get employment, and further, an investigation among the women workers elicited the information that it was the desire of the majority of the particular workers affected to work short time rather than that any of their number should be laid off. Accordingly permits were issued to several firms, granting them the privilege of working short time. The permits issued were for periods not longer than thirty days, and were granted on the distinct understanding that during the life of each permit no overtime could be worked, and that no new hands could be employed. Upon signed application from the employees of the Woolworth stores, a permit was granted exempting them from the weekly half holiday provided for in the regulations, on the condition that the stores be closed on Saturdays at 5 p.m. during the summer months, and that in no case could the number of hours worked per week exceed forty-eight. Another permit was granted to an employer in connection with the employment of a physical defective.

The minimum wage for women in Ontario

It is claimed that the recent orders of the Ontario Minimum Wage Board governing the wages paid to female employees in retail stores have resulted in the substi-

tution of boys for girls, in certain occupations, in some stores. An amendment to the Minimum Wage Act is under consideration which would provide for the payment of minimum wages to boys engaged in stores.

The Ontario Minimum Wage Board recently concluded an inquiry into the wages of women employed in the textile industry in Toronto, with a view to fixing a minimum scale. Arrangements have now been made to hold a similar enquiry in Hamilton. The Board has also commenced public hearings in connection with a proposed minimum wage scale for girl telephone operators in the smaller towns, villages and country districts of the province.

Report on Mechanics' Lien Act of Ontario

At the last session of the Ontario legislature, a committee was appointed to consider a bill "respecting Liens of Mechanics; Wage Earners, Supply Men and others," this committee being authorized to sit during the recess and report to the House at the next session. The committee accordingly presented their report at the present session on March 3. After hearing the opinion of representatives of the interests affected, the committee decided that the bill, which was founded on the laws of Ohio and Michigan, was for the most part inapplicable to conditions existing in Ontario. Its main provision was that the liability of the owner of property to see to the payment of all claims should be extended from 15 and 20 per cent of the contract price to 100 per cent. The committee came to the conclusion that the law as it stands, with certain amendments, provides adequate protection to contractors, sub-contractors and material men, as well as wage earners. The suggested amendments, which would simplify procedure under the act, are embodied in a bill now before the provincial legislature.

**Nova Scotia
Fishermen and
Workmen's
Compensation**

A resolution was un-animously passed by owners of fishing vessels and fishermen, at a recent meeting held at Lunenburg, N. S., protesting against the payment of any monies under the Workmen's Compensation Act "until such time as the vessels earn from the sale of their respective catches of fish sufficient monies to pay this claim and other amounts, and that in view of the fact that the fishing industry is a co-operative one and that the men are partners in the venture, and not paid employees, the local representative be asked to arrange this matter with the proper authorities; also that the said representatives be asked to arrange that the vessels' certificates be not cancelled in the meantime."

The Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915, as amended in 1919, provides in respect to the industry of fishing that a member of the crew of a ship registered in Nova Scotia under an agreement to prosecute a fishing voyage in the capacity of a shoresman, or who agrees to accept in payment of his services a proportion of the proceeds of the venture, shall be considered to be a workman within the meaning of the act. At the session of the Legislature held in 1921 the act was further amended in respect to the annual "wages" estimated for the purposes of assessment under the act to be earned by the members of the crew of such a vessel, the figure being reduced from \$1,200 to \$780. Assessments under the act are borne wholly by the employers.

**Pensions for
teachers in
New Brunswick**

The speech from the Throne at the opening of the legislature of New Brunswick on March 2, announced that the school teachers of the province had signified their willingness to co-operate with the Government in the matter of pensions by an annual

contribution on their part, and without materially increasing the financial burdens of the province, and that legislation would be introduced during the session which would provide for a more liberal retiring compensation "for those engaged in this preeminent public service." The speech also stated that vocational and industrial education through day, evening, and itinerant schools had made substantial progress during the past year. Amendments to the Public Health Act were promised, as well as a school consolidation act and other measures affecting public welfare.

**Industrial
Relations Courts
proposed in
United States**

In December last the New York Board of Trade and Transportation adopted a resolution authorizing the drafting of a bill for submission to the State legislature, aiming to provide peaceful solution by arbitration of industrial disputes affecting the public interest. The resolution was, in part, as follows: "Whereas we believe that the most practicable means to secure this end is through a court of justice especially established and with power of final adjudication to which, in case of dispute, all parties at interest—employer, employee and the public—can freely and must resort, such a court as that now established in the State of Kansas and known as the Court of Industrial Relations, which has already in a large degree demonstrated its efficient and beneficent usefulness, therefore, be it resolved, by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, that we endorse the principle of the law creating the court of industrial relations in the State of Kansas and hereby request and authorize the committee of interests of employers and labour to take steps to have drafted a bill for a similar law adapted to conditions in the State of New York and to co-operate with other organizations to secure the enactment of the same." The proposed bill has since been introduced in the New York State

Senate and referred to the committees on labour and industry of both houses of the legislature which will consider it jointly in the near future.

It is also reported that a bill will shortly be submitted to Congress providing for the creation of an industrial court to adjudicate labour disputes in basic industries such as railroads, coal, iron and steel. The proposal is said to have the approval of the President, who gave a general endorsement to such a measure in his annual address to Congress.

“Super wage” to family heads in France During the past two years employers in France have been experimenting with a system providing for the payment of a “super wage” to employees who are the heads of families. The trial of the system early revealed an objection, which, however, now seems to have been satisfactorily overcome. It showed that employers were tempted, because of the smaller wage payment required, to hire unmarried or childless married men, rather than heads of families, and thus the very plan which was designed to encourage the raising of larger families, tended to discourage this, because the heads of larger families were likely to find it more difficult to secure work. Plans have now been worked out to create depositories or compensation bureaus representing the employers of the same industry or the same locality, in order to distribute equally the expense of the super-wage. Each employer contributes, not according to the number of family heads in his employ, but according to the total number of workers he employs, in order to obviate the danger of making bachelors preferred as employees.

In practice, the compensation bureau acts as a clearing house. Each employer pays the super-wage to his family heads, then pays to or receives from the bureau

the difference between that payment and his proportionate share of the total expense of the association, determined by the bureau from reports submitted by the individual members.

At a recent congress in Paris on this subject, it was claimed that the success of the family extra wage in France had been proved by the growth of the movement among employers, in spite of the fact that it is wholly optional with them. The rapid growth all over France of compensation bureaus, and the simultaneous growth of the number of their subscribers, shows at once that they are meeting a pressing need. It was stated that in July, 1921, there were 71 bureaus distributing annually 75 million francs in super-wage allowance to a million workers.

Similar systems under which employers grant super-wages or bonuses to heads of families in respect of children below a certain age have been adopted during recent years in Holland and several other countries.

Agricultural wage agreement in Great Britain

A recent press despatch states that at the present time there are twenty-three farm wages agreements in operation in Great Britain, and that two of these are long-period agreements effective over large agricultural areas and covering the whole season up to the end of the harvest. The principal clauses of these long-period agreements are as follows: (1) The wages of male agricultural labourers of 21 years and over shall be 32s. for a week of 48 hours from January 18, 1922, until March 3, 1922, and 31s. for a week of 50 hours from March 4, 1922, until October 6, 1922; (2) The overtime rate from January 18, 1922, until March 3, 1922, shall be 8½d. per hour, and from March 4 until October 6, 8d. per hour; (3) The ordinary time and overtime rates only shall apply during

hay and harvest periods; (4) There shall be a guaranteed week of 48 hours from January 18, 1922, until March 3, 1922, and of 50 hours from March 4, 1922, until October 6, 1922, the wages being payable for the whole week whether all the hours are worked or not. Provision is also made for the wages of workers under 21 years of age.

**Housing law
for workers in
New Zealand**

The New Zealand government housing law for the working classes, which has been in force since 1919, provides that any worker whose normal income does not exceed \$1,500 may apply to the government for a house. The request will be granted on payment of \$100, the remaining payments to spread over a period of 30 years at interest of 4½ per cent. About \$23 a month is the average payment of principal and interest. The applicant selects the locality in which he desires to live, and the government will, if it does not own land in the locality, buy the lot selected and build for him. A set of designs in concrete, brick or wood is provided from which the applicant may select a design, or if he has a design of his own it will receive consideration. Provision is also made for applications from building companies, but their dividends are limited, and provision is made against improper use of facilities granted. Employers may also obtain loans to provide dwellings for their employees, and provision is made against the charging of unfair rents.

**Company
stores in
United States**

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York has issued a report on company and co-operative stores, prepared by the company's Policyholders' Service Bureau. The object of the report is "to bring to the attention of employers of labour the plans by which a number of companies are hoping to reduce the cost of the necessities of life for their employees." It is stated, however, that there seems to be a decreasing interest in the plant co-operative store,

an investigation showing that in the spring of 1921 only about four-fifths of the plans recently in operation were being continued. This is attributed in some cases to the difficulty of competing with chain stores. Six types of stores or purchasing plans were described: (1) The company store where goods are sold to the employee at cost plus a small amount for overhead. (2) The co-operative store managed by the employees but with the employer furnishing the rent heat and light and sometimes the salary of the manager. (3) The company-purchase plan under which orders are taken by the company and the goods are obtained from the wholesaler at reduced prices without any store being kept. (4) The co-operative purchase plan under which the taking of orders and wholesale buying are done by the employees themselves. (5) The company discount plan, under which liberal discounts on goods handled by the company are given to their employees when buying for their personal or family use. (6) The outside discount plan by which arrangements are made for discounts on goods purchased in local shops.

The most successful stores were those connected with plants having a thousand or more employees, but plants with only 500 workers may be successful if the employees buy a large proportion of their supplies at the store. Some participation by the employees in the management of the store was considered a very real advantage, though for practical reasons it was not always possible for the employees to be responsible for the management.

The report gives detailed accounts of co-operative purchase plans of 18 companies. Various effects of the company store are noted. One store caused local dealers to reduce prices, others caused them to go out of business or abandon their delivery system. In another case it was claimed that the store had caused a reduction in labour turnover.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

I.—The Labour Market, Strikes, Prices.

The Labour Market

The curve of employment based on returns from employers showed an upward tendency during February. The downward movement manifested in the latter part of January was not continued during February and a considerable increase in activity was registered. Employment, however, was still much below the level of last year. Trade unions reported more activity at the beginning of February than in January but members were slightly less fully employed than in December. The business transacted by offices of the Employment Service during January increased to some extent, though there were fluctuations in different localities. The number of applicants registering, placements made and vacancies notified by employers was on a higher level than in December.

Fortnightly reports from employers to the Dominion Headquarters of the Employment Service of Canada for the period January 16 to February 15 showed an increase

in the volume of employment afforded, expansion in the early part of February offsetting declines reported in the latter part of January. All provinces shared in this increase, the gains in Quebec being the most pronounced. In comparison with the corresponding period of last year conditions were not as favourable, the index number of employment being over 7 points lower. The iron and steel industry, owing to the temporary closing of railway car and other shops, registered a reduction in activity during the first fortnight. This depression did not extend into February and expansion was recorded which more than counterbalanced these losses. The crude, rolled and forged and heating appliance branches of the

industry also reported substantial gains in employment. Firms in the textile group continued to show noteworthy increases, especially in establishments manufacturing garments, personal furnishings, hosiery and knit goods. Slightly more activity in textile factories was evidenced during the period under review than in the corresponding period of 1921. The lumber group registered an increase in activity, nearly 1,700 persons having been added to the staffs of the firms making returns. Sawmills and furniture factories afforded more employment, the increase in the former indicating seasonal expansion. Tobacco factories were much busier, especially during the latter part of January, when many plants re-opened after inventory shutdowns. The edible plant products group continued to record expansion, mainly in the sugar and biscuit divisions. Increased activity on a smaller scale was registered in the rubber, pulp and paper, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, electric current, chemical, leather, mineral and clay, glass and stone group. On the other hand, considerable contraction was recorded during the period under review in highway construction, especially in the province of Ontario. Railway construction and operation also showed pronounced seasonal depression. The communication and street railway groups reported lessened activity throughout the period. Retail stores reduced their staffs by nearly 700 persons, while wholesale establishments also registered reductions, but on a much smaller scale.

In spite of the large increase in employment in the first fortnight in February, the situation continued to be less favourable than in the corresponding period of last year. In this comparison increased activity was reported in the leather, water transportation, metallic ores, street railway, textile, rubber,

lumber and edible plant products groups. On the other hand, contractions in operations were reported in the iron and steel, clay, glass and stone, pulp and paper, non-ferrous metal, railway construction, railway transportation and wholesale trade divisions.

At the beginning of February an increase in employment was reported by

TRADE	1,525 trade unions with
UNION	a membership aggregat-
REPORTS	ing 159,280 persons of
	whom 22,059 were un-
	employed. This repre-

sented a percentage of 13.9 as compared with 15.1 in January, 1922, and with 13.1 at the beginning of February, 1921. (Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes; persons occupied in work other than their own trade, or who are idle because of sickness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to those unions reporting.) The slight improvement over January was recorded chiefly in the manufacturing industries, especially in the textile and iron and steel groups. Unions in Quebec and British Columbia reported more employment than at the end of January, but the situation in the other provinces was less favourable. As compared with February, 1921, increases in employment were shown in Ontario and, in a lesser degree, in Alberta. In the remaining provinces more idleness was reported, Manitoba in particular showing slackness. The manufacturing industries registered greater activity than in the preceding month, the percentage of unemployment being 15.8 as compared with 26.5 in January. Improvement in the situation was reported in the food group, especially by sugar refinery workers. The textile trades were much busier than in the preceding month and

also than in the corresponding month of last year, employment particularly among garment workers being in greater volume. The iron and steel group reported increased activity, while employment for pulp and paper workers and glass bottle blowers was slacker. The mining group as a whole afforded less employment than in the preceding month. The situation among the coal miners in Nova Scotia was not as favourable, but asbestos miners in Quebec were busier. Unions in the transportation group reported 7.9 per cent of their members as unemployed as compared with 6.0 per cent in January, and with 8.9 per cent in February of last year. The decrease in activity in comparison with January occurred chiefly among steam railway workers, trainmen, firemen, and especially among express employees. Street and electric railway employees were less fully engaged than in the preceding month. Employment in the building and construction group was at a lower level than at the beginning of January and also than in the corresponding month of last year, 32.8 per cent of the members being unemployed as compared with 25.9 in the previous month and with 30.8 in February, 1921. Over half the idle members were reported by unions in the province of Ontario, although the percentage of unemployment in that province was slightly lower than for Canada as a whole. With the exception of electrical workers, tile layers, lathers and roofers, all tradesmen in this group reported reduced activity as compared with January. Employment for fishermen continued to be slack, but lumber workers and loggers were slightly busier. Stationary engineers were hardly as fully employed as in January. Barbers were slightly less active while hotel and restaurant employees were busier. Theatrical stage employees reported practically the same percentage of unemployment as in the previous month.

Reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada show that during the month of January, 1922, there were 42,233 applications for employment (of which 34,238 were from men and 7,995 from women). Vacancies notified by employers to the Service numbered 23,000, (of which 16,112 were for men and 6,888 for women). During the month the offices made 22,551 references to employment and effected 11,825 placements in regular and 9,118 placements in casual work. (Of the placements in regular employment 9,427 were of men and 2,398 of women.) At the end of December, 1921, applications and placements had declined to points lower than at any time since 1919 and considerably lower than at the same time a year ago. Vacancies had fallen off very rapidly during the latter part of 1921, but during the last week of the year and the first half of January, 1922, an increase in demand was indicated, followed by a slight reduction during the latter part of the month. Applications and placements also mounted during the first half and declined during the latter half of January, 1922, but the earlier expansion in each case more than offset the later reduction.

During the first half of January, 1922, the average number of applications made daily to the offices rose to 1,810 from 1,263 during the holiday season in December. This may be compared with an average of 1,595 registered daily during the same period of 1921. Vacancies notified by employers to the Service averaged 1,001 daily during this period, as compared with 812 during the latter part of December, 1921, and with 802 during the first part of January a year ago. The average number of placements in regular employment effected daily by the offices was 514. During the previous period placements averaged 402 and during the corresponding period of last year 638. Casual placements also showed an increase, a daily average of 396 being reported as compared with an average of 290 during

the previous period and 212 during the same period of 1921.

During the latter part of the period under review applications declined considerably, registering an average of 1,595 daily as compared with an average of 1,814 during the same period of 1921. The average number of vacancies reported to the offices daily was 856 as compared with 800 during the same period a year ago. An average of 441 placements was reported during this period as compared with an average of 640 a year ago. Casual placements during the period averaged 340 daily as compared with 213 during the corresponding period of 1921.

Employment in the building trades as indicated by the value of the building permits issued in 56 cities showed considerably less activity during January than in the preceding month, the value falling from \$5,182,780 in December to \$2,933,035 for the month under review, a decline of over 43 per cent. In comparison with January, 1921, an increase of \$550,379, or slightly over 23 per cent, was reported. All provinces with the exception of British Columbia, registered decreases as compared with the preceding month, the most pronounced loss being shown in Ontario, where the value of the permits issued declined by \$1,416,699 or nearly 47 per cent. As compared with the returns for January of last year, expansion was recorded in New Brunswick, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. In this comparison the most marked contraction occurred in Manitoba, where the decrease amounted to \$88,550, or almost 49 per cent. Of the larger cities, Montreal and Winnipeg reported declines both as compared with the preceding month and with January, 1921. Vancouver, on the other hand, recorded expansion in both comparisons, while the value of the permits issued in Toronto was less than that registered in December, but greater than in January of last year. Of the smaller centres,

Moncton, Woodstock, St. Boniface, Point Grey, Prince Rupert and South Vancouver reported more contemplated building than in the previous month and also in the corresponding month of last year.

According to the *Canadian Building Review* issued by MacLean's Building Reports, Limited, the value of the contracts awarded during January totalled \$8,392,600 as compared with \$19,118,500 in December and with \$8,947,500 in January of last year. An analysis of the January returns by districts shows that \$402,000, or nearly 5 per cent, of the contracts were awarded in the Maritime Provinces; \$7,249,800, or 86 per cent, in Quebec and Ontario; and \$740,800, or almost 9 per cent, in the four Western provinces. Of the total for January, \$2,363,700 was to be spent on residences, \$1,783,600 on business establishments, \$288,500 on industrial building, and \$3,956,800 on engineering contracts.

Strikes

The loss of time on account of industrial disputes during February was less than during the preceding month of January, but greater than during February, 1921. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 25 strikes, involving 2,431 workpeople with an estimated time loss of 63,590 working days, as compared with 23 strikes, 3,357 workpeople and 76,070 working days in January; and 22 strikes, involving 2,624 workpeople and 23,547 working days in February, 1921. On February 1, there were on record 17 strikes, affecting 1,581 workpeople. Eight strikes were reported as having

commenced during February compared with six during January. Two of the disputes commencing during February and two commencing prior to February terminated during the month, leaving 21 strikes, involving 2,047 workpeople on record at the end of the month.

Prices

In prices there was an upward movement in grain and livestock and in fruits and vegetables, but there were decreases in all the other groups, except paints, oils and glass, in which linseed oil and turpentine were up. Dairy products and metals and implements showed the greatest decreases. The index number of wholesale prices was slightly higher, reaching 229.5 for February as compared with 227.7 for January; 270.1 for February, 1921; 343.5 for February, 1920; 263.5 for February, 1918; 175.9 for February, 1916; and 136.6 for February, 1914. In retail prices the average cost of a list of 29 staple foods in some 60 cities in Canada at the beginning of February was \$10.60 as compared with \$11.03 in January; \$14.08 in February, 1921; \$15.77 in February, 1920; \$12.54 in February, 1918; \$8.40 in February, 1916; and \$7.75 in February, 1914. The total for food, fuel and rent in the sixty cities was \$21.06 in February as compared with \$21.52 in January; \$24.85 in February, 1921; \$24.71 in February, 1920; \$19.80 in February, 1918; \$14.27 in February, 1916; and \$14.54 in February, 1914. The chief changes for the last month were in eggs and butter, with slight decreases in nearly all the other items except meats which showed slight advances.

II.—Industries and Trades during February, 1922.

Logging

THE commencement of seasonal inactivity caused employment in logging camps to show a slight decline during February, particularly in Ontario. In the Province of Quebec the situation showed practically no change, minor increases and decreases off-set-

ting one another. Firms at Hull, St. Jovite Station, Three Rivers, Louiseville and River Desert showed the same working forces as during January. At La Tuque, however, slightly less activity was reported. In Ontario considerable reductions in payroll were recorded at upper Ottawa points. On the

contrary, minor increases in payroll occurred at Blind River and Fort Frances. At Braeside, Haileybury and Nestorville employment remained on the January level. British Columbia firms, on the whole showed a decrease in the volume of employment they afforded, although at Alert Bay and Headquarters larger working forces were indicated. Information respecting the month of January, which was not available for insertion in the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, shows that timber of all species scaled in British Columbia in that month totalled 92,908,707 feet, as compared with 139,257,977 feet in December. The quantity of Douglas fir and red cedar scaled formed over 70 per cent of the total.

Mining

Employment in mining, particularly in the coal fields of Alberta, again declined heavily. At Inverness, Stellarton and Sydney Mines in Nova Scotia, however, slightly increased activity was indicated in the production of coal. On the other hand, at Joggins Mines and Glace Bay, reductions in staff were recorded. At Minto, N.B., minor losses in employment occurred in coal mines. In Alberta curtailment of operations was general, there being contractions at Blairmore, Canmore, Coalhurst, Coleman, Commerce, Drumheller, Nordegg, Edmonton, Hillcrest and Brule Mines. Increased activity in the Fernie coal fields caused employment in this industry to show slight gains in British Columbia. At Cumberland and Middlesboro, however, reductions in staffs were reported. Metal mining afforded practically the same volume of employment as during January. Gold mining at Timmins eased off to some extent, but at Schumacher and South Porcupine there were minor increases in activity. Silver mining at Cobalt also afforded rather more employment. The nickel mines at Nickelton, Copper Cliff and Coniston reported no change in the situation as compared with January. In British Columbia decreased activity

was recorded in gold, silver, copper and zinc mining at Anyox and Kimberley. On the other hand, at Trail and Britannia Beach operations showed some extension, while at Rossland staffs remained stationary. Employment in asbestos mines in Quebec showed an increase, owing to the resumption of work in a mine at Black Lake partly closed for repairs during January. In addition, at Asbestos, Coleraine and Thetford Mines improvement on the whole was reported. Practically the same level of employment was maintained in the salt mines at Amherstburg, Ont., as in the preceding month. Stone quarrying at St. John, N.B., declined to some extent.

Manufacturing Industries

Employment in the food group continued to show improvement during February, the edible plant group in particular reporting increased activity. Employment in chocolate manufacturing at Halifax, N.S., eased off slightly, and sugar refining at Dartmouth in the same province also showed a minor decline. On the other hand, sugar refineries at St. John, N.B., were rather more active, and there was a further, though small, increase in employment in chocolate and confectionery factories at St. Stephens. In the province of Quebec some expansion in food production was reported. Biscuit manufacturing in Montreal and Joliette afforded more employment than during the preceding month. Flour mills in the former centre reported practically the same staffs as in January, while sugar refineries and confectionery plants were decidedly busier. In Ontario also improvement was manifested in the edible plant division. Biscuit and confectionery production at Brantford, London and Toronto was in considerably greater volume than during the preceding month. Sugar refineries at Kitchener, Chatham and Wallaceburg were very much more act-

ive, although they were not working at full capacity. Flour and cereal mills at Port Colborne indicated substantial reductions in staffs, while at Keewatin and Peterboro little change in the situation was reported. Employment in canneries at Leamington remained on the January level. Chocolate factories in Toronto, on the whole, were busier, although the change was slight and in some instances decreased activity was registered. Starch and glucose manufacturing at Fort William employed a rather larger working force, but at Cardinal reductions in staff were indicated. In Manitoba further, though small, contractions in employment were reported in the food group. Confectionery making at Winnipeg employed practically the same staffs as in January. Flour and other cereal mills in the same centre, however, were not so busy. At Moose Jaw, Sask., there was a slight decline in activity in cereal mills. Sugar refineries at Vancouver recorded a minor shrinkage in employment. Meat packing plants and abattoirs at Hull and Montreal in the province of Quebec registered smaller staffs than in January. In Ontario, also, some curtailment in operations was reported in the meat industry, particularly at Toronto. Dairies at Ottawa and Toronto were somewhat busier. In Winnipeg, Man., both meat packing plants and dairies reported practically the same staffs as in the preceding month. At Calgary, Alta., the meat industry afforded less employment than in January, but at Edmonton there was an increase in activity. The resumption of work in several tobacco factories, temporarily closed down during January for repairs and inventories, caused employment in that industry to show considerable recovery. In Montreal, factories producing cigars and other tobacco products were decidedly busier and in Quebec city also increases in staffs were noted. At Granby, on the other hand, tobacco production eased off slightly. Breweries in Montreal were hardly as busy as in

January. In Ontario, tobacco concerns employed slightly larger working forces at Hamilton, but at Toronto reduced activity on a small scale was reported.

The iron and steel industries showed considerable improvement during the month under review, the re-opening of the railway car shops closed at the end of January having caused large increases in employment early in February. The rolling mills at New Glasgow and Sydney were decidedly busier, and car factories in the former centre reported a considerable increase in staffs. Slight improvement was reported also in the employment afforded in the shipyards at Halifax. Practically no change occurred in the boiler and engine works at Montmagny, Que. There was a slight decrease in activity in steel foundries at Longue Point. Fire arm manufacturing at Brownsburg afforded more employment than for several months, but at Quebec city that industry declined very slightly. Steel shipbuilding and repairing at Montreal absorbed more employees than in January, while at Sorel and Three Rivers a minor drop in employment occurred. The re-opening of the railway car shops in Montreal provided work for many employees laid off at the end of January. Foundries and machine shops in the same city were slightly busier, and rolling and forging mills employed larger working forces than during January. Trade machinery factories and stamped and enamel ware shops, also in Montreal, reported some expansion. The production of agricultural implements at Terrebonne and of hand tools at Rock Island showed very small change when compared with January. In Ontario the iron and steel industry showed improvement on account of the resumption of work in the locomotive shops and of renewed activity in automobile factories. The improvement in the latter was centered largely at Oshawa, Walkerville, Windsor and Ford, but there were also increases

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS

in payroll at Chatham and St. Catharines. Agricultural implement manufacturing at Brantford, Hamilton, Smith's Falls and Toronto employed larger working forces than during January. Engine and boiler factories at Brantford and Galt were not so busy, but increased activity was indicated at Toronto. Foundries and machine shops at Brantford and Toronto absorbed larger staffs than during January, though at Oshawa there was a slight falling off in employment. Practically no change in the situation was reported by manufacturers of small hardware at Brockville and Hamilton, while at Ingersoll the shops were somewhat busier. Heating appliance factories afforded considerably more employment at London, the plants which had been working at about half capacity reinstating practically all their former employees. At Guelph heating appliance shops were busier also, but at Toronto a minor drop in personnel was indicated. Manufacturers of hand tools at Dundas reported practically the same staffs as in the preceding month, while at St. Catharines the situation was more favourable. Wrought iron pipe shops at Welland and cast iron pipe factories at Guelph were busier. The production of general plant machinery at Hamilton afforded more employment than during both December and January; at Toronto staffs remained stationary, while at Galt there was a decline in activity. Considerable contraction in employment was reported by structural iron and steel shops at Walkerville, but at Hamilton this industry showed improvement. Wire manufacturers at Hamilton reported curtailment of operations, affecting about 30 per cent of their staffs. Railroad equipment concerns in the same city were busier. Steel furnaces at Hamilton, on the other hand, reported smaller working forces than during the preceding month. Considerably more activity was indicated by manufacturers of railway cars and parts at Hamilton and Fort William; at Ottawa, however, there was a nominal decline in staffs. Steel shipbuilding and repairing at

Midland and Port Arthur showed some expansion, and an insignificant increase in employment occurred in the same industry at Kingston. Forging mills at Oshawa and Swansea were slightly busier during February than in January. Trade machinery shops at Peterboro reported a somewhat larger working force than in the previous month. Further improvement in employment was indicated by sheet metal manufacturers at Oshawa. Rolling mills at Sault Ste. Marie and Toronto reported a more favourable situation than during the preceding month, but they were not as yet working to full capacity. Stamped and enamel ware manufacturing at Toronto employed more workers than for several months. On the other hand, there was a slight falling off in the production of safes and vaults in the same city. Motor cycle and bicycle shops at Weston reported increased activity. The iron and steel industry generally in the Prairie provinces also showed expansion, due partly to the re-opening of the railway car shops. Operations at the rolling mills at Selkirk were suspended and structural iron and steel shops in Winnipeg were rather less active. In British Columbia further improvement was recorded in the iron and steel division. The shipyards at Vancouver and Victoria reported considerably larger staffs than for several months, although they were still working far below capacity.

Very little change occurred in the volume of employment afforded in the non-ferrous metal group during February, increases in some cases offsetting contractions in others.

Brass, bronze and copper factories in Montreal on the whole were busier, although minor fluctuations were indicated. Jewellery manufacturing at Montreal employed practically the same number of workers as during January, while at Sherbrooke there were reductions in payroll. Aluminum factories at Shawinigan Falls maintained the same staffs. Further curtailment

of operations was reported in nickel refining at Deschenes, Que. Brass, bronze and copper factories at Hamilton and Sarnia were not as busy as in January. A minor drop in employment was reported in nickel refining at Copper Cliff, but at Port Colborne this industry was slightly more active. Aluminum manufacturing at Toronto showed improvement. In British Columbia employment in copper smelting and refining eased off, particularly at Anyox.

The leather industries during the month under review were rather dull, although considerable

LEATHER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS recovery from losses in employment reported at the end of December and during January occurred in some centres. Boot and shoe

manufacturers in Montreal were, on the whole, decidedly busier, and at Quebec and St. Hyacinthe improvement in the situation was reported also. Tanneries at Toronto employed slightly larger working forces. At London and Kitchener, however, smaller payrolls were indicated, while at Newmarket and Oshawa practically no changes occurred in tanneries. Boot and shoe manufacturers at London, Galt, Perth and Toronto reported minor declines in activity. At Brampton, however, slight additions to staffs were indicated. The rubber trades, on the whole, were busier during February, owing partly to re-opening of several large establishments, following temporary shutdowns. Footwear factories at Granby showed decided improvement, but at Montreal and St. Jerome there were insignificant declines in employment. Tire manufacturing at Montreal also eased off slightly, but the production of rubber and elastic goods in the same city showed a minor increase. In Ontario, footwear factories at Guelph and Kitchener employed larger working forces than during January, but at Merriton less activity was indicated. Tire manufacturing at Toronto and Kitchener show-

ed decided gains in employment, while at Guelph there was a reduction in staffs. Rubber and elastic factories at Toronto and Bowmanville were busier than during the preceding month.

Continued expansion was reported in the volume of employment afforded in this group during February, the commencement of seasonal activity in sawmills affect-

ing the situation favourably. The sawmills at Plaster Rock, N.B., reported practically the same payrolls as in January. In the province of Quebec rather small increases in employment were reported in the sawmills at St. Pâcôme, Sayabec, Quebec City and Montreal. At Breakeyville and Port Etchemin lumber mill staffs remained stationary. Furniture factories at Beauharnois and Cowanville were slightly busier, but at Coaticook there was a minor decline in production. Wooden shipbuilding at Sorel was more active, the plants which were closed during January having re-opened in February. At Levis no change in employment occurred in the shipyards. The production of matches at Hull absorbed a considerably larger number of workers. Slight improvement in the situation was recorded by Ontario firms in the lumber industry. The sawmills at Arnprior, Fort Frances, Pembroke, Rockland and Keewatin, however, reported practically the same staffs as in January. Employment in box and other container factories at Byng Inlet, Pembroke and Toronto showed an increase in volume, though the gains were not particularly large. Furniture manufacturers at Brantford, Newmarket and Stratford were busier. Manufacturers for sporting goods at Toronto, on the other hand, employed a slightly smaller number of persons than in January. Carriage and wagon factories at Chatham and Orillia recorded increased activity, particularly in the latter centre. Practically no change in staff was reported by manu-

facturers of washing machines and wringers at London. The sawmills at The Pas, Man., were hardly as busy as in January. Considerable improvement in employment was indicated by sawmills in British Columbia, especially at Fraser Mills and Vancouver. Additions to staffs on a smaller scale were registered also at Wardner. At Golden and Chemainus, on the other hand, reduced activity was indicated, while the closing of a large mill at New Westminster affected employment in that centre adversely. Manufacturers of musical instruments, on the whole, reported static conditions. Staffs in gramophone factories in Montreal and piano and organ factories in Toronto remained on the January level.

Employment in this group showed a favourable movement during the month under review, increases in some mills more than counterbalancing losses in others. The tendency in the Maritime provinces, however, was slightly downward, there being contractions in staff in the pulp and paper mills at Liverpool, N.S., and at Chatham and Bathurst, N.B. At St. John, however, there was a slight increase in activity. Paper mills at Hull, Three Rivers, Donnacona, Chicoutimi and Kenogami afforded less employment than in January. On the other hand, at Shawinigan Falls, Cap Magdeleine, East Angus and La Tuque larger working forces were engaged in the paper mills. Employment in this group in Ontario experienced an upward movement also. The paper mills at Cornwall, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls, Thorold and Hawkesbury, however, were decidedly less fully employed than in the preceding month. On the other hand, increased activity was evidenced at Sault Ste. Marie, Iroquois Falls and Smooth Rock Falls. The printing trades in Toronto also were busier. At Winnipeg, Man., however, printing shops remained rather quiet. At Regina and Saskatoon, Sask., and

Edmonton and Calgary, Alta., very little change in employment was reported by printers and publishers. In British Columbia, pulp and paper mills at Ocean Falls and Powell River employed larger working forces than during December and January; at Port Alice staffs remained stationary. Printing shops in Vancouver and Victoria were very slightly busier.

Continued recovery was evident in the textile industries during February.

TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Employment in the cotton mills at Marysville, Milltown and St. John, N.B., showed a very slightly downward tendency. The cotton mills at Yarmouth, N.S., however, reported a minor increase in activity, while the hosiery and knitted goods factories at Truro registered the same staffs as during the preceding month. In Quebec the situation was considerably more favourable than in January, improvement being reported in practically all branches of the industry. The production of women's clothing in Montreal was in considerably greater volume than during the preceding month, and men's garment factories were busier also. At Sherbrooke, Montmorency Falls and Valleyfield cotton mills afforded slightly more employment, while at Three Rivers and Magog they were somewhat slacker. Staffs in thread factories in Montreal on the whole remained stationary, but at St. John's there was a considerable increase in activity. The production of men's furnishings at Montreal and St. John's absorbed a slightly larger number of workers than during January. Oil and waterproof clothing manufacturers in the former city showed a minor gain in employment. Corset factories in Quebec city also were busier. The production of hosiery and knitted goods at St. Hyacinthe employed rather more workers than in the preceding month. Woollen and silk mills in Sherbrooke reported practically the same staffs as in January. Felt factories at Lachute Mills showed greater activity. Textile manufacturers in Ontario again

indicated a considerable increase in the employment they afforded. Women's garment factories in Toronto were decidedly busier, while men's clothing mills reported practically the same staffs as in January. Men's furnishings plants in Toronto also afforded more employment, and improvement was registered by such establishments at Kitchener and Walkerville. The production of men's clothing at Hamilton showed an increase, while the January level of employment was maintained at London. Hosiery and knitting mills in Toronto were on the whole rather slack-er than during the preceding month, although some firms reported additions to staffs. At Hamilton there were general increases in employment in knitting mills, and Brantford, Galt, Woodstock and Dunnville concerns also were busier. Woollen goods manufacturers at Toronto, Preston and Peterborough maintained practically the same staffs as in January. At Almonte production in the woollen mills eased off, while at Hespeler it showed a considerable increase. Cotton yarn and cloth mills at Hamilton, on the whole, were busier, and at Welland and Cornwall there were minor increases in personnel. Cordage manufacturing at Brantford and Welland showed practically no change when compared with January. The production of bedding in Toronto showed further expansion.

Employment for oil refiners in Montreal remained steady. At Sarnia, Ont., increased activity was indicated in petroleum product factories. There was also a slight increase in activity in that industry at Ioco, B.C., while at Dartmouth, N.S., production was somewhat curtailed. Practically no change in employment was reported by manufacturers of oxygen and acetylene gases at Welland, and of cynamid at Niagara Falls in Ontario. Baking powder factories at Toronto were considerably busier. Gas manufacturing in the same city afforded sub-

stantially the same volume of employment as in January.

There was a nominal increase in staffs in explosive plants in Montreal, and paint works in the same city were somewhat busier. The production of soap at Toronto declined to some extent. Factories making drugs and medicinal preparations at Walkerville reported a minor increase in activity.

On the whole this group showed some expansion in February, although fairly heavy declines occurred in some of its branches. At Montreal employment in incandescent lamp factories showed a reduction, and glass factories in the same city were slacker. Cement mills at Montreal reported practically the same staffs as in January. The production of glass ware at Hamilton, Ont., remained on the January level, but at Wallaceburg reductions in employment were recorded by glass manufacturers. There were also minor declines in staffs in glass factories in Toronto. Concerns producing cement at Port Colborne and Belleville were decidedly more active.

Electrical appliance factories in Montreal were considerably busier than during the preceding month. In Ontario this group also afforded more employment, particularly at Hamilton, Stratford, St. Catharines and Toronto. In the last named centre, however, some apparatus concerns reported slightly less activity than in the preceding month.

Very little change in employment was registered by electric current concerns during the month under review. In Montreal and Quebec city staffs remained steady. Minor declines in employment occurred at Hamilton and Toronto. In Manitoba

electric current plants were slightly busier on the whole, although some firms in Winnipeg reported insignificant declines in staff. At Vancouver, B.C., there was a decided increase in activity in this industry.

The production of brooms and brushes at St. John, N.B., afforded more employment than during

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

In the preceding month. In Ontario, slight increases in activity were also indicated by broom and brush manufacturers, mainly at Port Elgin and Toronto, while at Hamilton staffs remained steady. The production of window shades at Lachine, Que., was in slightly greater volume than in January. Manufacturers of roofing materials at Montreal reported smaller payrolls, as did also makers of surgical supplies. Photographic apparatus factories in Toronto were considerably busier. Plumbers' supplies manufacturers at London reported the same volume of employment as in January.

Construction

The Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk, and Canadian National Railways reported a comparatively small increase in the employment afforded on railroad construction, including maintenance of way. At the end of February they had over 800 more men on their staffs than at the end of the previous month, the increase being reported towards the latter part of the month. The Canadian Pacific Railway added about 200 persons to their staff; the Grand Trunk Railway increased their working force by slightly over 400 men, and the Canadian National Railways added approximately 180 workers. The largest increases occurred in Ontario and Quebec, although Saskatchewan, Manitoba and the Maritime Provinces also shared to some extent in the expansion.

The value of building permits issued in 56 cities during January amounted to \$2,933,035, compared with \$5,182,780

in December and \$2,382,656 in January, 1921. All provinces with the exception of British Columbia reported reductions in activity in the former comparison. During February, smaller working forces than in January were reported by contractors, though fluctuations occurred in several cities. Declines in employment were registered at Halifax, N.S. In the province of Quebec, Montreal and Sherbrooke firms reported reduced activity. In Ontario, contractors in Toronto and London employed about the same working forces as in January, while contractors in Hamilton, Kingston, New Liskeard and Windsor were not so busy. Fort William, on the other hand, reported more activity. At Winnipeg, declines in employment in the building and construction group were shown. Firms in British Columbia also showed increased slackness. Highway construction in Ontario continued to release large numbers of men.

Transportation

The gross earnings on the Canadian National Railways during February were \$7,471,399 as compared with \$6,695,480 in January. Information relative to the month of January, which was not available for insertion in the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, shows that the gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway during January were \$11,337,975 as compared with \$15,756,924 in December, and with \$14,465,430 in January, 1921. Contractions were again recorded in the volume of employment afforded by the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian National Railways in operation (including general offices, trainmen, engine crews, station employees, sleeping, parlour and dining car employees), a reduction of slightly over 1,000 persons being registered. The Canadian Pacific Railway released approximately 200 persons; the Grand Trunk employed about 150 fewer workers and the Canadian National let out more than 700 employees. The greater part of this decline was reported in the

Prairie provinces, the situation in the other parts of the country remaining practically stationary. Increased activity was reported on street and electric railways at Montreal, but at Quebec city the situation remained unchanged. Reductions in staffs occurred at Hamilton, Toronto and Ottawa. Winnipeg and Calgary also manifested a slight contraction, while at Edmonton no change was indicated. Considerable expansion was reported at Vancouver,

but Victoria registered the same volume of employment as was shown in the previous month.

Trade

Retail trade was considerably slacker than in the preceding month, decreases in staff being reported by stores in Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg and other centres. Wholesale trade also continued to be less active, particularly at Montreal and Winnipeg.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

Proceedings for the Month of February, 1922, with Texts of Boards' Reports

During the month of February the Department received reports from two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) employers, members of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, Ottawa Branch, and their employees, members of the Ottawa District Council of Carpenters and Joiners, and (2) employers, members of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, Ottawa Branch, and their employees, members of the Bricklayers International Union No. 7.

Five applications were received for the establishment of Boards.

Applications Received

During the month of February applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received as follows:—

(1) From the employees of the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, Hamilton, being linemen, groundmen, etc., members of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union, Hamilton Branch. A Board was established composed as follows: Mr. J. M. Godfrey, K.C., Toronto, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members, Messrs. F. H. McGuigan and J. C. O'Donoghue, Toronto. Mr.

O'Donoghue was appointed on the nomination of the employees concerned, but in the absence of a recommendation from the employers Mr. McGuigan was appointed by the Minister.

(2) From the employees of the Dominion Power and Transmission Company and the Hamilton Street Railway Company respectively, members of Local 700, International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, and Divisions 107 and 876, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. It was at first thought that the question affecting these classes of workers might be dealt with by the Board already established to deal with those of the electrical workers. This could not be satisfactorily arranged, however, and a separate Board was established composed as follows: Mr. J. M. Godfrey, K.C., Toronto, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members, Messrs. F. H. McGuigan, and Fred Baneroff, Toronto. Mr. Baneroff was nominated by the employees concerned, but in the absence of a recommendation from the company Mr. McGuigan was appointed by the Minister.

(3) From the employees of members of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, Ottawa Branch, the employees being members of the Ottawa District Council of

Carpenters and Joiners. The personnel of the Board established in this case and the text of the Board's report appear in present article.

(4) From the employees of the Algonoma Eastern Railway, Sudbury, Ontario, members of Division No. 4, Railway Employees', Department, American Federation of Labour. A Board was established, Mr. Fred Bancroft, Toronto, being appointed a member on the recommendation of the employees concerned. At the close of the month the Board had not been

completed, as an officer of the Department of Labour visiting the locality was endeavouring to bring about an adjustment of the dispute through renewed negotiations between the parties concerned.

(5) From the employees of members of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, Ottawa Branch, the employees being members of the Bricklayers' International Union No. 7. The personnel of the Board established in this case and the text of the Board's report appear in the present article.

Report of Board in Dispute between Employers, members of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, Ottawa Branch, and certain of their employees, being carpenters and joiners.

A report was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between employers, members of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, Ottawa Branch, and certain of their employees being members of the Ottawa District of Carpenters and Joiners. The Board was composed as follows: Mr. Charles Ogilvy, Ottawa, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members, Messrs. J. S. C. Adamson and J. V. McCaffrey, Ottawa, nominees of the employers and employees respectively. The report of the Board was unanimous and recommended a rate of seventy cents per hour, effective until May 1, 1923, for the class of labour concerned, and that the Department of Labour should lend its good offices looking towards bringing about a settlement of this question, as well as other matters which required further discussion before a satisfactory agreement could be reached.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, Ottawa Branch, employers, and the Ottawa District Council of Carpenters and Joiners, employees.

Ottawa, February 17, 1922.

First Session—9.45 A. M., Feb. 15th.

Present—The Chairman, Mr. Adamson and Mr. McCaffrey.

Mr. Adamson reviewed the situation from the employer's point of view, endeavoring to show that price of carpenter labour, on which the general scale of wages is based, must come down in order to induce any widespread revival of the building industry, which he stated at present to be quiet in the extreme. Mr. Adamson took a wide view of the problem showing that he has made a special study of it.

Mr. McCaffrey spoke on behalf of the employees, the main points he made being that, as prices of labour rose from the year 1917 as the price of living steadily rose (although not in proportion to living costs), it was but reasonable to ask that prices of labour should not fall more rapidly than prices of living, which he contended did not warrant at present the reduction in price of labour which was being offered.

Second Session—2.00 P. M., Feb. 15th.

Present—All Board members.

Mr. Loomis was called, on behalf of the contractors, to speak on the subject from the investor's standpoint. Mr.

Loomis endeavored to show and, in his judgment, was convinced that money was being held back owing to building costs being too high. He holds the opinion that lower labour costs will so stimulate building that the employee or worker will, in the long run, earn more money than if the present rates remain in force.

Mr. Martel on the other hand, who spoke from the worker's point of view, was convinced that if prices of labour remained the same as last year, and he knew of no sufficient lowering in the cost of living to warrant the lower offer in wage, and the general public were informed that the prevailing rates were to remain in force, plenty of building would go on. Mr. C. R. Nichols, President of the District Council of Carpenters, who attended the meetings throughout, fully concurred in Mr. Martel's view.

Third Session—9.45 A. M., Feb. 16th.

Mr. Noffke, an Ottawa architect, spoke on behalf of the contractors, stating that work was being held back owing to high labour costs. At the same time, he did not think that a small reduction in labour cost would stimulate building to any great extent; he thought a big drop was required to make any great improvement in building operations.

Mr. Tom Moore spoke on behalf of the workers and reviewed the situation for some years back, producing many interesting figures bearing on the subject, all of which were carefully weighed by the Board.

Mr. G. A. Crain also spoke at this session as a contractor from the contractor's point of view. In Mr. Crain's decided opinion, the cut in wage offered was imperative; he considered that, as construction material had dropped to a very considerable extent, and the cost of living, as per statistics from the Labour Department, had in the last year dropped 20 per cent, it was but reasonable that, locally, the wage scale should

come down. Mr. Crain took a very fair view of the matter and clearly showed that the contractors regretted to have to make this offer, but said they did not see their way to do otherwise.

Fourth Session—2.00 P. M., Feb. 16th.

Present—All Board members.

Mr. Greene, of the General Supply Company, spoke on behalf of the contractors and brought figures to prove that in 47 items used in construction of buildings there had been an average drop since 1921 of 27 1-3 per cent, which has since in many cases dropped still further, and at present probably 30 to 33 1-3 per cent might be nearer the mark. It was Mr. Greene's decided opinion also that, as living costs had to such an extent come down, some reasonable cut in the scale of wages was quite in order.

Mr. Hugh Graham, of A. Garvoek & Company, Contractors, Ottawa, spoke on several occasions and very greatly helped the proceedings by his disposition to be fair and considerate in every way.

To sum up—

The Board and the various witnesses called reviewed the whole matter from every angle and in all its bearings in their endeavour to come to a just conclusion. A most fair spirit was shown throughout by one and all, the contractors making it quite clear that there was no disposition whatever on their part to do anything but try to solve a very testing and trying condition existing in their line at the present time, the workers also proving beyond question that their desire was not to take any advantage of their employers, but rather get the best possible settlement under existing conditions.

Fifth Session—9.45 A. M., Feb. 17th.

Present—All Board members.

At this meeting the Board, after again carefully deliberating over certain

points, unanimously agreed to a compromise, making the scale of wage seventy cents per hour until May 1st., 1923.

The Board further recommended unanimously that the Minister of Labour use his good office to get both parties to this dispute together, to try to settle some other matters which are still

open and require discussion, with a view to final and satisfactory agreement.

(Signed) CHARLES OGILVY,
Chairman.

J. S. C. ADAMSON,

(On behalf of Employers.)

J. V. McCAFFREY,

(On behalf of Employees.)

Report of Board in dispute between Employers, members of the Association of Building and Construction Industries, Ottawa Branch, and certain of their employees, being bricklayers.

A report was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between employers, members of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, Ottawa Branch, and their employees, members of the Bricklayers' International Union No. 7. The Board was composed as follows: Mr. John McJanet, Ottawa, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members, Messrs. Hugh Graham and Charles G. Hanger, Ottawa, nominees of the employers and employees respectively. The report of the Board was unanimous and made certain recommendations concerning a means of settlement of the dispute.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, Ottawa branch, employers, and the Bricklayers' International Union No. 7, employees.

To the Hon. James Murdock,
Minister of Labour,

Sir:—

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by you to deal with the wage-rate dispute between the Canadian Building and Construction Association and the Bricklayers' International Union No. 7 beg to submit to you their Report.

The bricklayers demanded \$1.00 per hour, and the contractors offered 80 cents per hour, the present wage rate being 90 cents an hour.

The Board have unanimously agreed to a rate of 85 cents an hour from May 1st, 1922 to May 1st, 1923.

Many things have contributed to make this most desirous and unanimous settlement possible in such a comparatively short time. Among these we may mention one of two.

Last year's unfortunate tie-up and delay in building operations led some of the leading contractors and bricklayers to come together and consider the whole situation. They determined that an effort should be made to have all wage disputes settled before May 1st, so that building could begin as soon as the season opened, and continue without interruption. Your own ideas along the same line and your hearty and sympathetic co-operation have greatly assisted. The interests of the public, as well as their own, were in their minds and they realized that a mutually considerate and fair spirit begets public confidence, and induces work.

One other rather unique thing may be mentioned. A few weeks ago, Mr. G. B. Greene called a conference between delegates from all the Unions in the city and a general meeting of all the contractors. At this conference a free, earnest and thorough discussion took place and the sensible and satisfying conclusion was reached that co-operation and not antagonism was in the best interests of all concerned.

As to the work of the Board in this matter, it may be stated that the gentlemen who spoke for the contractors, as well as those who spoke for the bricklayers, presented their case most ably,

earnestly and considerably. No personalities were indulged in, and such a feeling of fairness was shown that the public may rest assured that things are moving in the right direction, and should the contractors and the remaining trades be able to reach a similar amicable settlement, this city should experience a very fine building season this year.

For the contractors Mr. Hugh J. Graham pointed out that they stood between the public and the bricklayers, that it did not benefit them to reduce wages as they worked on a percentage of cost, and that good feeling existing between employer and employee was most desirable. He also showed that, as there was a reduction in the cost of material and the cost of living, there should also be a proper reduction in wages to stabilize the building industry and satisfy the public.

Mr. A. C. Ross, in a very able address, pointed out among many other things that the contractor really does not pay the men, that he is only a medium between the worker and the public, and that united effort should be made to put things on such a basis as will induce the investing public to build.

Mr. J. S. C. Adamson stated that cost of living was not the only basis of consideration, that there are other things that count, that a man builds a house for shelter and part of his capital, that it is desirable to stimulate building activity, that continuity is required and that it is necessary to show investors that profit may be made in building.

Mr. G. A. Crain dealt considerably with the question of efficiency, emphasized the fact that the public are the true arbitrators, and that they must be satisfied before they will go ahead. He also held that as there was a reduction in the cost of living and also of material there should be a proper reduction in wages.

For the bricklayers Mr. C. G. Hanger displayed a fine spirit, and ably and most earnestly spoke in behalf of the employee, pointing out that the labourer had only his labour to sell, that rents

were high and that it was a struggle for the workingman to maintain a decent standard of living for himself and his family.

Mr. E. Schroeter ably defended the bricklayers from a great deal of the inefficiency charged against them, showing that plain walls were not common in most buildings now and hence the number of bricks laid per day was smaller.

Mr. Alexander McNabb spoke of the difficult position of many bricklayers, pleaded for a respectable standard of living for the workman and his family, and drew a comparison between the bricklayer and some other tradesmen.

Mr. R. Hooper in an able, practical and earnest address, laid emphasis on steady honest labour, and reasonably inexpensive living, and the desirability of a workman, having a home of his own. He also spoke of the satisfactory settlement of the wage rate for stonecutters.

Mr. G. B. Greene kindly gave the Board his impressions of the conference already referred to in this report. He clearly showed the value of conference in removing friction and misunderstanding and establishing a feeling of good will and co-operation.

Mr. Loomis showed that, in his opinion, money would likely be invested in building if the cost were lower and that a stimulation of the building industry would be of great benefit to all.

In conclusion it may truly be said that it is an excellent thing for contractors and employees to meet in conference to settle their disputes.

We feel that this Board has not met in vain, that we have accomplished something of value, and that if other trades can follow the example of the carpenters, bricklayers and stonecutters, the public will feel assured and a great stimulus will be given to building activities, and employment and prosperity will be the happy lot of many workmen.

Our hearty thanks are due to the kindly consideration of the newspapers of the city.

(Signed) J. McJANET,
HUGH J. GRAHAM,
C. G. HANGER.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1922.

EIGHT strikes, involving 850 workpeople, were reported as having commenced during February. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 25 strikes, involving 2,431 workpeople and an estimated total time loss of 63,590 working days, as compared with 23 strikes, involving 3,357 employees and 76,070 working days in January, and 22 strikes, involving 2,624 workpeople and 23,547 working days in February 1921. The time loss occasioned by the eight strikes which began in February was 9,350 working days, while a loss of 54,240 working days is charged to the 17 strikes which commenced prior to February. Two of the strikes commencing in February and two commencing prior to February terminated during the month, leaving the following 21 strikes, affecting 2,047 workpeople on record on February 28; two strikes of miners in the Drumheller coal district; employees of the steel and coal companies, Syd-

ney, N.S.; gauge men, Sydney; sheet metal workers, Toronto; garment workers, Montreal; tailors, Charlottetown; garment workers, Hamilton; garment workers, Montreal; waiters, Toronto; compositors, Montreal; compositors, etc., Vancouver; photo engravers, Montreal; photo engravers, Ottawa, printers, Montreal; printers, Ottawa, printers, Toronto; printers, Winnipeg; printers, bookbinders and pressmen, Halifax; typesetters, pressmen and bookbinders, Hamilton; compositors, Quebec.

A dispute between stove mounters and metal polishers and an employer occurred at Sackville, N.B., on March 15, 1921, owing to the refusal of the employer to operate a "closed shop." It had been reported by the employer that no loss of time resulted, as a new staff had been taken on. It has, however, been recently reported by the union that this dispute is still in existence.

Disputes by Industries.

The following is a review of the disputes by industries in the order in which they appear in the statistical table. A brief summary is given of the more important strikes.

MINES, SMELTERS, QUARRIES, CLAY PRODUCTS, ETC.—In addition to a strike at the collieries of the Callie Coal Company Limited, another strike occurred

in the Drumheller district, when 230 mine workers struck on February 22 in protest against a reduction in the contract wage rates, which went into effect at Monarch Mine of the North American Collieries Limited. While the former strike, which commenced on December 22, remained unterminated at the end of the month, the firm claimed

to be operating at close to normal capacity.

As regards the second strike, the company reported that owing to conditions as its colliery it could not operate if the reduced selling price of lump coal was not attended by a reduction in the rates paid to contract miners. The employees's local claimed that by accepting a reduction in contract rates, the position of the miners would be "seriously prejudiced" when the new contract with the operators came up for discussion. This strike was also unterminated at the end of the month.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING. — Eleven strikes involving 1,126 employees with an estimated time loss of 41,864 working days took place in this group during the month. Both parties were still divided over the issue of the 44-hour week. Strikes were still in effect in Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver. An additional strike occurred during the month when the printing trades at Quebec went on strike on February 15. The employees demanded a 44-hour week and increased wages. For a short time the proceedings of the Quebec Legislature were hampered by the strike, but the union representatives decided that the strikers might resume work on exclusively parliamentary printing. About 160 employees were involved and the strike remained unterminated.

CLOTHING.—This group sustained the second greatest time loss for the month, the approximate time loss being 8,485 working days, resulting from five strikes which involved 425 employees. One strike, which commenced in November

and involved 200 garment workers in Montreal, terminated on February 27. There were two strikes of 25 garment workers in Montreal which commenced during the month and were unterminated.

TEXTILES.—Textile workers at Paris, Ont., struck against a proposed reduction in wages. The strike commenced on February 6 and was terminated on February 18, the employees accepting a 10 per cent reduction.

LUMBERING.—One hundred and fifty loggers at Merritt, B.C., struck on February 6 in support of demands for an eight-hour day and a minimum wage. The strike was called off on February 16, the employees resuming work on the former schedule of a 10-hour day.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION. — The sheet metal workers were the only trade that still remained on strike at the end of the month in connection with the building trades strike in Toronto, which commenced on January 2 and involved plasterers, plasterers' labourers and sheet metal workers. The plasterers settled on the basis of their former rate of \$1.00 per hour. The reduction proposed was 10 per cent.

MISCELLANEOUS. — A strike of 50 waiters in a Toronto hotel occurred on February 27 in protest against the employment of waitresses.

Four employees of a theatre at Windsor, Ont., went on strike following their refusal to accept a wage reduction. This dispute is referred to in detail elsewhere in this issue in connection with the issuing of an injunction against picketing.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING FEBRUARY, 1922.

Industry or Occupation	Particulars	No. of employ-ees affected	Time loss in work-ing days
Strikes commencing prior to February, 1922.			
MINES, SMELTERS, QUARRIES, CLAY PRODUCTS, ETC.—			
Coal miners, Drumheller, Alta.....	Commenced December 22. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.	100	2,400
Coal miners, Sydney, N.S.....	Commenced January 14. Alleged refusal to perform allotted work. Terminated January 17.	...	...
METALS, MACHINERY, AND CON-VEYANC'S.—			
Employees of steel and coal com-panies, Sydney, N.S.....	Commenced November 22, 1920. For increased wages and improved working conditions. Unterminated.	150	3,600
Gauge men, Sydney, N.S.....	Commenced June 9. In sympathy with employees of the steel and coal companies. Unterminated.	16	384
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.—			
Compositors, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced June 14. Objection of men to perform work that came from shop where strike existed. Unterminated.	25	600
Compositors, etc., Vancouver, B.C....	Commenced May 2. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	40	960
Photo engravers, Ottawa, Ont.....	Commenced May 2. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	12	248
Printers, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced July 1. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	370	8,880
Printers, Ottawa, Ont.....	Commenced June 1. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	165	3,960
Printers, Toronto, Ont.....	Commenced June 1. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	141	20,184
Photo engravers, Montreal, Que....	Commenced May 2. For shorter hours. Untermi-nated.	30	720
Printers, Winnipeg, Man.....	Commenced July 1. Alleged lockout following refusal of employers to renew agreement. Unterminated.	131	3,144
Printers, bookbinders, pressmen, etc., Halifax, N.S.....	Commenced May 2. For shorter hours. Unterminated.	42	1,008
Typesetters, pressmen and book-binders, Hamilton, Ont.....	Commenced May 1. Alleged violation of agreement by employers. Unterminated.	10	240
Lino-type operators, etc., Garden-vale, Que.....	Commenced January 7. Disagreement over union status of the employees. Information received indicates conditions no longer affected.	...	...
CLOTHING.—			
Garment workers, Montreal, Que....	Commenced November 9. Against a reduction in wages and other working conditions. Settled by negotiations. Work resumed February 27.	200	4,400
Garment workers, Montreal, Que....	Commenced December 19. Against increase in working hours and employment of non-unionists. Untermi-nated.	90	2,160
Tailors, Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	Commenced January 16. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.	50	1,200
FOODS, LIQUORS AND TOBACCO.—			
Cigarmakers, Vancouver, B.C.....	Commenced May 31. Alleged violation of agreement by employers. Information received indicates con-ditions no longer affected.	...	...
LEATHER.—			
Shoemakers, Toronto, Ont.....	Commenced April 26. Against reduction in wages. Terminated February 22.	9	152
Strikes commencing during February, 1922			
MINES, SMELTERS, QUARRIES, CLAY PRODUCTS, ETC.—			
Coal miners, Drumheller, Alta.....	Commenced February 22. In protest against reduc-tion in contract mining rates. Unterminated	230	1,380
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.—			
Compositors, Quebec, Que.....	Commenced February 23. In protest against an the 44-hour week. Unterminated.	160	1,920
CLOTHING.—			
Garment workers, Hamilton, Ont....	Commenced February 23. In protest against an alleged reduction in wages. Unterminated.	25	125
Garment workers, Montreal, Que....	Commenced February 17. In protest against a change in working conditions. Unterminated.	60	600
TEXTILES.—			
Knitters, Paris, Ont.....	Commenced February 6. In protest against a pro-posed reduction of wages. Terminated February 18.	25	275
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION.—			
Sheet metal workers, Toronto, Ont.	Commenced January 2. Against a reduction in wages. Un-terminated.	150	3,600
LUMBERING.—			
Loggers, Merritt, B.C.....	Commenced February 6. For increased wages and an 8-hour day. Settled by 15 negotiations; work resumed February 15.	150	1,350
MISCELLANEOUS.—			
Waiters, Toronto, Ont.....	Commenced February 27. In protest against alleged objection to employment of waitresses. Untermi-nated.	50	100

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING 1921

DURING the year 1921, there was a considerable reduction both in the number of strikes and in the number of employees involved as compared with any year since 1916. As compared with 1920, however, the time loss was slightly greater. A feature of the year was the number of strikes in the printing trades for the 44-hour week. Many of these strikes were unterminated at the end of the year.

There were 145 strikes and lockouts during the calendar year. Of this number, seven were carried over from 1920, making a net total of 138 strikes commencing in 1921. The number of employees involved in the 145 disputes was 22, 930 and the total time loss was estimated at 956,461 working days. This is ascertained by multiplying the number of men directly affected through a strike or lockout by the number of working days they are so affected during the time the firm or establishment is involved.

A strike or lockout, counted as such by the Department of Labour, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and of not less than forty-eight hours duration. Unless a dispute corresponds to this definition it is not classified as a strike or a lockout, and is not included in the officially published statistics, although a record of it is kept by the Department. During 1921 there were 22 such unclassified disputes involving 1,486 employees and a time loss of 2,020 working days.

In only 3.4 per cent of the strikes, 1,000 or more employees were involved,

and in 67.6 per cent of the strikes less than 100 employees were involved. A large proportion of the strikes were of brief duration, 43.6 per cent terminating within 15 days. Slightly over 30 per cent of the strikes exceeded 30 days duration. In respect to time loss, 22.5 per cent of the disputes resulted in a loss of less than 500 working days each. In 49.7 per cent of the disputes, the resulting time loss was less than 1,000 working days each. There was only one strike which resulted in a time loss exceeding 100,000 working days.

There were several prominent strikes which contributed largely to the total time loss. Among these were: a strike of the building trades at Ottawa from May 2 to July 13, involving 1,400 employees and a time loss of 59,720 working days; a strike of pulp and paper mill workers at Sault Ste. Marie from May 11 to July 4, involving 2,000 employees and a time loss of 90,000 working days; a strike of printers in Montreal (untersminated) involving 450 employees and a time loss of 63,140 working days; and a strike of printers in Toronto (untersminated) involving 825 employees and a time loss of 147,734 working days.

An analysis of the strike situation for the year in each province indicated that Ontario was affected to a greater degree than any other province. In Ontario, the year's summary showed 53 strikes (36.6 per cent of the total) involving 10,800 workpeople (47.1 per cent of all those involved in strikes) and an estimated time loss of 521,210

working days (54.5 per cent of the total). Quebec was second with 25 disputes, involving 5,511 employees and a time loss of 236,124 working days. British Columbia ranked third in the number of strikes and the number of employees involved, having 18 strikes involving 2,298 employees, but Nova Scotia had the third greatest time loss with a total of 67,737 working days.

The months of May and June being the period of renewal of many contracts, or making the peak of the year's building and construction activities, a large proportion of the strikes and disputes as a rule occurred in these months. The year 1921 was marked by an unusually large number of strikes in the building trades, prolonged to an unusual degree and therefore causing a considerable time loss during the balance of the year. The number of strikes beginning in May was 38, of which 18 were in the building trades. The time loss in working days during May and following months due to these 38 strikes was 324,699. The month in which the smallest number of strikes commenced was October, there being only one, which began two days before the end of the month, involving only 31 employees and a time loss of 186 working days during the time of its existence. Several of the strikes beginning in May were in the pulp and paper industry, but these were settled about the middle of July. A large number of the strikes in the printing trades also began in May, but a large proportion of the strikes beginning in June were also in the printing trades, and as these disputes were in many cases untrminated at the end of the year, the time loss in working days was great. The time loss during the year for the 20 strikes be-

ginning in June was 216,134, or about two-thirds of that for the 38 strikes commencing in May.

The class of industry most affected by strikes depends upon the unit of measurement used. Basing a comparison by time loss alone, the printing and publishing group sustained the greatest time loss with 317,934 working days lost, or 33.3 per cent of the total time loss for the year. The pulp and paper trade was second with a time loss of 201,346 working days or 21 per cent of the total, and the building and construction group was third, losing 153,372 working days. When, however, the unit of measurement used is the number of employees involved, the disturbance to industry through strikes was greatest during the year in the pulp and paper group with 4,257 employees involved. The building and construction trades were next with 4,001 employees involved, and the clothing group third with 3,033 employees involved. The greatest number of strikes resulted in the building and construction trades which sustained 36 strikes; the metals, machinery and conveyances group was second with 19 strikes; and printing and publishing third with 16 strikes.

Classified by causes 115 of the 145 strikes recorded, or 79.5 per cent of the total, involved wages. Of this number, 87 strikes, or 60 per cent, were in protest against wage reductions. There were 9 strikes for increased wages, 8 strikes for increased wages and shorter hours and 11 strikes for increased wages and other changes. In 6 strikes the cause was solely for a reduction in the number of working hours, and 3 strikes were for union recognition.

The record shows that 69 strikes terminated in favour of the employers and 21 in favour of the employees; 36 strikes were settled by compromise, while 19 were indefinite or unterminated. However, using the number of employees as the unit of measurement, the figures show that 13,038 employees were concerned in strikes that terminated unfavourably to them, while 1,817 employees were involved in strikes which terminated in their favour. There were 3,463 employees involved in strikes which were settled by compromises and 4,612 employees in strikes which remained unterminated at the end of the year, or were indefinite in result.

As regards methods of settlement, 60 strikes terminated as a result of direct negotiations between the parties in dispute; 18 terminated through efforts of conciliation or mediation, which were

instituted in most cases through the Department of Labour; and 15 by arbitration. In 19 strikes the employees resumed work on their employers' terms, and in 12 strikes the strikers were replaced by other workers.

In addition to the strikes which remained unterminated at the end of the year, and which involved a time loss, there were three disputes in which according to information received, time loss had ceased to be a factor, but which the unions concerned reported as still being in existence. These were upholsterers in Toronto, cigar makers in Vancouver, and stone mounters and metal polishers in Sackville, N.B.

The accompanying tables give in statistical form particulars of the trade disputes in Canada during 1921 with a summary of the record for the past 21 years.

TABLE I.—RECORD OF LABOUR DISPUTES BY YEARS

Year.	Number of Disputes		Disputes in existence in the year.		
	In existence in the year	Beginning in the year	Employers involved	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
1901.....	104	104	273	28,086	632,302
1902.....	121	121	420	12,264	120,940
1903.....	146	146	927	50,941	1,226,500
1904.....	99	99	575	16,482	265,004
1905.....	89	88	437	16,223	217,244
1906.....	141	141	1,015	26,050	359,797
1907.....	149	144	825	36,224	621,962
1908.....	68	65	175	25,293	708,285
1909.....	69	69	397	17,332	371,845
1910.....	84	82	1,335	21,280	718,635
1911.....	99	96	475	30,094	2,046,650
1912.....	150	148	989	40,511	1,099,208
1913.....	113	106	1,015	39,536	1,287,678
1914.....	44	40	205	8,673	430,054
1915.....	43	38	96	9,140	106,149
1916.....	75	74	271	21,157	208,277
1917.....	148	141	714	48,329	1,134,970
1918.....	196	191	766	68,489	763,341
1919.....	298	290	1,913	138,988	3,942,189
1920.....	285	272	1,273	52,150	886,754
1921.....	145	138	907	22,930	956,461
Total.....	2,666	2,593	15,003	729,277	18,604,254

TABLE II.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1921, BY NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED.

Number of employees involved	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Employees	Working days	Per cent of total
2,500 and upwards.....	..	..	.....	.....	.....
1,500 employees to 2,500....	2	1.4	3,500	109,500	11.5
1,000 employees to 1,500....	3	2.0	3,600	107,920	11.3
500 employees to 1,000.....	7	4.9	4,122	222,412	23.2
250 employees to 500.....	15	10.3	5,293	224,524	17.1
100 employees to 250.....	20	13.8	2,978	163,799	7.2
50 employees to 100.....	25	17.2	1,769	69,622	3.8
25 employees to 50.....	31	21.4	1,059	35,773	2.4
Under 25 employees.....	42	29.0	609	22,911	23.5
Total	145	100.0	22,930	956,461	100.0

TABLE III.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1921, BY TIME LOSS.

Number of working days lost	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Employees	Working days	Per cent of total
Over 100,000 days.....	1	.7	825	147,734	15.5
50,000 and under 100,000 days	3	2.0	3,850	212,860	22.2
25,000 and under 50,000 days	6	4.2	2,916	201,246	21.0
10,000 and under 25,000 days	12	8.2	5,701	197,859	20.7
5,000 and under 10,000 days	10	6.9	1,610	81,788	8.6
2,500 and under 5,000 days	14	9.7	1,950	49,071	5.1
1,500 and under 2,500 days	12	8.2	1,396	21,660	2.2
1,000 and under 1,500 days.	14	9.7	2,107	16,798	1.8
500 and under 1,000 days	25	17.2	1,308	17,984	1.9
250 and under 500 days	12	8.2	405	4,731	.5
100 and under 250 days	26	18.0	717	4,286	.5
Under 100 days.....	9	6.3	108	444	.....
Time loss unknown.....	1	.7	37	.....	.....
Total.....	145	100	22,930	956,461	100

TABLE IV.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1921, BY DURATION.

Period of duration	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Employees	Working days	Per cent of total
5 days or less	17	11.8	2,269	6,162	.7
5 to 10 days	26	18.0	2,232	15,590	1.7
10 to 15 days	20	13.8	3,153	40,563	4.2
15 to 20 days	10	6.9	1,559	24,184	2.6
20 to 30 days	12	8.2	1,753	42,634	4.4
Over 30 days	44	30.3	7,910	411,297	43.0
Indefinite or unterminated.	16	11.0	4,054	416,031	43.4
Total	145	100	22,930	956,461	100

TABLE V.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1921, BY PROVINCES.

Province.	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Employees	Working days	Per cent of total
Nova Scotia.....	11	7.5	1,540	67,737	7.0
Prince Edward Island.....	1	.7	9	153	.....
New Brunswick.....	10	6.9	1,230	60,453	6.4
Quebec	25	17.2	5,511	236,124	24.7
Ontario	53	36.6	10,800	521,210	54.5
Manitoba	6	4.2	534	21,967	2.3
Saskatchewan	9	6.3	259	3,675	.4
Alberta	11	7.5	729	6,435	.7
British Columbia	18	12.4	2,298	38,147	4.0
Total.....	145	100	22,930	956,461	100

TABLE VI.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1921, BY INDUSTRIES.

Industry	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Employees	Working days	Per cent of total
Fishing	1	.7	100	1,400	.1
Lumbering	5	3.4	716	9,516	1.0
Mines, Smelters, Quarries, Clay Products, etc.....	13	9.0	2,094	27,881	3.0
Railway, Canal and Harbour Construction	1	.7	25	200	.0
Building and Construction...	36	24.8	4,004	153,372	16.0
Metals, Machinery and Con- veyances	19	13.1	1,105	65,657	6.9
Woodworking	5	3.4	132	3,076	.4
Pulp and Paper.....	8	5.5	4,257	201,346	21.0
Printing and Publishing ...	16	11.0	2,613	317,934	33.3
Clothing	13	9.0	3,033	66,960	7.0
Textiles	1	.7	26	676	.0
Foods, Liquors and Tobacco	7	4.9	2,452	67,405	7.0
Leather	5	3.4	487	17,879	1.9
Transportation:—					
Electric Railway Service.	2	1.4	305	11,900	1.3
Navigation	3	2.0	359	6,556	.7
Miscellaneous Transport...	2	1.4	190	605	.0
Municipal Employment.....	2	1.4	300	1,500	.1
Miscellaneous	6	4.2	732	2,598	.3
Total.....	145	100	22,930	956,461	100

TABLE VII.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1921, BY CAUSES AND RESULTS

Cause or object	In favour of employees				In favour of employers				Compromise				Indefinite or untermi- ated				Total			
	No. of disputes	No. of firms involved	No. of employees affected	Time loss in working days	No. of disputes	No. of firms involved	No. of employees affected	Time loss in working days	No. of disputes	No. of firms involved	No. of employees affected	Time loss in working days	No. of disputes	No. of firms involved	No. of employees affected	Time loss in working days	No. of disputes	No. of firms involved	No. of employees affected	Time loss in working days
For increased wages.....	2	4	563	1,262	4	6	397	4,641	2	14	243	18,227	1	.....	50	3,050	9	24	1,258	27,180
For increased wages and shorter hours	1	2	10	160	1	3	12	564	2	3	51	932	4	189	1,839	291,606	8	188	1,912	293,262
For increased wages and other changes	5	5	163	1,362	2	4	61	388	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	42	579	25,716	11	51	803	27,466
For shorter hours.....	1	5	36	396	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9	89	950	3	49	413	43,113	6	63	538	44,459
Against discharge of employees	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	192	5,304	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	192	5,304
Against employment of parti- cular persons.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against reduction in wages....	9	34	927	9,200	48	329	11,052	401,878	26	110	2,836	69,198	4	59	1,440	36,827	87	532	16,255	517,103
For recognition of union.....	1	1	22	352	1	1	48	4,347	1	2	46	874	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	116	5,573
Against employment of non- unionists	2	2	91	238	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	91	238
Sympathetic disputes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	40	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	41	6,993	.....	3	5	81
Unclassified .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	17	1,236	5,295	8	17	198	12,228	1	1	250	11,240	13	35	1,684	28,763
Total	21	53	1,817	12,970	69	366	13,038	422,537	36	155	3,46	102,409	19	383	4,612	418,545	145	907	22,930	956,461

TABLE VIII.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1921, BY METHODS OF SETTLEMENT

Industry or occupation	Negotiations between the parties		Conciliation or mediation		Arbitration		Reference to Board under I. D. I. Act		Returned to work on employers' terms	
	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved
Fishing.....									1	100
Lumbering.....	1	450							3	206
Mines, smelters, quarries, clay products, etc.....	9	1,626	2	281	1	37				
Railway, canal and harbour construction					1	25				
Building and construction	19	1,184	8	2,110	4	163			1	17
Metals, machinery and conveyances.....	12	244							3	655
Woodworking.....	1	20	2	54					1	219
Pulp and paper.....					6	3,938				
Printing and publishing	4	158			1	78				
Clothing.....	6	1,614	1	30					2	58
Textiles.....	1	26								
Foods, liquors and tobacco.....			1	200	1	22			4	2,182
Leather.....	2	435							1	21
Transportation:—										
Electric ry. service.....	1	200	1	71	1	88	1	55		
Navigation.....										
Miscellaneous transport.....	1	100	1	90						
Municipal employment									2	300
Miscellaneous.....	3	595	2	45					1	92
Total.....	60	6,652	18	2,881	15	4,351	1	55	18	3,794

	Replacement of strikers		Otherwise (including indefinite or un-terminated)		Total	
	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved
Fishing					1	100
Lumbering.....	1	60	1	56	5	716
Mines, smelters, quarries, clay products, etc.....			1	150	13	2,094
Railway, canal and harbour construction					1	25
Building and construction.....	2	340	2	190	36	4,004
Metals, machinery and conveyances	1	15	3	191	19	1,105
Woodworking	2	53			5	132
Pulp and paper	1	100			8	4,257
Printing and publishing	1	12	10	2,365	16	2,613
Clothing	2	81	2	1,300	13	3,033
Textiles.....					1	26
Foods, liquors and tobacco.....			1	48	7	2,452
Leather.....	2	31			5	487
Transportation:—						
Electric railway service.....			1	250	2	305
Navigation.....					3	359
Miscellaneous transport.....					2	190
Municipal employment.....					2	300
Miscellaneous.....					6	732
Total	12	647	20	4,494	145	22,930

TABLE IX.—DETAILS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN CANADA, 1921.

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement	Result	Date of commencement	Date of termination	Number involved		Time lost in working days	Duration in working days
							Em- ployers	Em- ployees		
Fishing:— Fishermen.....	Port Hood, N.S.....	For increased wages.....	Returned on employer's terms.	In favour of employer	April 26	May 12	1	100	1,400	14
Lumbering:— Loggers.....	Jackson Bay, B.C.....	In protest against discharge of employee.	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employer	Nov. 14	Jan. 28 1921	1	60	1,320	22
	Vancouver, B.C.....	In protest against increased wages.	Returned on employer's terms.	In favour of employer	Feb. 7	Feb. 15	1	50	300	6
	Chipman, N.B.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Returned on employer's terms.	In favour of employer	March 12	June 1	1	55	3,696	66
	Vancouver Lower Mainland, B.C.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	Sept. 16	Sept. 26	15	450	3,600	8
	New Westminster, B.C.	In protest against wages reduction.	Returned on employer's terms.	In favour of employer	Jan. 1	Jan. 8	1	100	600	6
Mines, Smelters, Quarries Products etc:— Coal miners.....	Ardley, Alta.....	In protest against non-payment of wages.	Mediation of Department of Labour.	In favour of employees	Oct. 28	Nov. 5	1	31	186	6
Coal miners.....	Big Valley, Alta.....	Protest against working conditions.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	April 1	April 6	1	43	172	4
Coal miners.....	Brule Lake, Alta.....	For increased wages.....	Mediation of Department of Labour.	Indefinite.....	Feb. 21	April 5	1	250	3,500	14
Coal miners.....	Cumberland County, N.S.	In protest against alleged violation of agreement.	Negotiations.....	Indefinite.....	March 14	May 25	.....	50	3,050	61
Coal miners.....	Drumheller, Alta.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Unsettled at end of year.	.....	Dec. 22	.....	1	150	1,350	9
Coal miners.....	South Minto, N.B.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	April 8	July 8	3	122	9,516	78
Coal miners.....	Sydney, N.S.....	For increased wages and other changes.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	Feb. 10	Feb. 26	1	55	825	15
Coal miners.....	Wayne, Alta.....	Union claimed rates for outside men in excess of those contained in the agreement.	Arbitration.....	In favour of employer	March 2	Aug. 11	1	37	.....	139

Miners.....	Keno Hill, May District, Yukon Territory	For increased wages and shorter hours.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	Jan.	1 Feb.	3	1	20	560	23
Mine, mill and tram-line workers.	Stewart, B.C.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employer	May	11 June	3	1	300	6,000	20
Pit drivers.....	New Waterford, N.S.	In protest against deduction of time.	Returned on employer's terms.	In favour of employer	July	7 July	10	1	500	1,500	3
Pit drivers.....	New Waterford, N.S.	In protest against deduction of time.	Returned on employer's terms.	In favour of employer	July	19 July	23	1	506	1,012	2
Gypsum workers..	Iona, C.B., N.S.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employer	Aug.	15 Aug.	22	1	30	210	7
Railway Canal and Harbour Construction!—Structural steel workers.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Arbitration: Joint Council of Industry	Compromise.....	May	2 May	11	1	25	200	8
Building and Construction!—Bricklayers.....	Calgary, Alta.....	Alleged discrimination against employees.	Mediation of Department of Labour.	Compromise.....	May	16 June	7	1	25	475	19
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers.	Windsor, Ont.....	For union recognition....	Arbitration.....	Compromise.....	April	1 April	22	2	46	874	19
Builders' labourers..	Quebec, P.Q.....	In sympathy with civic workers' strike.	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employers	June	30 July	2	3	40	120	3
Building trades.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Mediation of Department of Labour.	In favour of employers	May	2 July	18	137	503	32,192	64
Building trades.....	Moncton, N.B.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employers	May	2 May	9	.....	187	1,122	6
Building trades.....	Moose Jaw, Sask.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employers	May	9 May	19	.....	12	120	10
Building trades.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Mediation.....	In favour of employers	May	2 July	13	60	1,400	59,720	61
Building trades.....	Toronto, Ont.....	In protest against employment of non-unionists.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	Feb.	28 March	3	1	56	168	3
Carpenters	Sault Ste Marie, Ont.	In protest against wages reduction.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employers	May	9 June	8	3	8	200	25
Carpenters	Sydney, N.S.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	April	15 May	14	3	63	1,700	25
Carpenters	Welland, Ont.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employers	May	2 Aug.	27	11	87	8,603	99

DETAILS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN CANADA, 1921—Continued.

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement	Result	Date of commencement	Date of termination	Number involved		Time lost in working days	Duration in working days
							From employers	Employees		
Building and Construction.—Con. Granite cutters.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	March 1	April 15	5	18	666	37
Ironworkers (ornamental)	Montreal, P.Q.....	In protest against increased work.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	March 1	March 5	1	25	125	5
Ironworkers (ornamental)	Winnipeg, Man.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Arbitration; Joint Council of Industry	Compromise.....	May 2	May 11	2	84	652	8
Painters	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	In protest against wages reduction.	Indefinite.....	In favour of employers	May 2	Aug. 31	4	15	1,530	102
Painters and decorators.....	Toronto, Ont.....	In protest against employment of non-unionists	Mediation; Toronto Building Trades Council.	In favour of employees	July 28	July 30	1	35	70	2
Painters and paper hangers.....	Regina, Sask.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	May 14	June 1	8	27	378	14
Painters and paper hangers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	Feb. 14	March 14	1	25	600	24
Plasterers	Regina, Sask.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	May 16	May 20	.....	22	110	5
Plasterers	Winnipeg, Man.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	June 4	July 25	8	30	1,290	43
Plumbers	Belleville, Ont.....	For increased wages and other changes.	Mediation.....	In favour of employers	May 2	May 11	3	11	88	8
Plumbers	Moncton, N.B.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	June 1	June 13	.....	20	200	10
Plumbers	Montreal, P.Q.....	For increased wages.....	Indefinite.....	Compromise.....	Oct. 1920	May 16 1921	10	175	17,275	111
Plumbers	Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.	In protest against wages reduction.	Mediation of Department of Labour.	In favour of employees	June 1	July 11	23	61	1,880	32
Plumbers	Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.	In protest against wages reduction.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	June 1	June 13	22	19	190	10
Plumbers & steam fitters.....	Welland, Ont.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	May 5	May 12	3	6	33	5½

Plumbers, smiths sheet metal work ers and carpenters.	Windsor, Ont.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employers	April	30 June	14	15	392	5,000	51½
Stonecutters	Calgary, Alta.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Mediation; Joint Council of Industry.	Compromise.....	June	1 June	3	1	7	14	2
Stonecutters	Hamilton, Ont.....	For increased wages.....	Arbitration.....	In favour of employees	April	5 April	15	3	18	162	9
Stonecutters	Hamilton, Ont.....	Refusal to sign agree- ment excluding machine operators from union.	Returned on em- ployer's terms.	In favour of employer	June	4 Sept.	3	1	17	799	47
Stonecutters	Montreal, P.Q.....	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employers	May	2 June	4	3	82	2,296	23
Stonecutters	Toronto, Ont.....	For improved working conditions.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	May	4 Sept.	1	10	85	8,585	101
Stonecutters	Winnipeg, Man.....	For increased wages.....	Mediation; Joint Council of Industry.	Compromise.....	May	14 May	31	4	68	932	14
Structural iron workers	Banff, Alta.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Arbitration; Joint Council of Industry.	Compromise.....	May	3 May	20	1	15	218	14½
Structural iron workers	Montreal, P.Q.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Replacement of strik- ers.	In favour of employer	June	1 June	18	1	300	4,800	16
Structural iron workers	Quebec, P.Q.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employer	June	3 June	16	1	15	165	11
Metals, Machinery and Conveyances:— Boilermakers, ship builders, and help ers.	Maisonneuve, P.Q....	In protest against wages reduction.	Returned on em- ployer's terms.	In favour of employer	Aug.	27 Sept.	6	1	300	2,100	7
	Victoria, B.C.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Returned on em- ployer's terms.	In favour of employers	Jan.	19 Feb.	1	3	325	3,575	11
	Regina, Sask.....	For increased wages.....	Replacement of strik- ers.	In favour of employer	March	24 March	28	1	15	45	3
	Sydney, N.S.....	For increased wages and reduction in hours.	Unsettled at end of year	.....	Nov.	22	.....	2	153	46,251	304
	Sydney, N.S.....	In sympathy with em- ployees of steel and coal companies.	Unsettled at end of year.	.....	June	9	.....	1	16	2,768	173
Machinists	Brantford, Ont.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	Feb.	23 April	6	1	24	816	35

DETAILS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN CANADA, 1921—Continued.

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement	Result	Date of commencement	Date of termination	Number involved		Time lost in working days	Duration in working days
							Em. employers	Em. employes		
Metals, Machinery and Conveyances—Con. Machinists	Orillia, Ont.....	Differences about part time employment and allocation of work.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employer	May	9 Nov.	1	22	968	44
	Prince Rupert, B.C....	In protest against wages reduction.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	May	10 May	1	20	110	5½
Metal workers.....	St. John, N.B.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employer	Feb.	4 March	1	33	1,089	33
Moulders	Amherst, N.S.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employer	April	13 April	1	20	260	13
Moulders	Brampton, Ont.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Returned on employer's terms.	In favour of employer	Jan.	21 May	1	30	2,670	89
Moulders	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	In protest against wages reduction.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	Feb.	21 March	1	9	153	17
Moulders	Lindsay, Ont.....	For shorter hours.....	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	March	24 May	1	8	464	58
Moulders	Windsor and Walkerville, Ont.	In protest against wages reduction.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employers	March	1 April	3	48	2,016	42
Pattern makers.....	Brantford, Ont.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employer	Feb.	21 July	1	9	1,134	126
Pattern makers.....	Burnaby, B.C.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Indefinite.....	In favour of employers	Jan.	15 March	4	22	612	48
Sheet metal workers	Calgary, Alta.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	June	1 June	.....	35	140	4
Sheet metal workers	Moose Jaw, Sask.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	May	7 May	5	10	90	9
Sheet metal workers	Saskatoon, Sask.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	June	4 Aug.	4	6	366	61
							33	1,105	65,657	

Industry	Location	Issue	Employer's Position	Date	Outcome	Number of Workers	Number of Days Lost	Number of Dollars Lost
Upholsterers	Toronto, Ont.	In protest against wages reduction.	Replacement of strikers.	Jan. 24 Feb.	In favour of employer	1	8	248
Piano finishers	Toronto, Ont.	In protest against wages reduction.	Mediation of Department of Labour.	Feb. 19 March	Compromise	1	37	555
Piano workers	Toronto, Ont.	In protest against wages reduction.	Mediation of Department of Labour.	Jan. 6 Jan.	In favour of employer	1	17	153
Upholsterers	Winnipeg, Man.	In protest against wages reduction.	Negotiations	July 15 Aug.	In favour of employers	4	20	620
Woodworkers, upholsterers and finishers.	Kincardine, Ont.	In protest against wages reduction.	Replacement of strikers.	April 25 May	In favour of employer	1	50	1,500
						8	132	3,076
Pulp and Paper:—General workers.	Cap Magdeleine, P.Q.	In protest against wages reduction.	Arbitration	May 11 July	Compromise	1	470	21,150
Machine operators.	Thorold, Ont.	In protest against wages reduction.	Replacement of strikers.	Feb. 8 May	In favour of employer	1	100	9,400
Papermakers	Hull, P.Q.	In protest against wages reduction.	Arbitration	May 2 May	In favour of employer	1	250	3,500
Papermakers	Xenogami and Jonquières, P.Q.	In protest against wages reduction.	Arbitration	April 19 July	In favour of employer	1	430	27,090
Paper mill employees.	Port Frances, Ont.	In protest against wages reduction.	Arbitration	May 1 June	In favour of employer	1	150	7,500
Pulp workers.	Chatham, Ont.	In protest against wages reduction.	Returned on employer's terms.	Dec. 24 June 1920	In favour of employer	1	219	28,032
Pulp and paper workers.	Iroquois Falls, Ont.	In protest against wages reduction.	Arbitration	May 11 June	In favour of employer	1	638	14,674
Pulp and paper workers.	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	In protest against wages reduction.	Arbitration	May 11 July	In favour of employer	1	2,000	90,000
						8	4,257	201,346
Printing and Publishing:—Compositors	Montreal, P.Q.	In sympathy with printing strike in Toronto.	Unsettled at end of year.	June 14		1	25	4,225
Compositors	Vancouver, B.C.	For shorter hours.	Unsettled at end of year.	May 2		17	81	10,904
Photo engravers.	Montreal, P.Q.	In protest against longer hours.	Unsettled at end of year.	May 2			72	12,538
Photo engravers.	Ottawa, Ont.	In protest against longer hours.	Unsettled at end of year.	May 2		2	12	1,224

DETAILS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN CANADA, 1921—Continued.

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement	Result	Date of commencement	Date of termination	Number involved		Time loss in working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Employees		
Printers	Montreal, P.Q.	For increased wages and shorter hours.	Unsettled at end of year.	.....	July 1	.....	55	450	63,140	154
Printers	Ottawa, Ont.	For increased wages and shorter hours.	Unsettled at end of year.	.....	June 1	.....	20	411	34,451	179
Printers	Peterborough, Ont.	For increased wages and shorter hours.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	April 30	May 16	2	31	372	12
Printers	Regina, Sask.	For shorter hours.....	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	May 5	May 12	8	81	486	6
Printers	St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.	For increased wages and shorter hours.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	May 2	June 3	2	10	160	16
Printers	Toronto, Ont.	For increased wages and shorter hours.	Unsettled at end of year.	.....	June 1	.....	103	825	147,734	179
Printers	Vancouver, B.C.	In protest against wages reduction.	Work resumed pending arbitration.	Indefinite.....	Jan. 3	Jan. 18	16	78	1,053	13½
Printers	Winnipeg, Man.	In protest against longer hours.	Unsettled at end of year.	.....	July 1	.....	40	157	8,478	104
Printers, bookbinders and pressmen.	Halifax, N.S.	For shorter hours.....	Unsettled at end of year.	.....	May 2	.....	8	42	8,731	204
Printers	Vernon, B.C.	For increased wages and shorter hours.	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employers	April 30	June 27	3	12	564	47
Printers, bookbinders and pressmen.	Victoria, B.C.	For shorter hours.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	May 2	May 14	5	36	396	11
Typesetters, pressmen and bookbinders.	Hamilton, Ont.	For shorter hours.....	Unsettled at end of year.	.....	May 2	.....	24	290	23,478	204
							304	2,613	317,934	
Clothing—Cost makers.	Montreal, P.Q.	In protest against piece work.	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employer	Jan. 17	Jan. 24	1	5	30	6
Clothing workers.	Toronto, Ont.	In protest against piece work.	Returned on employer's terms.	In favour of employer	Dec. 5, 1920	Feb. 15	1	18	666	37
Garment workers.	Hamilton, Ont.	In protest against wages reduction.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	Feb. 22	March 9	6	1,000	15,000	15

Garment workers...	London, Ont.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	Jan. 28 Feb.	12	1	140	1,820	13
Garment workers...	Montreal, P.Q.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Unsettled at end of year	.....	Nov. 9	.....	40	1,200	33,200	45
Garment workers...	Montreal, P.Q.....	In protest against longer hours.	Unsettled at end of year.	.....	Dec. 19	.....	1	100	1,200	12
Garment workers...	St. John, N.B.....	In protest against wages reduction and longer hours.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	Jan. 15 Feb.	5	3	55	990	18
Garment workers...	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	In protest against wages reduction.	Mediation.....	In favour of employees	Jan. 17 Feb.	14	4	30	720	24
Garment workers finishers and pressers.	Toronto, Ont.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Returned on employer's terms.	In favour of employer	Nov. 25 Feb. 1920	19	1	40	1,680	42
Tailors	Winnipeg, Man.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	July 15 Sept.	22	21	175	9,975	57
Tailors, pressers and seamstresses.	Hamilton, Ont.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	Aug. 11 Aug.	19	1	94	799	8½
Tailors, pressers, cutters and operators	Montreal, P.Q.....	In protest against piece work.	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employees	Jan. 10 Jan.	17	1	23	130	5
Waterproof workers	Montreal, P.Q.....	In protest against increased work.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	March 1 March	7	11	150	750	5
Textiles:—										
Spinnors	Guelph, Ont.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Returned on employer's terms.	In favour of employer	Jan. 11 Feb.	10	1	23	676	26
Foods Liquors and Tobacco:—										
Brewery workers....	New Westminster, B.C.	For union recognition....	Arbitration.....	In favour of employees	Feb. 2 Feb.	21	1	22	352	16
Butchers	Montreal, P.Q.....	In protest against discharge of employee.	Returned on employer's terms.	In favour of employer	Feb. 1 April	28	1	40	2,880	72
Cigarmakers	London, Ont.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Mediation of Department of Labour.	In favour of employees	Dec. 1920 April	8	10	200	16,000	80
Cigarmakers	Vancouver, B.C.....	For union recognition....	Replacement of strikers.	In favour of employees	May 31	.....	1	48	4,347	180
Meat cutters.....	Chatham, Ont.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Returned on employer's terms.	In favour of employees	April 5 April	8	1	42	123	3
Meat packing employees.	Montreal, P.Q.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Returned on employer's terms.	In favour of employees	March 1 April	28	5	600	24,200	48
Meat packers and butchers.	Toronto, Ont.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Returned on employer's terms.	In favour of employees	April 4 April	19	5	1,500	19,500	13
							24	2,452	67,405	

DETAILS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN CANADA, 1921—Continued.

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement	Result	Date of commencement	Date of termination	Number involved		Time loss in working days	Duration in working days
							Em- ployers	Em- ployees		
Leather:— Boot and shoe workers. Leather cutters.... Leather workers....	Montreal and St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.	In protest against wages reduction.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	Nov.	9 Dec.	1	425	11,900	28
	Montreal, P.Q.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Returned on em- ployer's terms.	In favour of employers	Dec. 1920	2 March 15	1	21	1,650	74
	Toronto, Ont.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Replacement of strik- ers.	In favour of employer	Jan.	4 March 7	1	9	477	53
	Galt, Ont.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	July	7 Sept. 10	1	10	560	56
	Toronto, Ont.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Replacement of strik- ers.	In favour of employer	April	26	1	22	3,292	209
Transportation:— <i>Electric Railway Service.</i> Electricians, line- men, etc. Street railway and power employees. <i>Navigation:—</i> Firemen, oilers and coal passers.	Victoria, B.C.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Conciliation Board appointed under I. D. I. Act.	In favour of employees	Feb.	22 March 8	1	56	680	12
	St. John, N.B.....	In protest against in- troduction of one-man car	Indefinite.....	Indefinite.....	June	28	1	250	11,240	91
	Vancouver, B.C.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Mediation of Depart- ment of Labour.	Compromise.....	July	20 Aug. 22	1	71	1,988	28
	St. John, N.B.....	In protest against in- creased work.	Arbitration.....	Compromise.....	June	22 Aug. 4	6	88	3,108	36
	St. John, N.B.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employers	July	27 Aug. 4	6	200	1,400	7
<i>Miscellaneous</i> <i>Transport:—</i> Coal drivers..... Teamsters	Ottawa, Ont.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Mediation of Depart- ment of Labour.	Compromise.....	May	7 May 13	.....	90	405	4½
	Edmonton, Alta.....	Difference as to duration of agreement.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employers	Sept.	1 Sept. 3	9	100	200	2
							9	190	605	

Municipal Employment:—									
Labourers	Quebec, P.Q.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Returned on employer's terms.	In favour of employer	June 24 June 30	1	100	600	6
Police and firemen.	Quebec, P.Q.....	For increased wages.....	Returned on employer's terms.	In favour of employer	June 24 June 29	1	200	900	4½
						2	300	1,500	
Miscellaneous:—									
Hop pickers.....	Agassiz and Chilliwack, B.C.	For increased wages.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of employees	Sept. 6 Sept. 8	1	550	1,100	2
Musicians	Calgary, Alta.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Mediation of Department of Labour.	Compromise.....	Sept. 5 Sept. 9	3	36	180	5
Musicians	Kitchener, Ont.....	For increased wages and other changes.	Mediation.....	In favour of employees	March 15 March 21	1	9	54	6
Musicians	London, Ont.....	In protest against a reduction of staff.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employer	March 7 March 9	1	10	20	2
Musicians	Ottawa, Ont.....	In protest against wages reduction.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	Sept. 1 Sept. 5	10	35	140	4
Waiters and waitresses.	Ottawa, Ont.....	In protest against discharge of employee.	Returned on employer's terms.	In favour of employer	June 1 June 14	1	92	1,104	12
						17	732	2,598	

TABLE X.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1921, BY MONTHS IN WHICH THEY COMMENCED.

Month	No. of disputes.	No. of employees involved.	Time loss in working days.*
January	15	891	14,314
February	15	1,765	37,432
March	12	1,026	35,086
April	14	2,884	70,964
May	38	7,296	324,699
June	20	2,557	216,154
July	10	2,124	88,743
August	3	424	3,109
September	5	1,171	5,220
October	1	31	186
November	2	1,625	45,100
December	3	271	4,200
Total	138	22,065	845,207
Strikes carried over from 1920.....	7	865	111,254
Grand total.....	145	22,930	956,461

*The time loss opposite each month is the sum of the total time losses of all disputes beginning in that month during the whole length of their occurrence.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING JANUARY, 1922.

THE following details with regard to strikes and lockouts in the United Kingdom during January, 1922, based on returns from employers and workpeople, are taken from the February issue of the British LABOUR GAZETTE.

NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND DURATION.

The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in January, was 57, as compared with 35 in the previous month, and 44 in January, 1921. In these new disputes about 13,300 workpeople were directly involved, and 600 indirectly involved (i. e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition to the numbers involved in new disputes, about 4,600 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 36 other disputes which began before January, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of new and old disputes in progress in January was thus 93, involving about

18,500 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during January of about 184,000 working days.

CAUSES.—Of the 57 new disputes, 36, directly involving about 6,800 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 10, directly involving 1,800 workpeople, on other wages questions; 6, directly involving 600 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 3, directly involving 2,400 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; and 2, directly involving 1,700 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle.

RESULTS.—During January settlements were effected in the case of 18 new disputes, directly involving about 5,200 workpeople, and 18 old disputes, directly involving about 1,500 workpeople. Of these disputes, 4, directly involving 300 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 20, directly involving 3,400 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 12, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, were com-

promised. In the case of 4 disputes, directly involving about 1,400 work-people, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The following table classifies the disputes by groups of trades, and indicates the number of workpeople involved (whether directly or indirectly) at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during January in all the disputes in progress:—

Groups of Trades.	Number of disputes in progress in January			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in January	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in January.
	Started before January, 1	Started in January	Total		
Building.....	6	5	11	800	6,000
Mining and quarrying.....	10	12	22	8,800	92,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	4	5	9	1,000	7,000
Textile and clothing.....	6	4	10	1,400	30,000
Transport.....	1	9	10	2,800	13,000
Other trades.....	9	22	31	3,700	36,000
Total, Jan., 1922	36	57	93	18,500	184,000
Total, Dec., 1921	50	35	85	14,600	127,000
Total, Jan., 1921	49	44	93	37,000	758,000

The principal new dispute was that which began on January 27, involving slaughtermen, meat dressers, etc., in London, Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wallasey, and arising out of a proposed reduction in wages. It is estimated that at the end of January about 1,000 workpeople were involved in the dispute, but early in February meat porters, etc., in London also struck work for a few days in sympathy. The dispute involving over 1,500 coal miners near Sunderland, which had been in progress since October, 1921, continued throughout January. In the case of both of these disputes no settlement had been reported at the time of going to press.

Of the 184,000 working days lost in January by all the disputes in progress, about 92,000 were lost by disputes which began before January and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, and about the same number by disputes which began in the month.

SPECIAL CONVENTION OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA

WHEN the twenty-eighth convention of the United Mine Workers of America held at Indianapolis, Ind., from September 2 to October 5 (see LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1921, page 1368) adjourned, it was arranged that it should reconvene not later than February 14, 1922, to receive and consider a report of the scale committee, to whom had been delegated the duty of drafting a proposed wage scale, and to formulate wage scale demands. On February 14, the convention resumed its sessions at Indianapolis.

The report of the scale committee opposed any reduction in "mining prices," and insisted "that the present basic wage schedules be maintained." It recommended that "inequitable differ-

entials within and between districts, unfair working conditions and internal differences, wherever existing, be adjusted upon a fair and satisfactory basis and the joint conferences in the respective districts be empowered to make such adjustments." The present eight-hour day was stated to be merely theoretical, the mine workers being compelled to spend greatly in excess of eight hours in the mines. The committee held that eight hours out of twenty-four is the maximum amount of time any mine worker should spend underground, and it recommended that all new agreements be based upon the eight-hour day underground. It also recommended double time for Sundays and holidays, time and a half for overtime; weekly pay

days; elimination of automatic penalty clauses in wage agreements; the ratification of anthracite wage demands formulated at a convention held in Shamokin, Pennsylvania, from January 17 to 20, 1922; that the next scale cover a period of two years from April 1, 1922; that the operators in the Central Competitive Field live up to the agreements of March 31, 1920, and confer on a new wage agreement, and that the president of the International Union and the presidents of Districts 1, 7 and 9, comprising the anthracite area should make arrangements for holding a joint conference with the anthracite operators to negotiate a new agreement there; that in case no agreement is reached in anthracite and bituminous fields by April 1, a general suspension of mining operations be declared, subject to a referendum vote of the membership of the United Mine Workers previous to March 31. The report advised the ap-

pointment of a committee to be composed of the scale committee of the Central field, three men from each outlying district, and the international executive board and officers "to take such action for the protection of our best interests as circumstances may require, and to advise the membership upon unexpected developments which may arise and which cannot now be foreseen." It was recommended also that when an agreement may be made in the Central Competitive Field, the outlying districts be authorized to enter into joint negotiations for wage agreements as in the past, such agreements to run concurrently with the basic agreement in the Central Competitive Field, but that "any wage scale negotiated must be submitted to a referendum vote of the membership affected for approval before it is finally accepted."

CONVENTION OF DISTRICT 26, UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA

A special convention of District 26, United Mine Workers of America, was held at Truro, N.S., on February 23 to 25, 1922, under the presidency of Mr. Robert Baxter, to consider the wage situation and unemployment among the members. About 70 delegates attended.

It was pointed out that Nova Scotia could not take advantage of the Dominion government offer for unemployment relief because the provincial law prevented a municipality or town from granting such relief except where an application is made under the Public Charities Act, which results in the disfranchisement of the applicant. The convention decided to request that the laws of Nova Scotia be so amended that unemployment relief may be granted without regard to this Act.

By a resolution the executive was instructed to take up the cases of three members who were unemployed following their having been transferred from

the work at which they were engaged so as to enable the management to place boys seeking employment. It was claimed that these men, who had given satisfaction at their former work for a number of years, could not continue at the work of shooting and loading to which they had been assigned. Special consideration was to be given to the case of one of these men who had a medical certificate showing that he had been gassed and should receive a place clear of smoke and dust. The convention also decided, in order to relieve the unemployment situation at Springhill where two mines were idle, to have the executive proceed at once to negotiate a settlement along the lines of previous agreements made between the executive and the superintendents of the Dominion Coal Company. By another resolution, the convention decided to deal with the matter of the wages schedule which had been posted up by the British Empire Steel Corporation,

contending that the company was ignoring their organization by not submitting new rates or differentials to the executive. It was later decided that a meeting should take place at Montreal between officers of District 26 and officials of the British Empire Steel Corporation, with a view to negotiating a wage agreement, the question of how far the officers should go in the matter of compromise in the negotiations to be left in their own hands. This meeting was subsequently held and an agreement reached on March 1, subject to ratification by members of District 26. The terms agreed upon were: (1) the management has already accepted and put into effect the rates recommended under the Gillen Award, and, in addition thereto, has voluntarily made an adjustment in the datal rates between the minimum rate of \$2.85 per day and certain other slightly higher rates, and

agrees to increase the minimum datal rate to \$3.00 per day; (2) the companies will not object to inclusion in this wage agreement of employees in the general machine shops and shot-firers employed at the collieries. A committee equally composed of representatives of the coal companies and the men to decide on what others of the employees excluded on January 1 should be included in the scope of the agreement; (3) the conditions of the Montreal Agreement to remain in force in all particulars except as regards the rates of wages and as herein modified. The terms if ratified were to become effective between January 1, 1922, and November 30, 1922, both sides to meet twenty days before the expiration of the agreement for the purpose of arranging a new understanding. On March 14, however, by a vote of the miners this agreement was defeated by a large majority.

CONVENTION OF PROVINCIAL BUILDERS' AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO

The tenth annual convention of the Provincial Builders' and Supply Association of Ontario, a body affiliated with the Canadian Association of Building and Construction Industries, was held at Peterboro on February 21 to 23.

In his presidential address, Mr. Norris Gibb, urged co-operation and unity amongst the builders and supply men. He suggested that the convention register approval of the use of bonds instead of cheques and also recognize the value of more adequate cost keeping systems for the building industry. These suggestions were approved by the convention.

In an address on Apprenticeship, Mr. Clapperton, of Toronto, stated that the Public Affairs Committee of the Kiwanis Club, which is training boys for vocations, has decided to establish a boys' employment bureau. Enquiries from several Toronto firms had elicited the information that upwards of 900 apprentices were required to supply the

demand, based on one apprentice for every eight mechanics. The Club, he said, agrees to supply apprentices of good behaviour. It suggests that the mind, and to be responsible for their good behaviours. It suggests that the trades appoint apprenticeship committees and draft apprenticeship agreements with a scale of wages, to contain clauses as follows: (1) giving minimum and maximum age of apprentices; (2) the period of time the apprentice is supposed to serve to become a journeyman; (3) the number of hours per day or week he has to work; (4) the rate of wage he is to receive and the increase in wages he is to receive half-yearly; (5) the time he is expected to attend technical school.

Mr. J. M. Piggott, of Hamilton, introduced a discussion on the Mechanics' Lien Act, and the convention decided to oppose any changes in the act other than changes suggested by the York County Law Association, which had

been appointed by the Ontario government to investigate and report on the act. It was stated that the changes had not altered the main purpose and principle of the act but had improved it and rendered it clearer and more easily understood, except in one instance, where it provided that liens attached to leaseholders should have no force once the rentals are in default. A resolution was adopted instructing the secretary to get in touch with representatives in the legislature who were builders, and also to communicate with the Lien Law committee and offer services on matters that affect the builders.

The convention decided to leave in the hands of the executive consideration of the basic principles of labour relations, as adopted by the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries at their recent convention at Hamilton (see LABOUR GAZETTE, February, page 191). The matter of unemployment relief was also left to the executive. It was decided to send to each exchange a list of contractors in the part of the province affected, who were paying dues to the Workmen's Compensation Board, with the object of bringing to the knowledge of the Board those contractors who were not

listed. The following resolutions were also adopted: That protest be made regarding the appointment of a labour man to the Workmen's Compensation Board, when labour is not called upon to make any contribution to the fund, and urging enlargement of the Board to include a representative of the employers, and that protest be also made against any increase in the amount of benefits; that owing to the increasing number of accidents, the Workmen's Compensation Board be asked to take a re-vote on the matter of the formation of an accident prevention association and that the purpose of this association be clearly outlined by the Board when submitting the ballot to the contractors; that the rate of wages referred to in the fair wage clauses of municipal and government contracts should be governed by local conditions; and that a protest be made against the proposed eight-hour legislation, claiming that it would be very detrimental to the construction industry.

The following officers were elected: President, Norris E. Gibb, Sarnia, Ont. (re-elected); vice-presidents, P. McLarty, Sault Ste. Marie, and L. A. Boss, London; secretary-treasurer, George Gander, Toronto.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT ASSUMES LIABILITY FOR COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS TO DISABLED VETERANS.

IN conformity with a recommendation of a Special Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider questions relating to pensions, insurance, and re-establishment of returned soldiers, an order-in-council (P. C. 4432) was passed on December 29, providing that the Government of Canada assume the liability imposed upon employers on account of industrial accidents in the case of disabled returned soldiers to whom a pension of 20 per cent or over is payable in respect of disabilities received in or attributable to the war.

The text of the order-in-council is, in part, as follows:

The Minister. . . recommends that the Government of Canada assume the liability imposed upon employers of disabled former members of the Forces to whom a pension of 20 per cent or over is payable by the Government of Canada in respect of disabilities received in or attributable to the Great War when such former members of the Forces meet with industrial accidents, subject to the following regulations:

1. (a) In these regulations "pensioner" shall mean a former member of the Forces who is at the time of an accident in respect of which compensation is or damages are claimed,

in receipt of a pension payable by the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada of not less than twenty per cent in respect of disabilities received in or attributable to the Great War.

(b) "Department," shall mean the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.

(c) "Compensation" shall mean and include all amounts to which a pensioner is, or, in the case of his death, his dependents are, entitled under or by virtue of any Workmen's Compensation Act in force in any province of Canada.

(d) "Full Cost of Compensation" shall include compensation, burial expenses, the cost of furnishing medical aid, and all other amounts payable under or by virtue of a Workmen's Compensation Act in force in any province of Canada by reason of a pensioner's meeting with an accident or by his contracting an industrial disease, compensable under any of said acts, and shall include the capitalized sum or present value of the amount required, as determined by the Workmen's Compensation Board having jurisdiction with respect thereto, to provide for future payments of compensation to the pensioner or his dependents.

(e) "Accident" shall include an industrial disease compensable under a Workmen's Compensation Act in force in the Province where such disease is contracted.

2. (a) The Department shall pay to each employer of a pensioner the amount of assessment, if any, paid by such employer to a Workmen's Compensation Board with respect to the wages or other allowances paid or made to such pensioner, provided that said employer shall furnish to the Department a statement giving the following information in respect of such pensioner:—

(i) Name, address, ex-regimental number or pension number.

(ii) Date employment commenced.

(iii) Date employment ceased if pensioner is not employed at the time of making the statement.

(iv) Total amount of wages paid or other allowances made during the period for which reimbursement is claimed.

(v) Rate of assessment levied by the Workmen's Compensation Board upon the wages paid and other allowances made to such pensioner.

(b) The Department shall also pay to the Workmen's Compensation Board the full cost of compensation with respect to all accidents to pensioners in the Province for the period covered by the Board's certificate hereinafter referred to less all amounts paid or payable to all employers under sub-section (a) hereof for such period; such payment or payments to be made upon receiving a certificate from the Workmen's Compensation Board of the full cost of compensation, which certificate may be accepted by the Department without other proof.

3. Where the employer of a pensioner entitled to compensation is individually liable for the payment thereof under a Workmen's Compensation Act, or under what is known in the Ontario Act as Schedule 2, the Department shall refund to the employer the full cost of compensation upon the employer submitting to the Department a certificate of the Workmen's Compensation Board, showing the amount thereof.

4. In the event of a claim for damages being made against the employer by a pensioner who is injured, or by the dependents of a pensioner who dies, by reason of an accident to such pensioner while employed in an industry not within the jurisdiction of a Workmen's Compensation Board, and in the event of liability therefor and the amount of the damages sustained by the pensioner thereby being admitted by the employer with the consent and approval of the Department, or if damages be awarded against such employer by any court or authority other than a Workmen's Compensation Board, the Department shall submit all the evidence available and a statement of the facts as found by the court or other authority, if the damages shall have been adjudged by any such court or authority, to the Workmen's Compensation Board for the Province in which the accident occurred, or if the accident did not occur in a province in which there is a Workmen's Compensation Board, the same shall be submitted to the Workmen's Compensation Board of any adjoining province, or if there be no adjoining province having a Board, or if the accident happens outside of a province, the same shall, in the discretion of the Department, be submitted to any Workmen's Compensation Board for the purpose of ascertaining what amount or amounts such Board would allow if the accident were one for which compensation would be payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act of the Province for which such Board was appointed, if the industry were within the jurisdiction

of the Board, and the Department shall pay to the employer the amount as agreed upon as aforesaid or awarded by the court or other authority as the case may be, against the employer if the same be less than the amount as determined by such Board, and if it be greater the Department shall pay to the employer the amount as determined by such Board.

5. Where the accident happens outside of a province the employer shall not be entitled to any benefits under these provisions unless the pensioner's employment with such employer commenced in the province and his employment was continuous to the time of the accident, and the accident happens within six months from the last time the pensioner was in the province.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN SASKATCHEWAN IN SESSION, 1921-1922.

The first session of the fifth Legislature of Saskatchewan opened on December 8, 1921, and terminated on February 9, 1922. Several measures directly or indirectly affecting labour were passed, among the most important of these being an act providing for mothers' allowances on similar lines to the acts in force in other provinces; an act creating a Bureau of Child Protection to administer the Mothers' Allowances, Juvenile Courts and Children's Protection Acts; and an act raising the age of compulsory school attendance from 14 to 15 years.

The Mothers' Allowances Act, 1922, providing for the payment of allowances to the mothers of dependent children, supersedes the Mothers' Pensions Act of 1917. This earlier act, with its amendments, authorized the Lieutenant Governor in Council to make an annual appropriation for the support of widows, or the wives of permanently incapacitated and incurable husbands, who were otherwise unable to take proper care of their children; and further authorized the attorney-general to require from the municipality concerned a contribution up to three dollars per week in respect of each child so provided for. To take the place of this plan, the new act establishes a definite scheme for mothers' allowances on similar lines to the schemes now existing in Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia. The qualifications of applicants and the conditions of payment are as follows: Monthly payments are authorized to be made out of a sum granted for the purpose by the Legislature, for the support, or partial support, of the dependent

children, under 16 years of age, of any woman who by reason of poverty is unable to take proper care of her children, and who is a widow or the wife of an inmate of a penitentiary, or hospital for the insane in Canada, or of a man permanently incapacitated from contributing to the support of his family. Allowances are also provided for unmarried women or widows having charge of orphan children, whether they are relations or other persons suitable to act as foster mothers, provided that they have not the means of properly caring for the children without such assistance. As qualifications for an allowance a woman must have resided in Canada for two years, and in Saskatchewan for one year, prior to making application; must continue to reside in the Province with her children; and must be recognized as a fit and proper person to have custody of children. The duty of passing upon claims, and carrying out the act, subject to the Minister, is in the hands of the Superintendent of Neglected Children, who is to be appointed under the Children's Protection Act, referred to elsewhere in the present article. The act further provides that when legislation has been passed in another province for reciprocal action with regard to beneficiaries in Saskatchewan the superintendent may recommend to the Lieutenant Governor in Council the grant of an allowance to any person who has been in receipt of an allowance in such other province and moves into Saskatchewan, or who has resided in such other province and in Saskatchewan for periods which together equal the term of residence required by the

act in the case of a resident in Saskatchewan. The Mothers' Allowances Act comes into force on May 1, 1922.

Under the Bureau of Child Protection Act, a permanent bureau is established, consisting of the Commissioner of Child Protection and other officers, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The duties of the new bureau are to administer the Children's Protection Act, the Juvenile Courts Act, the Mothers' Allowances Act, and any other acts which may in future be assigned to it by the Executive Council. The Commissioner of Child Protection also assumes the functions of Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children. The Children's Protection Act, above referred to, was amended during the session in regard to the organization and incorporation of children's aid societies, or societies for the purpose of protecting children from cruelty or of caring for and controlling neglected children.

Schedule B of the Factories Act was amended so as to conform with the existing definitions of "child" as a male person under the age of 14 or a female person under the age of 15; of "youth" as a male person between the ages of 14 and 16 years; and of "young girl" as a female person between the ages of 15 and 18 years.

The authority of the Minimum Wage Board in regard to the fixing of "reasonable hours and proper sanitary conditions and requirements," was, by an amendment to the Minimum Wage Act, made subject to the provisions of the Public Health Act, as well as to those of the Factories Act, as already required.

The Steam Boilers Act, which formerly included in its scope only boilers of two horse-power or more, was amended,

the Provincial Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers being given authority to apply the provisions of the act to boilers below that standard, after due notice has been given in writing to the owner that such action will be taken.

Under the Thresher Employees Act of 1909, with its amendments, an employee for wages on or about any threshing machine was previously restricted in regard to his claim against the unpaid earnings of his employer, the condition being laid down that, to establish such a claim, the employee must have been engaged with the employer with respect to such unpaid earnings. This condition was removed by an amendment during the late session, employees now having unrestricted claims. Another amendment related to procedure in connection with the serving and investigation of such claims.

The Attachment of Debts Act, which includes provisions for the attachment of wages or salary, was amended in regard to costs in garnishee proceedings, the question of costs being left to the discretion of the court, instead of, as formerly, being generally in favour of the judgment creditor.

The age limit for the compulsory attendance of children at school was, by amendments to the School Attendance Act, raised from fourteen to fifteen years, the employment of children under that age being prohibited while schools are in session. This amendment will take effect on July 1, 1922. Several other educational enactments were passed, including provision for an allowance of \$200 to any rural district erecting a teacher's residence; the prohibiting of members of vocational education committees from benefiting from school contracts, and the fixing of penalties for violations of this prohibition; and administrative changes in the Secondary Education Act. By the Bureau of Publications Act a permanent bureau was provided for, commencing May 1, 1922, to organize travelling libraries, book clubs on the "open shelf" plan, educational moving pictures, etc.

INJUNCTION AGAINST PICKETING AT WINDSOR, ONT.

An important decision with regard to an injunction against picketing was recently delivered by Mr. Justice Rose in Toronto, in the case of *Meretsky v. Arntfield*. The matter arose from a strike of four employees of the Windsor Theatre at Windsor, Ontario, which took place on January 27. It appears that when the theatre changed hands at the beginning of the year, the manager informed the employees that he could not pay the wages which had been agreed upon last September by the Border Cities Managers' Association and the Moving Picture Machine Operators' Union and the Federation of Musicians. A meeting between the manager and the executive board of the union failed to effect a settlement, and the employees were then notified that on and after February 4, their services would be no longer required. Three musicians and one operator stopped work on January 27, and the union had the following notice printed:

Notice.—The Windsor Theatre is Unfair to Organized Labour. Patronize Theatres that are fair to Organized Labour, and Help us to Help Others.

The owner of the theatre then obtained the following interim injunction against the Theatrical Stage Employees' Union and the Windsor Federation of Musicians:

Restrainng defendants, and each of them, their servants or agents, until trial, from publishing by means of handbills or banners, or otherwise, the statements that plaintiff or the Windsor Theatre IS UNFAIR TO ORGANIZED LABOUR, or any other defamatory statement of or concerning the plaintiff or the said theatre, and from watching or besetting the said theatre for the purpose of persuading or otherwise preventing persons from entering the same, or for the purpose of persuading or otherwise preventing persons from working for the plaintiff or in the said theatre, or for any other purpose, and from procuring, or endeavouring to procure, any person or persons to break his or their contracts with the plaintiff, or with the said theatre.

A motion to continue this injunction was heard by Mr. Justice Rose in the

Weekly Court at Toronto, who delivered the following judgment on February, 18.

Motion by the plaintiff to continue an interim injunction against "picketing," etc., granted by the local Judge of this Court at Sandwich on February 2, 1922.

There is a dispute, the exact nature of which is left somewhat in doubt by the affidavits filed, between the plaintiff and the two trade unions whose officers and members have been enjoined, and the injunction is generally against injuring or conspiring to injure the plaintiff in the conduct, management or operation of his theatre, or interfering or conspiring to interfere with the conduct, management or operation of the theatre or the custom or patronage thereof, and specifically against doing certain things "having for their object or being with a view to the furtherance" of the things generally enjoined. The injunction is, therefore, not as wide in its scope as it would seem to be if the words enjoining specific acts were alone looked at: its true meaning is that the specific acts are enjoined only if they have for their object the prohibited injury or interference. But, even as I construe it, it seems to me to prohibit some acts which ought not to have been prohibited, either because there is no evidence that they were really threatened or because they are not necessarily wrongful. In this respect it is too broad. On the other hand, the prohibition of certain of the acts mentioned in it ought not to be qualified by any reference to motive or object, and in this respect it is too narrow. For these reasons I think that it ought not to be continued in its present form, and that a new order ought now to issue.

It has, of course, been necessary to consider the law as to what things, injurious to other persons, a trade union may and may not do in pursuance of its own lawful objects, and I have read the cases cited by counsel and other cases, including a judgment pronounced by MacLennan, J., in the Superior Court of Quebec, Montreal District, on December 16 last, in which the cases cited are all reviewed. This judgment is reported in the *Labour Gazette* for January, 1922, at p. 59; the style of cause is not given, but it appears that the plaintiff's name was Rother.

The evidence before me is unsatisfactory: in the plaintiff's affidavits there are many statements which cannot be taken into consideration because they are made on information and belief without disclosure of the source of the information, and the affidavits filed on behalf of the defendants cover only the acts of one—perhaps the principal—defendant, and what he has been able to learn about the acts of the

others. There is, however, enough positively sworn to and admitted or not denied to show that some interim injunction is necessary, and I shall state what I think that injunction ought to be. I shall, however, refrain from a discussion of the law, for I fear that a discussion of the law applicable to such facts as now seem to be proved might lead to statements which would have no applicability to the real facts of the case as they may hereafter be developed, and might be embarrassing at the trial. I, therefore, confine myself to saying that I take as my model the form of order proposed by Kay, L. J., in *J. Lyons & Sons v. Wilkins*, (1896) 1 Ch. 811, 832, with such modifications as are necessitated by the fact that in section 501 of the Criminal Code there is no clause as there is in section 7 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, declaring that attending at a place to obtain or communicate information shall not be deemed a watching or besetting within the meaning of the section. (Section 7 of the Imperial Act is printed in full in the Law Journal's report of *Lyons v. Wilkins*, 65 L. J. (N.S.) Ch. 601, 605, and the relevant parts of it are printed in the report of the case next to be cited); that I note the interpretation which the Court of Appeal in *J. Lyons & Sons v. Wilkins* (No. 2), (1899) 1 Ch. 255, placed upon the words "wrongfully and without legal (in the Criminal Code, *lawful*) authority," found in the first part of the section; that it seems to me that the words printed on the handbills and placard mentioned in the affi-

davits—"The Windsor Theatre is unfair to organized labour"—are *prima facie* defamatory; and that I think that even the most peaceable picketing of the approaches to a theatre is likely to amount to coercion in the case of some of the more timid theatregoers.

I think that the injunction should be an injunction to restrain the defendants and each of them, their servants or agents (in the usual form), from publishing by means of handbills or banners or otherwise the statement that the plaintiff or the Windsor Theatre is unfair to organized labour or any other defamatory statement of or concerning the plaintiff or the said theatre, and from watching or besetting the said theatre for the purpose of persuading or otherwise preventing persons from entering the same or for the purpose of persuading or otherwise preventing persons from working for the plaintiff or in the said theatre or for any other purpose and from procuring or endeavouring to procure any person or persons to break his or their contracts with the plaintiff or with the said theatre.

The facts which I assume to be proved seem to me to require an unqualified injunction until the trial against the doing of the things mentioned: they do not seem to me to justify even a qualified injunction against the doing of the other things that seem to be prohibited by the order as it stands.

The costs of the motion will be costs in the cause unless otherwise ordered by the trial Judge.

WORK OF THE MANITOBA JOINT COUNCIL OF INDUSTRY

THE Manitoba Joint Council of Industry, an account of the work of which appeared in the December issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, has submitted to the Manitoba Legislature a report of its activities for the year ended November 30, 1921. A summary of the report is given below:

During the year thirty-six cases of dispute have been dealt with. In thirty-two of these cases the Council was able to effect a removal of differences and a settlement of the dispute. In two of the remaining cases the employees declined to accept the finding of the Council, but after a cessation of work of greater or less duration were forced to accept less favourable terms than they had demanded. In the third case, the employers declined to accept the finding

of the Council and were able to enforce their demands upon their employees, numbering about twenty. The remaining case was that of the printers' dispute, which, from the nature of the case, because of its Continent-wide affiliations and because of the wider issues involved than those of wages and conditions, could not yield to the efforts of the Council to restore harmony. It is a guiding principle of the Council that every effort should be made to prevent cessation of work, so that economic loss to both parties and to the community may be avoided, and also that the bad feeling and irritation consequent upon loss of time and money, which always renders restoration of harmony more difficult, may be prevented. In seven cases submitted to the Council a cessation of

work had resulted before the dispute came before the Council. In two of these, work was resumed pending decision of the Council, both parties agreeing to abide by the decision; in one case work was resumed on a basis suggested by the Council, pending settlement by negotiation; in three cases the strike or lockout continued throughout the investigation and settlement was finally reached on some other basis than that suggested by the Council; and, in the seventh case, the Council was unable to suggest a basis for continuing the work because of the relation of the local dispute to the Continent-wide disturbance in the industry. The settlement of these 36 cases necessitated 98 meetings of the Council, with 83 separate interviews between the Council and the parties to disputes. In addition to these, the Chairman held an equal if not greater number of private and preparatory interviews with the parties involved, thus reducing to a minimum the meetings of the Council, with a view to the saving of the time of the members of the Council and of the expense in connection with its work. The classification of these instances of dispute is given as follows: wages, 13 cases; violation or interpretation of agreements, 9 cases; dismissal, for reasons alleged to be unfair, 4 cases; conditions of work, 3 cases; union jurisdiction or discipline, 3 cases; wages and conditions, 3 cases; boycott, 1 case. Cases referred to in particular in the Report include the dispute between electrical workers in the employ of the City Light & Power Department and the City Council, in which case no formal finding was issued by the Council of Industry, but an effort was made to obtain such a modification of the civic contract as would secure the end sought by the City Council and at the same time remove from it the element of alleged injustice of which these employees complained. Reference is made to several instances in which the Council emphasized its insistence upon the binding nature of agreements. The claim of the secretary of the Central Labour Council of the One Big Union, that

the Council should institute legal proceedings against the business agent of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, was also dealt with. This claim was based on the action of the business agent, under the preference clause in the agreement between the General Contractors' Section of the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange and the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the secretary of the Central Labour Council claiming that, at the instigation of the business agent, contractors are unfairly discriminating against members of the One Big Union. The Council points out that, after consultation with the Attorney-General's Department, it is not aware of any law of the Province that has been violated in this connection; but where there appeared to be any danger of hardship or embarrassment resulting either to workmen or contractors, steps were taken to ensure the removal of that danger; and that both parties to the agreement referred to have agreed that in all cases the interpretation of the preference clause suggested by the Council shall be accepted, namely, that, (a), in case of vacancies the members of the International Union should be given preference; (b), if that organization could not supply men the contractor should have the right to engage workers elsewhere; and, (c), the Union should not have the right to demand that such workers be dismissed when members of the Union are again available, but that men on the job should be retained until the conclusion of the job, should the employer so desire. The Council also offered the assistance of the Attorney-General's Department in prosecuting a charge, if the representative of the One Big Union considered that this clause in its present interpretation did effectuate a violation of law or did involve any workmen in the Province in an unlawful curtailment of their liberty or infringement of their rights. In this attitude the Council felt that it justified its claim to stand on terms of perfect equality to all labour organizations in the Province.

Reference is also made to investigations

conducted by the Council in regard to: cost of living, labour turnover, labour legislation, profit sharing systems, wages, production costs, unemployment, apprenticeship and industrial education. The Chairman of the Council concludes the Report by expressing his judgment, that it is not only a matter for congratulation that the findings of the Council have been in every case unanimous, but it is also a significant proof of the judicial spirit of the members of the Council and of their attitude of detachment toward the cases submitted, and remarks that this unanimity of decision gives a quite unique weight to the findings of the Council.

The following is a summary of three cases which were recently referred to the Joint Council of Industry.

CLASSIFICATION OF MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.

A former employee of the City of Winnipeg submitted a complaint that although he had been continuously employed by the City in different departments from July, 1919 to October, 1921, he had been refused recognition as a permanent employee with the attendant holiday and salary rights.

After investigation the Council of Industry issued the following statement.

The Council of Industry went into the matter of the claim of Mr. B— against the City and gave the question careful consideration, consulting with various aldermen. The Council came to the conclusion that it would be unwise for Mr. B— to press the claim any further, for the following reasons: First; the decision of the City Council was taken after very careful and sympathetic study of the whole case, both in committee and in council. Second; The question is really one of classification of employees. Third; Any Corporation has a right to interpret its own classification, and no other body has the right to interfere. Fourth; though it seems to work hardship in some cases, and though it is difficult in all cases to determine just where the line which distinguishes one class from another should be drawn, yet the classification upon which the City Council based its action seems to be quite definite.

The Council of Industry does not feel justified in intervening in this case, and cannot advise any further claim on the part of Mr. B—.

REDUCTION IN RANK FOLLOWING AGREEMENT WITH UNION.

An employee of the Manitoba Government Telephone Commission lodged a complaint with the Council alleging unfair treatment at the hands of the Commission. From the report of the Council it appears that this employee had applied for work during the general strike in the spring of 1919. He made the following statements with regard to his case: That when he was appointed to the staff on July 2, 1919, he had received from the Superintendent a definite promise of seniority above all others in the Department of Outside Construction; that a list of seniority was made out, upon which his name appeared in first place; that this arrangement remained in effect until December, 1920, when a new list was posted which showed his position to be changed from No. 1 to No. 58; that he by formal letter made a protest against his position on this list; that in consequence of this change and by reason of slackness of construction work he found himself reduced from the position of foreman to that of lineman, with consequent change in wage scale.

The Management accepted this statement as substantially accurate but further affirmed: First, the seniority which was promised Mr. C— was not absolute seniority, but relative, namely seniority in the Department of Outside Construction only, in which Department he was senior foreman; second, That in negotiating with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers with a view to reaching an understanding upon the matter of seniority as affecting all the outside workers, the Commission considered it advisable and necessary to accept the principle that the seniority which existed prior to the strike should be made applicable to all positions which were open at the date, June 26, 1919, when the strike was declared over and the men taken back for employment; and, Third, That no special arrangement was made to deal with the rights

and claims of Mr. C— in making this arrangement with the Union.

The decision of the Council was as follows:

The Council, while appreciating the view of the Commission that it was desirable to arrive at a settled condition of agreement with the Union in regard to the seniority of outside employees in order to the harmonious carrying on of the work of the Commission, and that once this agreement is effected pre-war seniority is thereby established, is nevertheless of the opinion that, inasmuch as Mr. C—at the time of his appointment was definitely engaged as Senior Foreman in the Department of Outside Construction, and inasmuch as he was given definite promise of seniority in that Department and was shown as holding this position on the list under which the Department operated for more than a year, he had a reasonable ground to believe that the Department had contracted to give him an asset of very substantial value, and that when he asserted the claim that this contract had been violated it was the duty of the Commission to investigate his claim and if found to be supported by facts to have dealt with it in an equitable and just manner before entering into any arrangement which would necessarily negative any such claim on the part of Mr. C—.

DISMISSAL OF EMPLOYEES OF THE RAILWAY DEPARTMENT OF THE GREATER WINNIPEG WATER DISTRICT.

Certain former employees of the Railway Department of the Greater Winnipeg Water District claimed that they had been harshly dealt with by the management. The facts, as set forth by the Council may be summarized as follows: Owing to a deficit in the operation of this road the Board of Commissioners decided on a change of policy involving a reduction of staff in the running trades. With a view to carrying out this policy the following steps were taken: First, notice was given that the rules and conditions in the Agreement of 1921 under which they were operating would be null and void at the end of thirty days. Secondly, notice was given that on December 31, 1921, all employees in the running trades would cease to be in service of the District. Thirdly, a wage schedule was offered on a monthly basis instead of hourly, with other changes, the offer being accompanied by a form of agreement to be signed by those who wished to remain in the service of

the District under the new conditions. They were requested to sign the form within a very few hours. A number of employees signed the agreement and returned it within the time specified, but others who signed it were unable to return it within the time assigned. Out of twelve employees four men were selected to compose the running crew. The men claimed that this method of dealing with them was unnecessarily peremptory and harsh and that it ignored the rights and precedents well recognized in the railway service; that the method of selection was unjust inasmuch as two of the men chosen had signed the agreement before it had been issued to the other employees, and a verbal agreement had been made with a third before his application was signed; and that in making selection there was almost a complete disregard of the principle of seniority.

With regard to this matter the Council made the following observations:

The Council frankly recognizes the right of the Management to make such changes in policy as it may desire, and the fact that in giving thirty days' notice of the termination of the Agreement the Management was acting within the terms of that Agreement; but the Council is of the opinion that in making selection of its new staff its procedure was not such as to show that consideration for the rights and prerogatives and feelings of its employees as would most tend to the promotion of that right and proper feeling which should exist between employer and employee in industry in this country. Further, and more especially, the Council is of the opinion that it was a mistake to request all of the twelve employees to sign an agreement to enter the service of the District upon certain conditions, when only four were to be selected for the service; and, secondly, that it was manifestly unfair to invite a number of employees to sign an agreement to enter a service in which three out of four positions available had already been filled; and, third, that in making selection of its new staff a just and fair consideration should have been given to the principle of seniority. The Council is of the opinion that these errors might have been avoided and the feeling of injury in the minds of the former employees of the District have been prevented if there had been a frank, full and open conference between Management and employees, at which there would have been a fair and equitable adjustment of the claims of the employees and of the interests of the service effected.

On February 20, the legislature of Manitoba, by a vote of 21 to 19, refused to pass the estimates of the Government for the administration of the Industrial Condition Act, under which the work of the Manitoba Joint Council

of Industry was carried on. A subsequent effort by the Government to restore this item of the estimates was negated by a vote of 25 to 23.

THE KANSAS COURT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

THE Kansas Court of Industrial Relations, which has been in operation since January, 1920, (See LABOUR GAZETTE, March and May, 1920, pp. 300 and 550 June, July and November, 1921, pp. 757, 921 and 1369) has rendered decisions in thirty-three cases, twenty of which were presented by trade unions, and nine by unorganized groups.

Up to the present there has been only one appeal to the Supreme Court of the State with respect to any decision of the Industrial Court. The Supreme Court on October 8, 1921, rendered a decision respecting the contention of an employer that the Court of Industrial Relations had not the authority to direct the payment of a scale of wages fixed by it. The action (Court of Industrial Relations v. Chas. Wolff Packing Co., 201 Pac. 418) was for a writ of mandamus to compel the company to recognize and put into effect a scale established by the Court. The first contention related to procedure, the point being that the Court of Industrial Relations could not sue in its own name or prosecute actions in the Supreme Court. The law creating the Court was quoted, and various comparable statutes cited, the conclusion being reached that while the Court was not itself directly interested in the result of the action, the State, the actual party in interest, had authorized the Court to bring the action. The proceeding was therefore declared to be proper. The next contention was that as the Court was to compel the payment of wages to certain employees, the proper procedure would be for those employees to sue on their respective accounts. The Supreme Court rejected this, saying that the action was brought to compel

the company to obey an order of the Court of Industrial Relations fixing a scale of wages and establishing hours of labour to be observed by the employer in its business. An action in mandamus to compel such observance was therefore the proper one, and properly brought by the Court of Industrial Relations. A third point was to the effect that the proceedings of the Court were of a legislative, not a judicial, nature. This was based on a provision permitting an interested person to commence proceedings in the courts of the State to compel the Court of Industrial Relations to make just, reasonable, and lawful orders, which, it was claimed, would, in effect, be legislation. It was pointed out that the company was not seeking the establishment of an order, which this provision of the law bears upon, but was resisting an established order, so that this contention could avail it nothing. A further insistence that the orders of the Industrial Court are not effective until approved by the Supreme Court was rejected.

The net point urged was that the fixing of wages is an extraordinary power, not to be exercised except in cases of emergency. The law provides for a recognition of controversies such as might endanger the continuity or efficiency of service of an industry declared by the law to be affected by a public interest. Such a state of affairs was held to have been properly alleged in the case in hand, so that an emergency was regarded as having arisen justifying the action taken.

The final contention was that the act interferes with the freedom of contract, depriving the defendant of its liberty and property in violation of the four-

teenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States. It was urged that the employees cannot be governed by the orders of the Court of Industrial Relations, that their wages are not affected by a public interest so as to be subject to State regulation, that the right to contract is violated, and that the classification of the business covered is arbitrary and unjust.

Each of these propositions was considered in order and all were disposed of in favour of the validity of the law. The statute does in fact measurably restrict the course of action of both employers and employees, but neither par-

ty is compelled to surrender its rights to an extent injurious to its own financial success, while the interest of the public is so clearly demonstrated that the right of the State to intervene must be sustained. "The State is not powerless to regulate the wages to be paid for labour in those enterprises without the continuance of which the people must suffer." The discretion of the legislature in classification was also regarded as properly exercised in this case, the classification being reasonable and not arbitrary nor hostile. All justices, therefore, concurred in upholding the law and approving it as applicable to the case in hand.

MINIMUM WAGE ORDERS GOVERNING ALL RETAIL STORES IN ONTARIO.

DURING February and March the Minimum Wage Board of Ontario issued five new orders, completing the series of orders which will govern the minimum wages to be paid to saleswomen and other employees in all retail stores throughout Ontario. Order No. 3 (see

MINIMUM WAGES OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN RETAIL STORES IN ONTARIO

	In Toronto.	In cities of population over 50,000 (except Toronto).	In cities of population of 30,000 to 50,000.	In cities and towns of population of 10,000 to 30,000.	In cities and towns of population of 4,000 to 10,000.	In towns and villages of population of 1,000 to 4,000.	In remainder of province.
Skilled adults (over 18).....	\$12.50	\$12.00	\$12.00	\$11.00	\$10.00	\$9.00	\$8.00
Adult learners—						all inexperienced females	
1st 6 months.....	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.00	8.00	6.00	6.00
2nd 6 months.....	11.00	11.00	11.00	10.00	9.00	7.00	7.00
3rd 6 months.....	....	....	....	....	....	8.00	....
Minors (16 to 18 years)—							
1st 6 months.....	8.00						
	to 9.50*	8.00	8.00	7.00	6.00	....	....
2nd 6 months.....	9.00						
	to 10.00*	9.00	9.00	8.00	7.00	....	....
3rd 6 months.....	10.00						
	to 11.00*	10.00	10.00	9.00	8.00	....	....
4th 6 months.....	11.00	11.00	11.00	10.00	9.00	....	....

LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1921, page 1156) applied to retail stores in Toronto. Order No. 6 (see LABOUR GAZETTE, December 1921, page 1485) applied to stores in cities of Ontario having a population over 50,000. The first of the new orders extends the operation of Order No. 6 so as to apply to cities having from 30,000 to 50,000 population. All the foregoing orders govern the selling force, and include cashiers, parcelers, messengers and other employees working with the saleswomen, but not on the office or operative staff. In the orders which follow, milliners, dressmakers, office workers and factory workers are expressly excluded. These new orders fix the minimum wage to be paid to the same classes of workers in cities, towns and villages having respectively from 10,000 to 30,000; from 4,000 to 10,000; from 1,000 to 4,000; and lastly, in the remainder of the Province. The new orders all become operative on April 17, 1922.

For convenience of reference the provisions of the earlier orders are repeated in the accompanying table which summarizes the amounts of minimum wage for corresponding classes of workers in the various types of community throughout the province.

In Toronto minors are further subdivided according to their age on commencement of employment, and the minimum wages are fixed accordingly, as follows:—

Girls commencing at 16 years:

1st 6 months.....	\$ 8.00
2nd 6 "	9.00
3rd 6 "	10.00
4th 6 "	11.00

Girls commencing at 16½ years:

1st 6 months.....	\$ 8.50
2nd 6 "	9.50
3rd 6 "	10.50

Girls commencing at 17 years:

1st 6 months.....	\$ 9.00
2nd 6 "	10.00
3rd 6 "	11.00

Girls commencing at 17½ years:

1st 6 months.....	\$ 9.50
2nd 6 "	10.00

Girls commencing employment under 16 have a weekly minimum wage of \$7 but the time they work before the age of 16 is not included in the progressive scale.

The schedule of wages for young girls as shown in the foregoing table may continue after the worker passes the age of 18 years, but in no case shall she receive less than the wages prescribed for an inexperienced adult of her own class. The number of inexperienced adults or young girls shall in neither case exceed 25 per cent of the total female working force, except when the total working force is less than four. Females working for less than 36 hours in any one week may be considered to be part time employees, and shall be paid at rates not less than the established minimum wage rate reckoned on an hourly basis for the time they have worked in proportion to the normal week in vogue in the store or shop. Any violation by an employer of this order is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500 and not less than \$50 for each employee affected, and in addition he must pay the employees the difference between the wages actually received and the minimum wage. In default of payment of this penalty the employer may be imprisoned for a period of not more than 6 months and not less than two months. Every establishment is required to keep a copy of the relevant order posted in some place where it can be seen by the employees. Any female employee not receiving the minimum wage of her class should report to the Minimum Wage Board, Spadina Crescent, Toronto.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SASKATCHEWAN BUREAU OF LABOUR.

THE first annual report of the Bureau of Labour and Industries of Saskatchewan, covering the year ended April 30, 1921, has recently been issued. This Bureau carries on the work formerly done by the Bureau of Labour of the Department of Agriculture, and in addition it is charged with the duty of conducting industrial surveys and promoting the development of the natural resources of the province.

The output of coal for the year 1920 was comparatively small, amounting to 335,389 tons produced by 45 mines employing from 175 men in June to 632 in November, or an average of 467 men. Reference is made to the construction of a briquetting plant, for the purpose of converting lignite into good fuel. In the lumber industry there were 16 saw-mills representing a capital investment of \$1,733,182 and paying in wages and salary \$455,948. There were 5 firms operating in the logging industry with a capital investment of \$33,490, with 325 employees earning \$428,693. The cost of production was \$195,862 and the value of the product, \$774,597.

The growth of manufactories in the province is shown by comparative statistics for the years 1905 and 1918. In that period the capital invested in manufacturing increased from \$3,973,075 to \$39,476,260, the value of products increased from \$2,520,172 to \$50,009,635, the number of manufacturing establishments increased from 80 to 1,422, and the number of employees increased from 1,445 with total earnings of \$721,875 to 8,066 with salaries and wages amounting to \$8,496,195.

An expedition was sent by the Bureau to survey the northern part of the province. Coal outcrops were discovered of good quality in various places, also silica, limestone and mineralized rocks. Fish of excellent quality were in all the waters crossed, and game and fur-bearing animals were plentiful.

The value of buildings on which work was started during 1920 amounted to

\$11,224,826, the total for the four western provinces amounting to \$71,185,100.

Since May 1, 1920, 644 factory inspections were made and 35 recommendations were issued. The number of overtime permits issued from April to December, 1920, was 23, covering 60 days and affecting 623 persons.

In 1920, regulations respecting the construction and operation of passenger and freight elevators, based on regulations in other provinces and various states of the Union were approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Inspectors were appointed in January, 1921, who visited all the principal cities and towns of the province and inspected 249 elevators. Recommendations were issued to bring many of the elevators to a higher standard, and the inspectors received the cordial co-operation in this respect of all parties interested.

The Minimum Wage Board held four meetings in Regina and Saskatoon during the year, for the purpose of hearing evidence from employers and employees in the millinery and dress-making industries and in hotels, restaurants and refreshment rooms, and amending the regulations affecting these industries. As a result of these meetings the Board allowed a longer period of apprenticeship and a lower wage for apprentices in the dressmaking and millinery industries. A clause was inserted in the regulations concerning hotels, restaurants and refreshment rooms, permitting the employment of women for fifty-six hours a week, all time in excess of forty-eight hours to be overtime paid for at not less than the minimum rate plus fifty per cent. The number of employees directly affected by the minimum wage regulations was 2,184 of whom 892 were employed in shops and stores; 304 in factories and laundries including job printing, milling and meat packing plants and photographers' studios, 348 in mail order

houses, and 630 in hotels, restaurants and refreshment rooms.

In the section of the report relating to industrial accidents it is stated that in the year covered by the report there were reported to the Bureau 14 fatal, 28 permanent and 1,078 temporary accidents, causing a time loss of 17,755 days. In the previous year there were 18 fatal and 795 non-fatal accidents. An analysis of the time in which the accidents occurred shows that the greatest number, 340 out of 1,120 took place between 7 and 11 a.m. and of the days of the week Monday with 190 had the greatest number of accidents. The

analysis by months shows the largest number of accidents occurred during the months of October, November, December and January, the increase being chiefly among railway employees.

The report of the employment service shows that during the year ending April 30, 1921, there were registered in the province 65,189 applicants for work and 71,319 applications for help from employers, and there were made 59,853 placements. The greatest activity was in the agricultural group in which industry 28,592 persons were placed in employment.

COAL STATISTICS OF CANADA FOR THE YEAR, 1921.

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued a report on Coal Statistics for Canada during the year ending December, 1921. A similar report for the first nine months of the year was summarized in the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The total output of coal for the calendar year was nearly 15 million short tons valued at \$74,273,000, or \$4.97 per ton. This quantity was 88 per cent of the amount mined during the preceding year when the total output was 16.9 million tons, but it was more than a million tons greater than in 1919. A comparison of the provinces shows that Alberta led with a production of 5,854,420 tons followed by Nova Scotia with an output of 5,734,653 tons, British Columbia ranking third with a production of 2,840,870 tons. Nearly half the total coal produced by Alberta was lignite, while the whole of the Nova Scotia output was bituminous. Of the different kinds of coal produced in the Dominion during the past year, 96,964

tons were anthracite, 1,627,800 tons were bituminous and 3,217,654 tons were lignite. Compared with the previous year there were decreases of all kinds, but compared with 1919 the production of all kinds of coal was greater.

The exports of Canadian coal in 1921 amounted to 1,987,276 short tons, compared with 2,558,223 tons in 1920 and 2,070,050 in 1919. British Columbia with an export of 1,182,528 tons was the province exporting the largest quantity of coal. Nova Scotia ranked next with an export trade of 727,951 tons followed by New Brunswick which exported 71,534 tons.

The total imports of coal into Canada during 1921 amounted to 18,102,620 short tons, of which 13,536,250 tons was bituminous and the balance 4,566,320 tons was anthracite. These imports were about 84 per cent of the amount imported in 1920, but they were slightly in excess of the amount imported during 1919.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS FOR 1919 FOR QUEBEC AND THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

PRELIMINARY reports have been issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on Industrial Statistics of the province of Quebec and Industrial Statistics of the Maritime provinces for 1919, with comparative statistics for 1917 and 1918. Similar reports for the western provinces and for the provinces of Ontario were summarized in the January and February issues of the **LABOUR GAZETTE**. The present reports complete the series.

Statistics of Quebec

The following table gives the principal statistics relating to the leading industries of the province for the calendar years, 1917, 1918 and 1919.

	1917	1918	1919
Establishments No	10,052	10,540	11,061
Capital.....\$	823,317,251	860,468,768	936,712,125
Employees on			
salaries.....No	20,607	20,838	26,088
Salaries.....\$	26,659,515	29,667,572	36,539,000
Employees on			
wages.....No	199,411	186,656	179,473
Wages.....\$	131,475,410	146,132,433	153,193,521
Cost of fuel.....\$	19,028,426	19,849,953	15,274,078
Miscellaneous			
expenses.....\$	76,582,910	103,740,427	117,494,828
Cost of materials \$	403,422,445	472,444,599	517,586,980
Value of products \$	839,614,029	920,621,171	988,574,823

In the amount of capital invested the greatest industry was that of electric light and power, of which there were 146 establishments with a total capital of \$130,000,000. Pulp and paper mills of which there were 46, ranked next with a capital of \$124,101,164.

Butter and cheese factories with 1,867 plants led in the number of establishments, followed by lumber, lath and shingle mills of which there were 1,419. In the value of products the largest industry was that of pulp and paper mills which had products valued at \$64,060,540. Lumber, lath and shingle mills came second with a product of \$61,493,959. In all the industries of the province there were 11,061 establishments, with a capitalization of \$936,712,125.

The total cost of materials used amounted to \$517,586,980, and the value of their products to \$988,574,823.

The largest number of employees was in lumber, lath and shingle mills, in which there were 1,844 salaried employees earning \$1,813,760 in salaries, and 16,834 employees on wages earning \$11,548,608.

The table on next page gives information respecting the number of employees and salaries and wages paid in forty leading industries in the province of Quebec during 1919.

Statistics of the Maritime Provinces

The preliminary report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on industrial statistics of the three maritime provinces, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island for the year 1919, shows that in these three provinces there were in all 4,227 industrial establishments representing a capital investment of \$224,740,148. There were 4,584 employees on salaries who received \$6,160,932 and 49,465 employees on wages who received \$38,292,432.

The following table shows the principal statistics of the three maritime provinces for 1917, 1918 and 1919:

	1917	1918	1919
Establishments No	4,104	3,972	4,227
Capital invested \$	204,713,399	210,620,190	224,740,148
Employees on salaries.....No	5,324	4,163	4,584
Salaries.....\$	5,329,480	5,167,271	6,160,932
Employees on wages.....No	49,360	51,749	49,465
Wages.....\$	32,883,277	35,421,162	38,292,432
Cost of materials.....\$	146,472,306	131,602,097	133,669,232
Value of products \$	244,304,401	234,436,837	246,081,885

Similar statistics of each of the provinces for 1919 are given in the following table:

	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	P. E. Island
Establishments.....No	1,439	2,249	539
Capital invested.....\$	89,958,882	131,914,231	2,867,035
Employees on salaries.....No	2,144	2,225	213
Salaries.....\$	3,045,668	2,958,801	156,463
Employees on wages.....No	22,064	25,880	1,521
Wages.....\$	15,877,355	21,593,234	816,843
Cost of materials.....\$	53,471,290	75,928,099	4,269,843
Value of products.....\$	100,005,605	139,206,696	6,889,584

Industries	Employees on Salaries		Employees on Wages	
	No.	Salaries	No.	Wages
Pulp and paper	1,297	\$ 2,440,750	12,708	\$ 12,631,662
Lumber, lath, shingles, etc.	1,844	1,813,760	16,834	11,548,608
Cottons	231	538,757	10,223	6,297,872
Flour and grist mill products	178	404,834	1,031	836,578
Boots & shoes, leather	1,142	1,667,705	8,404	6,554,932
Tobacco, (cigars and cigarettes)	845	1,416,240	5,763	3,202,268
Butter & cheese			1,730	1,369,834
Slaughtering & meat packing	484	637,616	1,428	1,505,323
Clothing, men's factory	2,778	1,477,810	5,329	4,856,167
Shipbuilding & repairs	402	782,579	6,079	8,391,784
Housebuilding	542	853,709	7,756	7,677,212
Rolling mills & steel furnaces	388	629,482	4,493	4,447,540
Foundry and machine shop products	757	1,316,673	4,884	5,140,833
Electric light and power	1,236	1,387,459	1,168	1,136,105
Clothing, women's factory	633	1,187,307	3,418	2,469,649
Bread and other bakery products	499	512,947	2,353	2,113,991
Tobacco (chewing, smoking, etc.)	250	630,927	1,823	984,233
Boilers and engines	192	454,820	1,813	2,696,053
Electrical apparatus and supplies	869	1,314,767	2,285	1,975,439
Car repairs	217	353,509	3,983	5,288,452
Boots & shoes, rubber	422	482,879	3,435	2,320,563
Hats, caps and furs	488	580,808	1,621	1,219,523
Paints and varnishes	292	610,011	895	684,248
Plumbing and tinsmithing	341	490,108	3,020	2,374,024
Liquors, malt	157	303,424	1,002	988,749
Leather, tanned, etc.	79	176,934	996	729,978
Printing & publishing	897	1,135,004	2,034	1,715,905
Clothing, men's custom	207	336,171	1,866	1,477,910
Biscuits & confectionery	263	418,533	1,901	1,015,029
Hosiery and knit goods	105	206,147	2,044	1,053,506
Furnishing goods, men's	204	317,755	2,214	968,575
Sash, door and planing mills	195	290,124	2,093	1,446,717
Bags, cotton	33	51,743	297	182,808
Printing and bookbinding	370	655,506	1,966	1,673,194
Brass castings	133	251,783	880	1,068,045
Gloves and mittens	157	293,002	1,789	1,015,705
Clothing, women's custom	183	246,063	1,555	867,880
Cocoa and chocolate products	58	81,145	747	494,986
Oils	25	54,517	77	85,535
Furniture and upholstered goods	189	259,145	1,294	1,020,167
Total for forty leading industries	19,582	27,062,453	135,225	113,547,582
Total for all industries	26,088	36,539,000	179,473	153,193,521

The following table gives statistics of the ten leading industries in each of the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island for the year 1919:

Industry	No. of Establishments	Capital	No. of Employees	Salaries and wages
NEW BRUNSWICK				
Log products	249	\$ 31,816,125	8,624	\$ 5,520,063
Cottons	3	4,636,587	1,717	1,181,824
Wood pulp	5	11,960,778	1,241	1,206,038
Biscuits and confectionery	6	1,755,053	797	563,117
Fish preserved	243	1,689,752	769	381,793
Boots and shoes (leather)	5	1,401,422	488	430,742
Foundry and machine shop products	15	2,639,349	738	842,096
Flour and grist mill products	42	466,157	87	68,913
Iron and steel prods	3	1,330,967	259	258,181
Building and construction	36	532,153	544	499,028
Totals for New Brunswick	607	58,228,343	15,264	10,951,795
NOVA SCOTIA				
Rolling mills and steel furnaces	4	20,390,234	2,261	2,941,942
Log products	486	6,372,121	3,423	1,389,024
Fish preserved	264	3,828,517	1,626	865,639
Shipbuilding and repairs	37	6,732,419	3,332	2,718,637
Building and construction	145	2,644,427	2,764	2,986,050
Biscuits and confectionery	10	1,832,963	1,053	684,149
Foundry products	22	1,933,766	761	766,159
Boilers and engines	10	1,693,088	595	672,947
Wood working, etc.	14	1,495,917	417	351,697
Electric light and power	40	4,934,369	309	292,858
Totals for Nova Scotia	1,032	51,866,821	16,541	13,669,102
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND				
Slaughtering and meat packing	9	349,332	83	59,003
Fish preserved	195	525,810	444	157,727
Butter and cheese	37	127,178	84	35,010
Flour and grist mill products	21	103,630	26	20,813
Log products	63	168,872	75	37,234
Foundry and machine shop products	3	240,486	76	74,190
Clothing, men's custom	29	111,274	103	58,140
Plumbing and tinsmithing	16	111,601	70	38,196
Printing and publishing	9	116,274	111	57,685
Bread and other bakery products	7	9,350	15	10,520
Totals for Prince Edward Island	389	1,863,807	1,087	548,518

The report also contains statistics of cities and towns in these provinces having a population of 5,000 or over, showing for 1917, 1918 and 1919 the number of establishments, capital, employees, salaries and wages, cost of materials and value of products.

LABOUR AND WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN CANADA

Reports by Dominion Bureau of Statistics on (a) Pulp and Paper Industry, 1920; (b) Rubber Industry, 1920; (c) Cotton Textile Industry, 1920; (d) Wine Industry, 1920; (e) Aluminum Ware Manufacturing Industry, 1920.

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued preliminary reports for the calendar year 1920 on the pulp and paper industry, the rubber industry, the cotton textile industry, the wine industry, and the aluminum ware manufacturing industry. Previous reports in this series relating to other industries in former years have been outlined in various issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

The Pulp and Paper Industry in 1920

The preliminary report on the Pulp and Paper industry in Canada during 1920 shows that there were 100 mills in operation that year, including 40 pulp mills, 27 combined pulp and paper mills and 33 paper mills. The following table shows their distribution by provinces.

Provinces	Pulp mills	Pulp & paper mills	Paper mills	Total for all mills
British Columbia.....	4	2	—	6
Ontario.....	7	13	17	37
Quebec.....	18	12	16	46
New Brunswick.....	5	—	—	5
Nova Scotia.....	6	—	—	6
	40	27	33	100

These mills had a production of 1,960,102 tons of wood-pulp, of which 963,762 tons were for their own use, 238,119 for sale in Canada and 758,221 for export. The quantity of paper produced was 875,696 tons of newsprint, 73,196 tons of book and writing paper, 77,292 tons of wrapping paper, 158,041 tons of boards, and other papers and paper products to the value of \$8,839,888.

The total capital invested in this industry was \$347,553,333 of which the sum of \$103,659,445 was invested in pulp mills, \$221,472,536 in pulp and paper mills and \$22,421,350 in paper mills.

The investments by provinces were as follows:

British Columbia	\$ 36,782,030
Ontario	109,169,591
Quebec	176,347,349
New Brunswick	19,306,351
Nova Scotia	5,948,012

The following table shows the number of employees of various classes in the different provinces with their aggregate salaries and wages.

	Officers superintendents and managers.		Clerks, typists, &c.		Employees on wages.	
	Number	Salaries	Number	Salaries	Number	Salaries
British Columbia.....	42	\$186,579	139	\$477,273	2,834	\$4,953,271
Ontario.....	166	932,848	715	1,082,202	9,190	14,136,687
Quebec.....	315	1,715,443	1,181	1,915,851	14,727	17,674,169
New Brunswick.....	20	70,420	59	101,859	1,379	1,674,496
Nova Scotia.....	17	39,777	15	14,327	499	278,691
Totals.....	560	\$2,945,067	2,109	\$3,591,512	28,629	\$38,717,314

The employees enumerated above comprised 29,940 male and 1,358 female workers. Of the female employees, seven were in the class of officers, super-

intendents and managers, 403 were clerks, stenographers, etc., and 948 were wage earners.

The Rubber Industry in 1920

In the preliminary report on the rubber industry in Canada for the calendar year 1920, statistics are given under two heads, rubber goods and rubber footwear. The province of Ontario had 18 plants manufacturing rubber goods, and Quebec had 6, while the rubber footwear plants numbered 6 in Ontario and 5 in Quebec. The selling value at the factory of rubber goods produced during the year amounted to \$55,122,857. The selling value of the product of rubber footwear factories during the year was \$25,594,451. The capital invested amounted to \$42,249,456 in rubber goods factories, and \$16,120,583 in rubber footwear factories. In the former factories there were 7,195 male and 1,286 female employees earning \$10,132,683 in salaries and wages, and in the latter factories there were 4,195 male and 2,635 female employees receiving in salaries and wages \$6,089,404.

The following table shows the number of employees with their salaries and wages in both kinds of factories:

Classes of employment	Number of employees		Salaries and Wages
	male	female	
RUBBER GOODS FACTORIES—			
Officers, superintendents, managers.....	256	5	\$ 795,627
Clerks, typists, etc.....	766	311	1,405,405
Wage earners, average number.....	6,173	955	7,924,464
Outside piece-workers.....	—	15	7,187
Totals.....	7,195	1,286	\$10,132,683
RUBBER FOOTWEAR FACTORIES			
Officers, superintendents, managers.....	108	3	\$ 300,742
Clerks, typists, etc.....	396	158	657,306
Wage earners, average number.....	3,688	2,421	5,116,386
Outside piece-workers.....	3	53	14,970
Totals.....	4,195	2,635	\$6,089,404

The following table shows the number of persons in both kinds of factories classified by sex according to their weekly wages:

Specified wage groups	Over 16 yrs.		Under 16 yrs.		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
RUBBER GOODS FACTORIES—					
No.°	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under \$5.....	24	6	2	—	32
\$5 to under \$10.....	66	114	24	5	209
\$10 to under \$15.....	192	269	49	40	550
\$15 to under \$20.....	574	284	10	5	875
\$20 to under \$24.....	1,121	47	—	—	1,168
\$24 to under \$28.....	972	13	—	—	985
\$28 to under \$30.....	416	2	—	—	418
\$30 and over.....	1,252	4	—	—	1,256
Totals.....	4,617	739	85	50	5,491
RUBBER FOOTWEAR FACTORIES—					
Under \$5.....	13	19	2	3	37
\$5 to under \$10.....	124	609	46	69	848
\$10 to under \$15.....	356	800	63	36	1,255
\$15 to under \$20.....	954	494	11	19	1,478
\$20 to under \$24.....	780	57	3	—	840
\$24 to under \$28.....	421	7	1	1	430
\$28 to under \$30.....	116	—	—	—	116
\$30 and over.....	227	1	—	—	228
Totals.....	2,991	1,987	126	128	5,232

The Cotton Textile Industry in 1920

The preliminary report of the Bureau of Statistics on the cotton textile industry in Canada during 1920 states that 31 mills reported, of which 13 were in the province of Ontario, 13 in Quebec, 4 in New Brunswick and one in Nova Scotia. The total selling value of their products was \$92,490,002. The capital invested in the industry amounted to \$76,413,703. The number of employees was 17,625, of whom 9,573 were males and 8,052 were females. The salaries and wages amounted to \$13,860,713, of which sum \$12,825,293 was paid in wages.

The number of persons employed in the industry is shown in the following table by classes of employment and sex, with amounts paid in salaries and wages:—

Classes of employment	Number of employees		Salaries and wages
	Male	Female	
			\$
Officers, superintendents, managers.....	88	1	525,952
Clerks, typists, etc.....	250	91	509,468
Wage earners, average number.....	9,235	7,960	12,825,293
Totals.....	9,573	8,052	13,860,713

Classified according to weekly wage payments within specified wage groups, the number of persons at employment by age and sex is presented below:

Specified wage groups	Over 16 yrs.		Under 16 yrs.		Total
	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under \$5.....	19	30	3	8	60
\$5 to under \$10.....	400	1,151	492	695	2,738
\$10 to under \$15.....	1,557	3,063	275	214	5,109
\$15 to under \$20.....	2,748	1,846	28	17	4,639
\$20 to under \$24.....	1,415	506	—	—	1,921
\$24 to under \$28.....	965	123	—	—	1,088
\$28 to under \$30.....	346	10	—	—	356
\$30 and over.....	796	15	—	—	811
Totals.....	8,246	6,744	798	934	16,722

The Wine Industry in 1920

The preliminary report of the Bureau of Statistics on the wine industry of Canada during 1920 covers the operations of 13 individual plants, ten of which were in Ontario, two in Quebec, and one in British Columbia. The total value of the products of these factories was \$1,040,978, the capital invested amounted to \$11,301,465, and the amount paid in wages was \$136,646. The average number of wage earners employed was 90, twenty of whom were outside piece workers.

The Aluminum Ware Manufacturing Industry in 1920

The report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the Aluminum Ware Manufacturing Industry in 1920 contains statistics of four companies which carry on this business in Canada. As no aluminum ores are found in Canada, the ores and metals have to be imported. During the year 1920 the imports of

ores of aluminum amounted to 1,166,990 cwt. valued at \$2,052,478; the imports of ingots, bars, rods, plates, etc., amounted to 1,850,687 cwt., worth \$623,232; and the exports of these articles amounted to 19,716,300 lbs., valued at \$6,094,628. Products of aluminum were manufactured to the value of \$1,647,797, which included fabricated products to the value of \$1,114,092 and cooking utensils to the value of \$278,802. The total amount of capital invested in the industry was \$3,244,566. In the four establishments there were 111 salaried employees including 31 female clerks, stenographers, etc., who received in salaries a total of \$196,159. The number of wage earners ranged from 245, including 37 females, in January and April, to 343, including 65 female workers, in November, the average number of employees being about 291. The wage earners as of December 15, 1920, are classified as follows according to this weekly wage rate:

Weekly wage rates	Male	Female
From \$ 5. to \$10.	8	10
From \$10. to \$20.	40	44
From \$20. to \$30.	176	2
\$30. and over	38	—
	262	56

This includes only one employee, i. e., male, under 16 years of age.

This report is one of a number published by the Mining Metallurgical and Chemical branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, relating to the manufacture of chemical and mineral products in Canada.

OCCUPATION STATISTICS FOR THE UNITED STATES FOR 1920

THE United States Department of Commerce has issued a preliminary statement of the Bureau of the Census, giving occupation statistics for the United States as a whole. The accompanying table taken from this statement, shows the total number of persons ten years of age or over in the United States engaged in gainful occupations, classified according to sex and general classes of occupations in the years 1920 and 1910.

The great decline shown in this table in the number engaged in Agriculture, Forestry and Animal Husbandry, is attributed in large measure to the change in the date of taking the census from April 15, 1910 to January 1, in 1920, the number of farm labourers being naturally considerably smaller in January than in April.

Sex and General Occupational Class	1920		1910	
	Number	Per cent distribution	Number	Per cent distribution
Both Sexes				
All occupations.....	41,609,192	100.0	38,167,336	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.....	10,951,074	26.3	12,659,082	33.2
Extraction of minerals	1,090,854	2.6	965,169	2.5
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	12,812,701	30.8	10,658,657	27.9
Transportation.....	3,066,305	7.4	2,637,671	6.9
Trade.....	4,244,354	10.2	3,614,670	9.5
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	771,120	1.9	459,291	1.2
Professional service.....	2,152,464	5.2	1,663,569	4.4
Domestic and personal service.....	3,400,365	8.2	3,772,174	9.9
Clerical occupations.....	3,119,955	7.5	1,737,053	4.6
Male				
All occupations.....	33,059,793	100.0	30,091,564	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry.....	9,867,000	29.9	10,851,581	36.1
Extraction of minerals	1,087,357	3.3	964,075	3.2
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	10,881,637	32.9	8,837,677	29.4
Transportation.....	2,852,043	8.6	2,531,075	8.4
Trade.....	3,574,435	10.8	3,146,582	10.5
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	748,716	2.3	445,733	1.5
Professional service.....	1,136,157	3.4	929,684	3.1
Domestic and personal service.....	1,216,151	3.7	1,241,328	4.1
Clerical occupations.....	1,696,297	5.1	1,143,829	3.8
Female				
All occupations.....	8,549,399	100.0	8,075,772	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry.....	1,084,074	12.7	1,807,501	22.4
Extraction of minerals	3,497	*	1,094	*
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	1,931,064	22.6	1,820,980	22.5
Transportation.....	214,262	2.5	106,596	1.3
Trade.....	669,919	7.8	468,088	5.8
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	22,404	0.3	13,558	0.2
Professional service.....	1,016,307	11.9	733,885	9.1
Domestic and personal service.....	2,184,214	25.5	2,530,846	31.3
Clerical occupations.....	1,423,658	16.7	593,224	7.3

* Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

WHITLEY COUNCILS ADOPTED FOR THE RAILWAYS IN GREAT BRITAIN

IN the November, 1921, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, on pages 1386-7, reference was made to the Whitley Councils provided for in the British Railways Act, 1921. At a conference held in London, on December 23, between six representatives of the railway companies

and six representatives appointed by the railwaymen's trade unions, the scheme of Whitley Councils for the railway service, as originally prepared, was agreed to with some slight modifications. The companies pressed for the postponement of the application of the

scheme until the completion of the scheme for grouping various railways into four amalgamated companies as provided for under the Act. The representatives of the unions, however, objected to postponement. It was finally agreed that the Local Departmental and Stations Committee and the Sectional Railways Councils should be brought into operation on April 3, leaving over the formation of general Railway Councils for the various separate railways until it could be definitely seen what progress was likely to be made towards amalgamating the railways.

The functions of the Councils, which follow generally the lines of the original Whitley Council plan, are summarized in the *British Labour Gazette*, issue of February, 1922, as follows:

LOCAL DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES. — At stations or depots where the number of regular employees in a department or in a group of grades exceeds seventy-five, a Committee is to be set up consisting of not more than four elected representatives of the employees in that department or group of grades, and not more than four representatives of the company. At stations where there are less than seventy-five employees in a department or group of grades, it is intended that the employees shall appoint representatives to discuss local matters with the company's local officials.

The objects of a Local Committee are to provide a recognized means of communication between the employees and the local officials, and to give the employees a wider interest in the conditions under which their work is performed. The matters to be considered by a Local Committee include, (a) suggestions for the satisfactory arrangement of working hours, breaks, time recording, etc.; (b) questions of physical welfare; (c) holiday arrangements; (d) publicity in regard to rules; (e) suggestions as to improvements in organization of work, labour-saving appliances, and other matters; (f) investigation of circumstances tending to reduce efficiency, and (g) the correct loading of traffic to ensure safe transit and reduction of claims. Applications on these matters must first be submitted by the employees concerned to the employing company in the usual manner. In the absence of a satisfactory answer within fourteen days the facts may be reported to the secretary of the employees' side of the Committee. In the same way a proposal originating with the company is to be forwarded by the company to the secretary of the employees' side. In the event of the Local Committee being unable to agree on any question, it may be referred by

either side to the Sectional Railway Council. (See below).

SECTIONAL RAILWAY COUNCILS.—Not more than five Sectional Councils, each consisting of not more than twelve elected representatives of the employees and not more than twelve appointed representatives of the company, are to be established on each railway. In addition to the elected and appointed representatives, each side may appoint a Secretary with the right to take part in the proceedings. An example is given of the method of constituting Sectional Councils on a railway, in which the whole staff of the company is divided into five sections, viz.: (1) Clerks, station masters, etc., and supervisors; (2) locomotive men; (3) traffic department men; (4) goods and cartage staff; and (5) engineering department men, plate layers, etc. To the Sectional Councils for each of these five sections, employees' representatives are to be elected by groups of grades within the section, in proportion to the number of employees in each group of grades. There is also an arrangement for the number of representatives allotted to each group of grades to be distributed, as nearly equally as practicable, by districts.

The functions of a Sectional Council are to deal with (a) the local application of national agreements relating to standard salaries, wages, hours of duty, and conditions of service, other than subjects submitted directly to the Central Wages Board by Railway Companies or the Trade Unions; (b) suggestions as to operating, working, and kindred subjects; (c) other matters in which the company and their employees are mutually interested, such as co-operation with a view to securing increased business, greater efficiency and economy; the well-being of the staff; recruitment and tenure of service, etc.; and (d) subjects remitted by the Railway Council (see below) to a Sectional Council.

RAILWAY COUNCILS.—Each railway is to have a Railway Council of not more than ten representatives of each side, the employees' side consisting of two members of each Sectional Council, appointed by the employees' side thereof. Here, again, each side is to appoint a secretary, with the right to take part in the proceedings, in addition to the elected and appointed members.

The functions of a Railway Council are to deal with any of the subjects which may be dealt with by a Sectional Council and which are of common interest to two or more sections, and also to deal with any subject referred to it by a Sectional Council. Before any matter is considered by a Railway Council the Sectional Councils concerned must have had an opportunity of considering it.

PROCEDURE OF SECTIONAL AND RAILWAY COUNCILS.—Meetings of Sectional and Railway Councils are to be held as and when necessary, but there are to be not less than two regular

meetings of each Council annually. Before employees submit any questions to a Sectional or Railway Council they must first submit their application to the employing company in the usual manner. In the absence of a satisfactory answer within twenty-one days the facts may be reported to the employees' secretary of the Council concerned. A proposal emanating from the company's side must be forwarded by the Secretary of the company's side to the secretary of the employees' side. All decisions of a Sectional or of a Railway Council are to be arrived at by agreement between the two sides. If a Sectional Council is unable to agree on any matter, the employees' side may refer it to the Trade Unions concerned, or it may, by agreement, be referred direct to the Railway

Council. If a Sectional or a Railway Council is unable to agree on any question of the local application of national agreements in regard to rates of pay and conditions of service, the matter in difference may be submitted by the employees' side to the Trade Union concerned, who may take it up with the company, and, failing agreement, may refer it to the Central Wages Board.

TEMPORARY ARRANGEMENTS.—The provisions of the scheme relating to the constitution of Sectional and Railway Councils are intended to apply ultimately to the amalgamated companies which will be formed under the Railways Act, 1921. In the meantime, and as a temporary arrangement, they apply to the railway companies now existing.

FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, FEBRUARY, 1922

DURING February the Department of Labour received for insertion in the LABOUR GAZETTE the following information relative to thirteen fair wage contracts, of which four were awarded by the Department of Public Works and nine by the Department of Railways and Canals. All the contracts contained the usual fair wage clause which provides for the prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed, and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour, and which otherwise prevents abuses and secures the legitimate rights of the labour employed.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Alterations to Post Office fittings, Leamington, Ont. Name of contractor, John Edward Burrows, Leamington, Ont. Date of contract, January 30, 1922. Amount of contract, \$850.

Repairs to Groins Nos. 1 and 3, Annie Bar, Fraser River, B.C. Name of contractor, Fraser River Pile Driving Company, Ltd. Date of contract, January 30, 1922. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Repairs to wharf, St. Michel de Bellechasse, Que. Name of contractor, J. R. Boulanger, Montmagny, Que. Date of contract, February 10, 1922. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Reconstruction of public wharf, North Bay, Ont. Name of contractor, Grant Brothers, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, February 23, 1922. Amount of contract: lump sum, \$3,636, and unit prices.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Erection of a railway station, with dwelling, at Hervey Junction, county of Portneuf, Quebec, Canadian National Railways. Name of contractor, J. A. Boulay, Sayabec, county of Matane, Que. Date of contract, February 7, 1922. Amount of contract, \$9,995.

Erection of a railway station, with form, at Luceville, county of Rimouski, dwelling and raised machinery platform at Luceville, county of Rimouski, Que., Canadian National Railways. Name of contractor, Arthur L. Landry, St. Octave, county of Matane, Que. Date of contract, February 7, 1922. Amount of contract, \$8,225.

Erection of 10 double dwelling houses at Parent, county of Champlain, Que., Canadian National Railways. Name of contractor, Emery Sicard, Amos, county of Pontiac, Que. Date

of contract, February 7, 1922. Amount of contract, \$88,000.

Paving of portions of roadways at Deepwater Freight Shed and Halifax Ocean Terminal Station, Canadian National Railways. Name of contractor, T. C. Gorman and F. C. Peckham, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, February 7, 1922. Amount of contract, schedule prices.

Erection of extension to ice house at Chaudiere Junction, county of Levis, Quebec, Canadian National Railways. Name of contractor, A. J. Morin, Garthby, county of Wolfe, Que. Date of contract, February 7, 1922. Amount of contract, \$3,750.

Construction of substructure of a single track railway bridge over the Coffee River at Mileage 41.1 of the Amos Subdivision, at or near Goulet, county of Pontiac, Quebec, Canadian National Railways. Name of contractor, Joseph Gosselin, Limitée, Quebec, Que. Date of contract, February 7, 1922. Amount of contract, 3,500 and schedule prices.

Construction of substructure of a single track railway bridge over the Little Buctouche River at Mileage 26.1 of the Buctouche Subdivision, at or near McKee's Mills, county of Kent, N.B., Canadian National Railways. Name of contractors, T. C. Gorman and F. C. Peckham, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, February 7, 1922. Amount of contract, schedule prices.

Erection of a highway steel swing bridge over the Trent Canal, Hamlet, Ont. Name of contractors, Standard Steel Construction Company, Ltd. Date of contract, February 7, 1922. Amount of contract, \$15,686.

Erection of two highway steel swing bridges across the Welland Canal at the head of Locks 1 and 3. Name of contractors, Standard Steel Construction Company, Ltd. Date of contract, February 7, 1922. Amount of contract, \$17,910.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The following is a statement of payments made in February for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, and the performance of work under sanitary conditions:

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
Making metal dating stamps and type, and other hand stamps and brass crown seals	\$1,096.99
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	277.06
Supplying mail bag fittings	9,011.93
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.	7,411.27
Repairing letter boxes, etc.	18.45
Satchels	761.15

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES.

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Similar agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees, but verbal agreements are also included in the records, the latter being schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and

in effect though not signed. In each agreement the rates of wages for principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Printing, Publishing, etc.

SASKATOON, SASK.—CERTAIN LOCAL FIRMS AND INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 663. Agreement effective from November 1, 1921, to October 31, 1923.

Only good standing members to be employed.

Wages: Per week—Newspaper offices—Day work (8 hours), November 1, 1921, to April 30, 1922, \$47; May 1, 1922, to October 31, 1922, \$45; November 1, 1922, to October 31, 1923, \$44. Night work (7½ hours), November 1, 1921, to April 30, 1922, \$50; May 1, 1922, to October 31, 1922, \$48; November 1, 1922, to October 31, 1923, \$47. Job offices—Day work. November 1, 1921, to April 30, 1922, \$43.08; May 1, 1922, to October 31, 1922, 41.25; November 1, 1922, to October 31, 1923, \$40.33; Night work, November 1, 1921, to April 30, 1922, \$45.82; May 1, 1922, to October 31, 1922, \$44; November 1, 1922, to October 31, 1923, \$43.08.

Hours of labour: Newspaper offices, 48 hours per week, 8 hours per day. Job offices, 44 hours per week—8 hours per day, 4 hours on Saturday.

Overtime—to commence when time is called—first three hours, time and one-half; thereafter, double time. A member when away from the building, called back either before or after his regular day's work, to receive one dollar extra for call-back and not less than one hour's pay at overtime rate in addition. Temporary employment of less than one full day to be paid for as a full day.

One apprentice to five journeymen or major fraction thereof, the limit to be two, and one extra where an apprentice is in his last six months. Apprentices to have reached the age of sixteen years, to be able to read manuscript and to have had common school education. No apprentice to be employed overtime except with a journeyman.

Wages, apprentices, from 33 1-3 per cent of journeyman's scale in 1st year to 80 per cent in 5th year.

A machinist's assistant to be paid and classed as an apprentice but not to interfere with allotment.

Terms of instruction for beginners on linotype and monotype machines, thirteen weeks' duration. Wages, Per week—first three weeks, \$22; next five weeks, \$28; last five weeks, \$35. Time may be shortened or lengthened according to speed attained by appren-

tice.. Learners of typesetting machines must be practical printers or apprentices in last six months.

Time lost during week in which holidays occur to be deducted from regular scale. Working on holidays, double time, morning papers excepted after 7 p. m. 5½ hours to constitute a night shift on night preceding a holiday. No work to be executed from an office in which a strike exists.

Disputes to be referred to a committee of three, one selected by each party and a third by these two, decision to be final and binding.

Transportation — Water.

HALIFAX, N.S. — CERTAIN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES, AND HALIFAX LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, No. 269. Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1922, to June 30, 1922, and thereafter unless due notice be given.

Wages: Per hour, day work, 55 cents; night work, 65 cents. For full cargoes of cement, and handling bulk grain, day work, 65 cents, night work, 75 cents. For work on ships with cargo on fire, rate for men on board the ship, \$1.10 day work; \$1.30 night work—This rule to apply only to hatches affected by fire, smoke, steam or gas.

Sunday and holiday work, double time—except for ships with cargo on fire, rate per hour to men on board ship then being: day work, \$1.65; night work, \$1.95. Work during meal hours, double time. Work in summer season to be between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m., day work, and between 6 p.m. and 7 a.m., night work. Winter work, from November 1 to April 1, to start at 8 a.m. except for mail or passenger boats.

Waiting time, from 7 a.m. to midnight, full rate for first hour; successive hours, half rate. After midnight, full rate.

Work not carried on after midnight to cease at 11 p.m., except in case of a shunt of perishable cargo. Work after 6 p.m. on Saturday (necessity only), double time.

For work on wrecked or stranded vessels (not outside the harbour) — wages of port to be paid from time men leave the pier until they return.

Non-union men employed on account of shortage of union labour not to be replaced during the day they were hired.

In event of minor disputes, business agent to have power to confer with employer, decision to be binding.

Union to do all possible to prevent irregularity of attendance at work and insure a sufficient supply of men.

ST. JOHN, N.B.—CERTAIN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES, AND INTERNATIONAL LONG-SHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION No. 272, SCOWMEN AND LUMBERHANDLERS OF ST. JOHN AND VICINITY. Agreement to be in effect from December 7, 1921, to May 1, 1922.

Wages: Per hour—50 cents.

Hours per day, nine. Sundays and holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day. Double time for overtime after 5 p.m., and after noon on Saturdays during June to September, except for men culling, stamping or handling for surveyors alongside of ships. Waiting to be paid full time. Double time for work during meal hours.

Number of men in a gang to be decided by foreman, and not to be reduced during the day.

Transportation—Electric Railways.

QUEBEC, QUE. — QUEBEC RAILWAY LIGHT AND POWER CO., MONTMORENCY DIVISION, AND SHOPMEN. Amended schedule of wages and working conditions effective from November 1, 1921, with 60 days' notice of revision from either party.

Hours of labour, 9 per day, between limits as fixed in schedule. Overtime up to 10 hours work, *pro rata*. Over 10 hours a day, overtime rates. Men required to work two successive shifts to be paid overtime after 10 hours.

When men are ordered to do a complete day's work at a different workshop from the one where they are usual-

ly employed, their board or travelling time will not be paid; but if they are ordered to work in another shop or on the road after commencing the day's work, travelling time will be allowed. Reasonable allowance will be made for board if notice was not given in time to permit bringing lunch.

Wages: Per hour—machinists, blacksmiths, boiler makers, car and loco painters (letterer), 57 cents; car and loco painters, carpenters (loco, car and bench), 52½ cents; car repairers, car inspectors, pipe fitters, 48 cents; all helpers, 44 cents; apprentices, 31 cents; electricians, 48 and 57 cents; pit hand and oilers, 44 cents. Overtime, time and one-half.

QUEBEC, QUE. — QUEBEC RAILWAY LIGHT AND POWER CO., MONTMORENCY DIVISION, AND EMPLOYEES ON MAINTENANCE OF WAY. Revised schedule and working conditions in effect from October 1, 1921, with 90 days' notice of revision from either party.

Hours of labour, nine per day. Overtime, after ten hours a day, time and a half.

Wages: Per hour—Section foremen, 44 to 46 cents; section man after 3 month's service, 36 cents; with less service, same rate as paid to common labourers on the line. A man replacing a foreman to be paid foreman's wage if latter is not being paid for same time.

QUEBEC RAILWAY LIGHT AND POWER CO., MONTMORENCY DIVISION, AND TELEGRAPHERS. Amended schedule effective October 1, 1921, and from year to year unless 90 days' notice of revision is given.

In case of reduction in number of telegraphers, junior telegrapher to be first dispensed with.

Telegrapher disciplined or considering himself unfairly treated to have a fair and impartial hearing on written request to immediate superior. At hearing, or on an appeal to next higher official, the telegrapher may be assisted by a committee of telegraphers or by other duly accredited representatives.

Telegraphers and their wives to be granted free transportation on the Montmorency Division.

Telegraphers required to attend switch semaphore or yard limit lamps to receive \$2 per month for two or less lamps and 65 cents for each additional lamp.

Hours: Per day—train despatchers, eight; other telegraphers, nine, exclusive of meal hours. No allowance for meals when shifts are worked. Overtime, after midnight, for telegraphers, time and one-half; after ten hours' work, for train despatchers, time and one-half. When called to work outside of established hours, telegraphers to receive a minimum of two hours at *pro rata* rates. Telegraphers not to be required to suspend work during regular hours to absorb overtime. Telegraphers (except train despatchers) when required to work eight hours on Sunday to be paid for nine hours. Company so to regulate hours that permanent telegraphers will make full time, not less than nine hours per day, and train despatchers, eight.

If telegrapher considering himself overtaxed, make statement to proper official, case to be well considered and if well-founded relief to be granted.

Train despatchers to be allowed three weeks' leave per year on full pay; other telegraphers, 8 consecutive days' per year on full pay. Relief to be granted to applicants as far as practicable during the summer.

Wages: Per hour—chief train despatcher, 86 cents; others, 73 $\frac{3}{4}$ and 81 cents; agent and operator, 50 2-9, 47 1-9; 44 and 42 2-3 cents; assistants, 42 2-3 cents.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT. — INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY OF BUFFALO, N.Y., AND EMPLOYEES, CERTAIN OF WHOM ARE EMPLOYED ON LINES OPERATED IN AND AROUND NIAGARA FALLS, ONT. Working conditions effective May 1, 1921.

Transportation Department: Hours: Per day—9 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Trainmen instructing students, 5 cents per hour in addition to regular rate.

Trainmen who may be sick, requiring a change of climate, to be allowed leave of absence, and by reporting monthly to retain full seniority rights.

Company to describe style and quality of uniforms; employees to have privilege of purchasing same in the open market.

Men on snow plow work and on "pushers", time and one-half.

Hours per day: freight train service, and switch tenders and curve cleaners, ten. Overtime, time and one-half. For regular bridge agents, twelve hours, seven days per week.

Employee summoned before superintendent or other official in answer to charge, to be informed of same in advance. Employee may be represented by advisers; thorough investigation to be made. Employee, if not satisfied, to have right of appeal to general superintendent and vice president or to president. Employee, if found not guilty, to be reinstated.

EDMONTON, ALTA.—CITY OF EDMONTON AND STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, No. 569. Agreement effective from February 1, 1922, until December 31, 1922, and thereafter from year to year unless a new agreement is negotiated.

General conditions as for other civic agreements of the City of Edmonton. See under "Civic Schedules."

Wages: Per hour — *Motormen and conductors or motor-conductors*, first six months, 55 cents; second six months, 59 cents; third six months, 64 cents; fourth six months, 66 cents.

All motor conductors, 6 days' vacation with pay after one year's service, and 10 days after two years' service. Straight time for holidays.

Hours per day, motormen and con-

ductors, nine. First half-hour thereafter, straight time; afterwards, time and one-half.

Motormen and conductors in continuous service of the Department for six calendar months to be furnished with regulation uniform, cost to be equally divided between city and employees concerned. City to furnish subsequent uniforms and caps, badges, and buttons. City to furnish overcoats on same basis, every three years.

Preference of employment to be given to citizens of Edmonton who are British subjects; same to be able to read and write English and be approved of by the superintendent who shall decide on length of training period. No man under the age of 21 years to be employed.

Barn men — Wages: per hour — car cleaners, 54 cents; car repairers, 58 to 68 cents; painters, 71 cents; blacksmiths, 76 cents; painters' and blacksmiths' helpers, 65 cents; labourers, 54 cents; sand men, 59 cents.

Maintenance men in all barns, seven days' vacation with pay each year after one year. Other trade mechanics, after one year, one week on full pay; thereafter, two weeks. Holidays, time and one-half.

Hours per day, eight, forty-four per week. Overtime, time and one-half.

Trackmen, track greasers and flagmen. Wages: per hour—labourers, 54 cents; trackmen, 56½ cents; foreman and those in charge of a gang, 64 cents; track greasers, 54 cents.

Employees after one year, one week's vacation with full pay; thereafter, two weeks. Holidays, straight time.

Hours of labour, eight per day. Overtime, time and one-half. One day off in seven. Track greasers, six days per week of forty-eight hours, nine months of the year. Remaining three months, forty-four hours per week.

Any man in any branch who becomes incapable of holding his present position through old age or accident to

have preference of a vacant position for flagman.

Power House and Pumping Station.

Wage: Per hour—firemen, 60 and 62 cents; head ash hand, 59 cents; others, 54 and 57 cents. Elevator attendants, 62 cents, other coal handlers and general help, 54 and 57 cents. Boiler cleaners, 60 and 62 cents. Tube blowers, 59 cents. General help on filters, 54 and 57 cents. Per month—engineers, \$145 and \$180; water tender, \$140; filter operators, \$130.

Shift men to work six days per week; employees working seventh day, time and one-half. Holidays, time and one-half.

"Forty-four hour a week" men to work five and one-half days; overtime, time and one-half. Holidays, double time.

Shift men after one year, two weeks' holiday per year with pay. Other hourly employees, one week for first year; thereafter, two weeks.

BRITISH COLUMBIA — BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED, AND AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA. Agreement in effect from January 5, 1922, until changed by the above parties on thirty days' notice.

Wages: (in effect from January 5, 1922,) Per hour—On city and suburban lines, motormen and conductors, first six months, 48½ cents; second six months, 53 cents; third six months, 56 cents; thereafter, 58½ cents. One-man-car operators, 64½ cents. Motormen and conductors on work train service, 2 cents an hour in addition. On inter-urban lines: Passenger motormen and conductors, 48½ cents to 60½ cents; freight motormen and conductors, 51½ cents to 63 cents; passenger brakemen, 48½ cents to 57 cents; freight brakemen, 58½ cents; trolley men, 56½ cents. Sunday work, time and one-quarter; holidays, time and one-half. Extra men, minimum monthly earning, \$87.50.

Shop and barn: Motor car repairers and freight car repairers, 53 to 63 cents; armature winders' helpers, blacksmiths' helpers, carpenters' helpers, machinists' helpers and sawyers, 48½ to 58½ cents; barn janitors and car cleaners, 46 and 52 cents; freight car inspectors, 65 cents; freight car repairers' helpers, 53 cents; painters, carpenters, 69½ cents; freight car painters, 56 cents; brush hands, 53 cents; freight car carpenters, 63 cents; machinists, 72 cents; babbitter, 65 cents; trolley retriever repairer, 65½ cents; blacksmiths, 72 cents; car wiremen, air brake fitters, 67 cents; armature winders, 65 to 72 cents. Leading hands, 3 cents per hour extra. Apprentices, 29 to 44 cents per hour.

Freight shed department: Per hour—checkers, 54 cents; truckers, 51½ cents. Per month—auto drivers, \$115.65; rate and chief clerk, \$138.15; cashier, \$133.65; accountant, \$129.15; switching clerk, \$115.65; abstract clerks, \$111.15 and \$115.65; billing clerk, \$106.65; demurrage clerk, \$106.65; shedman, \$111.15.

Track maintenance men: interurban, 45 and 49½ cents; city, 49½ and 54 cents; foremen, per month, \$120.15 and \$129.15; track welders, per hour, 65½ cents; track welders' helpers, 56 cents.

Monthly employees: Baggage men, \$111.15 and \$115.65; auto drivers, \$115.65; interlocking tower, \$106.65; depot master, ticket clerks, \$115.65; train despatchers, \$188.50.

Maintenance gang: carpenters, painters, pipe fitters 67½ cents per hour.

Station agents, per month, from \$75.15 to \$138.15.

Company to recognize Association and not to discriminate against employees because of membership in same. All employees affected by this agreement to join the Association within one month of employment, and to remain members, that all questions and grievances may be dealt with by one Head. In case of suspension or expulsion of members by Association, Company to

suspend or dismiss members on satisfactory proof of misconduct.

Association not to interfere with or limit right of Company to discharge or discipline employees. Company to have absolute right to dismiss any employee for inefficiency, provided an employee have right of appeal to General Manager, and have right to submit case to arbitration if decision is not satisfactory.

Grievances to be presented to local manager or superintendent, and if not adjusted, to general manager. Any employee suspended or dismissed and later proven not guilty, to be reinstated. When decision of Company is not considered just by Association, Company to refer matter to a Board of Arbitration of three.

Monthly men to be given two weeks' vacation with pay each year, after a year's service.

Closed shop and seniority clauses of agreement not to apply to track foremen, freight office staff, station agents, storekeepers, certain depot masters and ticket clerks, and train despatchers.

City and suburban lines: Overtime for motormen and conductors, working over schedule time, on day runs, to midnight, time and one-half; thereafter, double time. Men on night runs, after finishing run, time and one-half until 2 a.m., thereafter, double time. Hours per day, eight. Overtime to be paid for time above eight hours and 20 minutes. One day off in eight to be allowed except on holidays. Motormen and conductors, if required, to wear uniform and cap while on duty. Company to provide one full uniform per year, company paying one-half of price.

No new men under twenty-one years of age to be taken on.

In the event of a run not being completed within ten hours of the commencement of the first shift, overtime to be paid at rate of 1C cents per hour in addition to work pay, company agreeing to complete runs as follows: 50 per cent within 9 hours; 10 per cent within 9½ hours; 20 per cent within

10 hours; 10 per cent within 11 hours; 10 per cent within 12 hours.

Interurban lines:

Overtime: Men working over eight hours, time and one-half up to 16 hours, thereafter, double time. Wages to be based on a day's work of eight hours.

Students while learning, to be paid at least one dollar per day during probation provided they qualify within fourteen days.

Shop and barn department: Mechanics and mechanics' helpers in mechanical department on night work, 5 cents per hour additional to day rates. Overtime, time and one-half; men required to work more than five hours' overtime after having worked eight hours at straight time, to be paid double time. Sundays, holidays and Saturday afternoons, time and one-half. Night men, over eight hours, overtime rates; also for seventh night, and for holidays.

An apprentice who, having served one year, in the opinion of shop foreman shows no aptitude for the trade will be transferred or dismissed.

Apprentices to be over sixteen years and under twenty-one, to serve at least four years, and to be able to read and write English and know the first four rules of arithmetic.

Track maintenance:

Hours per day, eight, four on Saturdays.

Gangs on steady night work, 5 cents per hour extra. Overtime, time and one-half; except that men required to work more than five hours overtime after eight hours' straight time shall receive double pay for time over five hours.

In lay off through slackness of work, last on to be first off; last off, first on. In moving men from one gang to another gang preference to be given to married men so that they shall not be moved farther from their homes.

Freight shed and baggage room: Hours per day, eight. Overtime, time and one-half until 10 p.m., thereafter,

double time. Sundays and holidays, double time. Baggage room men, every second Sunday off.

Station agents: Hours per day, eight; six days per week. Sunday hours not to exceed one half-hour for each regular passenger or express train. Overtime, time and one-half. Agents to be relieved for two whole days per month without loss of pay.

Civic Schedules

EDMONTON, ALTA.—CITY OF EDMONTON AND DIFFERENT CLASSES OF CIVIC EMPLOYEES. Agreement to be in effect from February 1, 1922, to December 31, 1922, and thereafter from year to year, or until a new agreement is negotiated.

General Conditions

Preference to be given to men of British nationality.

Overtime to be computed on the basis of regular hours for hourly men and on basis of 26 days per month for monthly men.

City not to discriminate against employees for being or not being affiliated with any union or organization.

When men are laid off, last man employed to be first off. Last man laid off, if available, to be given preference of re-employment.

If any employee be superseded, suspended, discharged, laid off or refused re-employment on grounds of incompetency, or have cause of complaint in connection with working conditions, employee to have right to have cause investigated by a committee of employees or of Organization, Committee to have right of appeal to the commissioners; if the latter decide employee has been unjustly dealt with, same to be reinstated. If decision of commissioners is not satisfactory to committee they may appeal to City Council and further if necessary to a Board of Conciliation.

International Association of Machinists, No. 817.

General conditions as stated above.

Wages: Per hour — Machinists at power plant and at street railway barns, 86 cents; machinists' helpers at power plant, 66 cents; boiler room mechanics, 76 cents. Leading machinists, 5 cents per hour additional.

Double time Sundays and holidays. Employees after one year to receive one week's vacation on full pay and two weeks for two years.

Hours of duty, eight per day; four on Saturdays except in case of emergency.

Car barns, until midnight, time and one-half, thereafter double time.

Power house, first four hours, overtime, time and one-half; double time thereafter. Extra work involving overtime to be taken by employees in rotation.

International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, No. 55.

General conditions as stated above.

Wages: Per hour—88 cents.

Hours per day, eight for five and one-half days per week. Overtime, time and one-half. After the eighth hour on Saturdays, double time. Double time on Sundays and holidays. Employees after one year's service, one week's holidays with pay; two weeks each year thereafter.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

General conditions as stated above.

Wages: Per hour — Carpenters at street railway barns — 78 cents. Foreman, 5 cents per hour additional.

Employees after one year's service one week's vacation; after two years, two weeks.

Hours of duty, eight per day, Saturdays four. Overtime, time and one-half. Sundays and holidays, double time.

Civic Service Union, No. 52.

General conditions as stated above.

Minimum Wages: Per month — Juniors, \$66 to \$91; telephone operators, experienced, \$76 to \$91; inexperienced, \$61 and \$71. Stenographers after four

years' service with city, meter readers, license inspectors and collectors, general clerk, \$110. Temporary help, \$75 and \$100.

Monthly employees after one year's work, two weeks' vacation on full pay; two weeks each year thereafter.

For work after regular hours, employees to be given equal time off if possible; otherwise, time and one-half to be paid. Double pay or its equivalent in time off to be allowed for Sunday and holiday work.

Employee required to work night shifts not to work more than five nights consecutively. Every employee to have one day off in seven.

If in opinion of superintendent the ability of any employee does not warrant increase of salary or promotion provided in the schedule, employee to receive one month's notice of the fact. Appeal may be made for redress.

Policemen's Association, Local 74.

General conditions as in other civic schedules.

Wages: Per month — detective inspectors, \$190; inspectors, \$170; sub-inspectors, \$160; sergeants, \$155 and \$165; constables, \$120 to \$140; detectives, \$155.

All employees to be allowed fourteen days' holidays with pay each year after one year's service.

Hours per day, eight. One day off in seven. Employees working overtime to have equal time off.

Uniforms and boots to be furnished yearly to inspectors, sergeants and constables. Fur coats to be issued by October 15. Detectives after three months to be allowed \$90 per year for clothing, being furnished with boots and having use of coats available in the Department. A member of the uniform department detailed for duty in plain clothes for three months or over to receive clothing allowance at same rate as paid detectives.

No person under twenty-one years to be on the police force. All to be British subjects.

Members not participate in any sympathetic strike; and not to be compelled to attend church parades.

Civic Employees' Federal Union, No. 30.

General conditions as in other civic agreements.

Minimum wage: Per hour—able-bodied common labourers and teamsters, 44 cents. Rate for those not able-bodied to be determined by the commissioners. Experienced labourers, 59 cents; operators of gasoline engines, etc., 64 cents; meter installers, etc., 69 cents; water-works construction, 79 cents; sewer inspectors, \$5.40 per day. The above rates to apply only to permanent employees.

Hours of labour: eight for five days, four on Saturdays. Overtime until 10 p.m., time and one-half; thereafter double time. Teamsters to work up to 9 hours on straight time if required. Sundays and certain holidays, double time.

Hourly employees who have worked continuously for one year, one week's vacation with pay, and two weeks each year thereafter.

City Fire-Fighters' Union, No. 209.

General conditions as in other civic agreements.

Wages: Per month—district chiefs, \$160; captains, \$155; lieutenants, \$150; drivers, \$135; firemen, \$115 to \$135; operators, \$115 and \$117.50.

Department to work under two platoon system. Operators to work eight hour shifts.

City to supply refreshment to men who have been on duty at fires for over three hours. No person under twenty-one or over thirty-five to be given employment in Fire Department after January 1, 1922.

Members off duty by reason of sickness or accident to receive same pay as if they were on duty; city to insure against sickness and accident, members of department agreeing to contribute 50 per cent of the premium paid by city against sickness only, each mem-

ber contributing an equal proportional share. In addition to full pay, members incapacitated by accident to be entitled to allowance for medical attendance and hospital expenses as paid to the city by the insurance companies.

Certain clothing to be furnished yearly to members of the Department; other clothing to be furnished as required.

Members to be granted fourteen days' vacation in each year, with pay, after one year's service. No holidays to be granted after October 1.

Canadian Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers.

General conditions as stated above.

Wages: Pumping station: Per month, engineers, second and third class, \$170 and \$140; Per hour—helpers, 59 cents; firemen, 60 and 62 cents; ash wheelers and general help, 54 and 57 cents.

Shift men. Six days per week, time and one-half for seventh day. Holidays, time and one-half.

Shift men after one year's work, two weeks' holiday on full pay, and two weeks each year thereafter. Hourly employees after one year, one week's holidays on full pay; each year thereafter, two weeks.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 544, Telephone Employees.

Hours of duty—eight hours for five days, four hours on Saturdays. When shift work is required, assignments to be made for not less than six days.

In event of provincial or dominion legislation requiring a general 44-hour week, Department to adopt hours to suit requirements.

Overtime, until 10 p.m., time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Monthly employees after one year, two weeks' vacation with pay; two weeks each year thereafter.

Preference to be given in civic service to those of British nationality.

City not to discriminate against any employee for being or not being a member of any organization.

If more employees are required in any position, last man laid off if available to be given preference of re-employment.

An employee who has been suspended, superseded, discharged or laid off and refused re-employment on grounds of incompetency, to have right to have case investigated by a committee of employees or of the organization, committee to have right to appeal to the superintendent on behalf of the employee. If superintendent decides that employee has been unjustly dealt with, employee to be reinstated and paid for time lost. If decision is unsatisfactory, committee may appeal to the city commissioner and council or further, to a board of conciliation.

Night service men in main exchange, four nights off per month.

Monthly employees whose duties require work on Sundays to be allowed equal time off; no employee to be required to work more than one Sunday in two on this basis. Monthly employees working additional Sunday duties or holidays to be paid double time in addition to monthly pay.

Wages: Per month—apprentices on switches, \$80 to \$105; journeymen, \$134 to \$172; Service and rack men

over 20 years of age, \$105 to \$158 per month; under 20 years, \$80 and \$90; Inspectors, \$134 to \$158; night service men, main exchange, \$110 to \$129; shop mechanics, \$167; per hour, 1st year shop mechanics, 48 cents; 2nd year, 57½ cents; 3rd year, 67 cents. Installers and linemen: apprentices, 43 and 52½ cents; journeymen, 61 to 81 cents. Cable splicers: apprentices, 67 to 86 cents; helpers, 57½ cents; journeymen, 95½ cents; foremen, \$1.05.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 544, Light, Power and Street Railway Electrical Employees.

An apprentice to be one who has worked at least six months at some branch of the electrical trades. Apprentices to serve four years. One apprentice to three journeymen.

Wages: Per hour—journeyman line-man, 84 cents; apprentices, 57 to 76½ cents. Meter section: Meter installer, Meter inspector and repairmen, 84 cents.

Street lighting section: Per month—maintenance and patrol men, \$110 to \$130; journeymen repairmen, \$161. Per hour, car wiring and controller men, 84 cents; armature winders, 84 cents. Power house operators: Per month—central station, \$148; sub-station, \$146; relief operator, \$152.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1922.

THE movement in prices was marked by a recovery in wholesale prices and a continuance of the decline in retail prices of food, but in both cases the changes were slight, the decline in retail prices being chiefly in eggs and dairy products, while the advance in wholesale prices was almost entirely due to the recovery in the prices of grains and livestock from the low levels experienced during recent months.

In retail prices, the average cost of a

family budget of 29 staple foods in some 60 cities in Canada at the beginning of February was \$10.60 as compared with \$11.03 in January, \$14.08 in February, 1921, \$15.77 in February, 1920, \$13.41 in February, 1919, \$12.54 in February 1918, \$10.46 in February, 1917, \$9.40 in February, 1916, \$7.99 in February, 1915, and \$7.75 in February, 1914. The total for food, fuel, and rent in the sixty cities was \$21.06 in February as compared with \$21.52 in Jan-

uary, \$24.85 in February, 1912, \$24.71 in February, 1920, \$21.34 in February, 1919, \$19.80 in February, 1918, \$16.78 in February, 1917, \$14.27 in February, 1916, \$14.15 in February, 1915, and \$14.54 in February, 1914. The chief changes for the last month were in eggs and butter, with slight decreases in nearly all the other items except meats which showed slight advances.

In wholesale prices the index number was slightly higher, reaching 229.5 for February as compared with 227.7 for January, 270.1 for February, 1921, 343.5 for February, 1920, 279.8 for February, 1919, 263.5 for February, 1918, 219.9 for February, 1917, 175.9 for February, 1916, 142.5 for February, 1915, and 136.6 for February, 1914.

A special index number of 50 commodities, including 20 foods, 15 raw materials and 15 manufactured articles, based upon prices in 1913 as equal to 100, was up to 148.4 for February as compared with 148.0 for January, 150.1 for December, 1921, 147.2 for November, 1921, 182.2 for February, 1921, and 148.4 in November, 1916.

Other index numbers of wholesale prices in Canada showed slight advances for February. That calculated by Professor Michell, based on prices in 1900-1910 as equal to 100, rose to 158.9 as compared with 158.4 for January, 161.9 for December, 160.0 for November, 197.8 for February, 1921. The index number of the Canadian Bank of Commerce for 24 commodities mainly exported was up from 147.17 for January 15, to 150.43 for February 15, while that for 24 commodities mainly imported was down from 147.88 for January 15 to 145.65 for February 15. The rise in prices of exports was in wheat, hogs, wool, wood pulp, and bituminous coal, while the markets for coarse grains and livestock were steady, and dairy products were down. The decreases in prices for imports were in cotton, rubber, iron, and anthracite coal. The index numbers of the Bank of Commerce are based upon average prices in 1909 to 1913 as equal to 100.

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of February of over one hundred staple foodstuff and groceries, of coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for sixroomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these have been published each month since the beginning of 1910, the figures being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers who did a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915, when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts chiefly occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts, with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the difference in quality. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the

Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, etc.; so that the comparative expenditure would be little changed.

The index number of wholesale prices is based on the quotations for 271 commodities and is the simple average of the percentages of current prices of the several commodities in relation to the average prices for the base period, 1890-1899, these being therefore made equal to 100. The quotations for most farm products are obtained weekly and averaged for the month; the quotations for other commodities are taken for the middle of the month. The table of index numbers shows the changes by groups and sub-groups for the previous month and for the corresponding months back to 1913.

Retail Prices

In meats there were slight increases amounting to $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound in beef and about 1c in fresh pork. Salt pork, bacon and lard, however, were lower. Eggs averaged between 10c and 15c per dozen lower. Milk showed a slight decrease, averaging 13c per quart as compared with 13.3 in January and 15.5c in January, 1921. Butter, creamery prints, averaged 44.7c per pound as compared with 48.6 in January and 63.6 in January last year. Bread was unchanged at 7c per pound as compared with 8.18c in January, 1921. Potatoes showed little change, averaging \$1.60 per bag as compared with \$2.27 in January, 1921. Onions averaged 9.8c per pound as compared with 8.1c in January and 5c in January, 1921. Strawberry jam averaged \$1.05 per four-pound tin as compared with \$1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ in January and \$1.47 in January, 1921. Sugar was slightly lower at 8.8c per pound as compared with

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RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	BEEF					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Lamb leg roast, per lb.	PORK		
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb				Fresh leg roast, per lb.	Fresh chops, loin, per lb.	Salt meat, short cut, per lb.
Dominion (Average).....	27.7	23.1	21.3	15.7	12.3	18.8	26.2	30.4	27.5	30.1	25.8
Nova Scotia (Average).....	28.3	24.9	21.8	16.8	13.6	14.4	23.3	27.2	27.4	27.0	24.9
1-Sydney.....	29	24	22.8	17.4	14.7	17.3	23.8	25.8	28	28.1	27.9
2-New Glasgow.....	27.6	23.7	20.4	16.8	13	14.7	20	26.6	27.6	29	25.3
3-Amherst.....	23.2	20.3	14.2	11.7	10.2	10	22.5	22.5	22	22.2	22.4
4-Halifax.....	31.8	26.7	26.5	20	15.3	15.2	25.3	31.2	29.5	30.5	24.1
5-Truro.....	30	30	25	18	15	15	25	30	30	25	25
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown	23.3	21.6	19.6	13.6	8.3	12	16.5	22	25	25	23.3
New Brunswick (Average)	30.1	24.8	22.0	17.1	13.5	15.6	24.0	28.6	28.6	28.3	24.5
7-Moncton.....	28.5	22.5	24	19	14.5	20	30	35	33.5	33.5	25.4
8-St. John.....	36.1	28.6	25.5	19.1	14	17	25	29.3	29.3	26.5	21.7
9-Fredericton.....	30.6	23	22.3	16.3	14	13.5	23.3	28.3	28.3	28.3	26.5
10-Bathurst.....	25	25	16	14	11.3	12	17.5	21.6	23.3	25	24.5
Quebec (Average).....	25.9	24.4	23.1	17.0	12.7	17.2	22.7	25.4	23.5	25.6	22.7
11-Quebec.....	22.7	25.2	21.9	17.4	11.9	18.6	21.5	24.8	23	22	23.6
12-Three Rivers.....	28.3	25.1	24.7	16.1	11.3	18.2	22.8	25.5	24.5	24.9	23.3
13-Sherbrooke.....	35	30	35	25	19			32		30	21.7
14-Sorel.....	25	23	21.7	16	12.3	18.3	21	23.3	20	22.7	23.5
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	18.3	20	17.4	13.3	8.8	16.8	20	24.7	20.2	20	18.5
16-St. John's.....	26.5	26.5	23	16.5	13.5	17.5	23.5	21	20	24	23.5
17-Theftord Mines.....	25	25	22	18	15	15	25		28	32	25.5
18-Montreal.....	28.4	23.6	22.6	14.8	11.7	16.3	25.9	25.9	26.3	29.4	22
19-Hull.....	23.7	21	20	15.5	10.5	16.8	22	26.2	25.6	25.1	22.6
Ontario (Average).....	27.9	23.0	21.3	16.0	12.4	21.6	26.5	31.9	27.0	30.3	25.6
20-Ottawa.....	27.1	23.8	22.6	17	11.5	20.2	28.9	32	27.3	28.7	24.1
21-Brockville.....	28.2	23.6	21.9	15.7	12.4	19.1	26.5	31.2	29.2	29.5	27.5
22-Kingston.....	26.2	20.3	18.3	12.9	10	16.6	21.2	26.4	23.7	25.7	20
23-Belleville.....	25.7	19	23.1	14.4	10.3	19.2	27.5	32.5	27	28.3	25
24-Peterborough.....	25	20.5	18.3	14.6	11.4	21.4	23.1	29	24.9	26	26.5
25-Orillia.....	24.1	20.5	18.6	14.8	12	20	20	30	23.1	26	24.5
26-Toronto.....	30.2	22.4	23.2	14	12.5	21.3	24.6	34.5	26.8	32.8	25.2
27-Niagara Falls.....	31.6	25.6	23.6	16.4	10.9	24	27.5	37.5	28	31.7	23.3
28-St. Catharines.....	26.1	20.2	19.5	13.8	10.9	19.3	30	31.8	26.2	30.7	23.5
29-Hamilton.....	28.1	22.8	22.1	16.3	13.2	22.8	25.7	35.3	27.4	33	25
30-Brantford.....	27	21.9	21.3	16.4	11.5	21.2	31.2	34	28.6	32.6	30
31-Galt.....	30	25.4	25	15.7	14.6	21.2	26.6	30	28.2	35	29
32-Cueph.....	30	24.4	23	18.3	15.5	20.9	30	35.7	27.1	31	25
33-Kitchener.....	29.7	25.7	20.7	18.4	15	25.4	25.7	31	25.4	29.6	28.7
34-Woodstock.....	24.9	21.5	19.6	15.5	13.3	24.5	25	29.6	25.4	30.2	25
35-Stratford.....	26.4	22	19.8	16	13.3	20.6	25	31.6	25.6	28.6	21.6
36-London.....	30.5	25.1	23.9	17.9	12.9	22.1	26.3	34.1	27.7	32.9	25
37-St. Thomas.....	26.6	21.8	19.7	14.5	10.8	20.8	23.2	26.7	25.1	31.4	24.7
38-Chatham.....	28.1	25	22	16	12.5	21.5	23	28	26.5	29.4	23.6
39-Windsor.....	29	23.8	21.2	17.4	12.5	26.4	31.5	32	27.2	30	23
40-Owen Sound.....	25	20	19	15	12.1	23.3	25	29.3	25	25	21
41-Cobalt.....	26.3	24.6	21	18.5	13.5		25	29	26.6	30	25.4
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	30.8	25.8	22.8	15.8	11.3	25	25	30.7	28.8	30.6	25.5
43-Port Arthur.....	30.8	26.5	22.6	17.6	13.7	21.1	33.3	39.6	34.5	36.6	34.9
44-Fort William.....	30.7	22.1	20.5	16.2	13	20.8	31.2	35.2	29.1	30	33.5
Manitoba (Average).....	25.5	18.6	17.5	12.8	9.9	15.8	24.8	29.1	26.5	29.5	23.1
45-Winnipeg.....	27.2	19.7	19.1	13.6	11.1	17	23.8	29.5	27.3	30.2	26.2
46-Brandon.....	23.7	17.5	15.9	11.9	8.7	14.5	15.7	28.7	25.7	28.8	20
Saskatchewan (Average).....	27.6	20.1	19.0	13.3	10.0	18.2	28.2	30.7	27.3	30.7	27.2
47-Regina.....	30.7	18.3	19.8	12.7	11	15.9	28.9	32.1	29.3	33.6	22.5
48-Prince Albert.....	25	20	18	12.5	8	15	28	30	25	30	25
49-Saskatoon.....	24.5	18.7	18	12.5	7.5	17	26.5	27.5	25	32.5	26.2
50-Moose Jaw.....	30	23.3	20	15.3	13.5	25	29.3	33.3	30	31.7	30
Alberta (Average).....	23.2	17.7	16.2	11.3	9.0	14.0	26.0	28.4	26.3	31.9	27.1
51-Medicine Hat.....	23.5	16	16	10.5	6.5	13.5	27.5	28.5	27.5	32.5	28.3
52-Edmonton.....	22.7	17.7	17	11.7	9.5	15.7	27.5	32.5	28.3	33.3	25
53-Calgary.....	23.4	17.7	16.4	11.6	8.9	11.3	26	28.5	25.5	31.6	30
54-Lethbridge.....	23	19.3	15.3	11.3	11.2	15.5	23	24	24	30	25
British Columbia (Aver.)	30.9	25.4	23.0	16.9	14.0	23.4	32.6	37.0	33.7	36.8	30.9
55-Fernie.....	30	25	22.5	15.7	11	20	30	35	30	35	35
56-Nelson.....	28.7	23.7	21	18	10.7	20.7	28.7	35	35	35	27.5
57-Trail.....	25	20	17	12.5	10.8	18.7	29.3	32	30	35	26.7
58-New Westminster.....	35	30	25	22	16.5	25	30	30	40	40	35.5
59-Vancouver.....	32.1	25.1	23	15.3	14.2	23.2	33.9	38.4	30.3	37.3	28.3
60-Victoria.....	25.5	21.4	20	15	14	24.2	34.2	39	29.5	35	24.4
61-Nanaimo.....	35.8	28.3	30.7	21.7	19.8	30	35	39.3	35	36.7	35
62-Prince Rupert.....	35	30	25	15	15	25	40	45	40	40	35

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1922

BACON			FISH														
Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced per lb.	Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.	Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Haddock, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Herrings, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Other fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finman haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon, sockeye, lb. tin	Canned salmon, medium, lb. tin	Canned salmon, pinks, lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	
cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	
39.3	43.8	59.0	16.7	14.9	27.8	12.0	18.0	24.1	13.2	59.6	21.4	20.2	51.4	34.4	22.5	20.8	
43.5	41.5	62.0	12.8	11.3	30.0			35.0		55.8	18.2	17.2	45.0	33.5	22.5	21.5	
49	42.5	72.5	10							62.2	18.1	17.4	50	32	24.2	22.2	
31	41	60.7	15	15	30					58.3	17.3	19.2	45	34	22	20.2	
20.5	35	58.3	14	10	30	10		35		52	18.5	16.6	40	32.5	22.5	20	
39.1	41.5	53.5	12	9						56.6	18	15.5	45	35	22	23.4	
45	47.5	65								50	19			34	21.6		
34	35	53.5	13	13				35		61.7	14.5	22.5		35		21.6	
37.1	41.5	54.6	13.8	11.3	33.3	10.0		30.0		57.6	18.5	17.7	50.0	36.6	25.0	21.0	
35	39	58.3	12	12	35				10	61.6	19	18.6	50	35	25	19.2	
36.5	42	57.5	20	15	35	10		25		58	16.5	16	50	35	24.5	20	
36.7	41.5	52.5	15	10	30	10		35		60	19.3	18	50	36.5	25.6	19.7	
40	43.3	50	8	8						50.6	19	18	50	40	25	25	
36.6	40.1	56.1	14.3	13.0	28.5	10.8	20.1	22.0	9.4	61.8	17.2	19.5	52.2	31.5	22.4	21.2	
33.9	36.4	57.9	10	10			15			55	12.5	18.2	47.9	30.1	20.3	22	
34.2	41.3	55.7	10		35				7.5	70		20	50	32	24.4	21.2	
37	37.5	65	20	15	35-40	12	25		10		25	19.2	49	30	21.9	22	
45	50	55		13	30		20			65	12		52.5	25	21.2	20.3	
40		70					25		10				56.7	36.7	26.1	21.1	
40	50	67		20	20			28	10	60	15	19	52.5	35	21	19.8	
30	35	45	12-15	12-15	20-28	10-12	15		9		60		60	33.3	24.3	22.3	
36.9	39.9	58.3	15-20	8.5-9	28	10	25	25		60.5	24.1	20.7	51.9	31.7	22.2	20.1	
32.6	30.4	50.9	15	10-11	25	10	16	8-18	10	60	14.6	19.7	49.2	30	20.3	21.6	
34.5	38.7	55.4	18.1	16.9	29.0	12.9	19.0	20.5	11.6	57.8	21.8	19.6	52.7	36.4	23.3	20.1	
35.2	38.7	54.5	15	10-11	25	10	16	8-18	10	65	21.5	19.2	52.3	35.9	22.5	20.2	
33	36.6	54.3			30-35	8-10	15	14-15	8-10	40-50	22.6	18.3	47.5	35	20	22.5	
32.5	36.6	52.9	10-15	10-15	30-32	8-10	18-20			47.5	20.3	18.1	48.7	33	20.5	20	
33	36.6	55			28		18	24			21.2	21.6	54.6	38.3	27	19.3	
36	40	54.3	15	15	25-30	12	15-20		10	60	25	19.5	55.6	33.3	22.5	21.4	
35	40	55					15	20			22	21.5	50	30	25	20.3	
35.9	41.6	56.2					15	20		60	22.5	17.9	52.8	35.5	21.4	19.4	
30	34.5	52.1	18-20	12-14	30	12	15-18	20-22		60	20	20	55	35-40	25	21	
29.6	31.4	51.9			30		18	25			21.4	19.4	53.6	38.8	28.9	18.1	
33.8	38	53.9	20	15-20	35-40		25		15	50	21.3	19.4	52.2	38.2	22.1	19.2	
33.6	36.7	54.7	25	25	30	12-15	20-22		12.5		20.5	19.1	53.4	32.7	22	20.1	
34.8	36.7	52.2	18	18	33	15	17				25	20	54.7	38	22.3	18.7	
32.5	37.4	53.3			35		20	15			20	19.5	51.5	35	25	19.6	
33.7	36.7	53				15	18	25-28			25	20	51.9	34.5	17.5	17.7	
34.5	39	51.6	20	18	25	15	22		15		20	20.2	51	38.4	22.5	17.8	
33.3	36.2	52.5	20	25	25	12.5	17		12.5		22	20.7	55	40	18.5	18.6	
32.7	36.6	56.2	15-18	15	20-25	12.5	15			63.3	20.9	16.7	50.9	39.1	20.5	20	
33.2	37.4	54.3	20-25	15	30	15	18			50	20.5	18.5	55.4	36.6	23.5	19.4	
35.3	37.7	55.5	18	15	30	12	18			12	21.6	23.9	55.5	35	25	20	
33.1	39	58.7				30	30				22.7	22.5	53.5	42.5	26.2	20.1	
36.6	45	52.5			22		16		10		17	17.5	50	35	23	19.4	
35.3	38	60	20-25	30	15	25	25			65	25	20.2	55.7	40	25	26.5	
38.4	43.1	56.8				18	25	25		67.5	22.6	19.5	54.3	35	29.1	18.8	
42.1	49.1	67.5	15	15	25-30		18	18-20			22.5	19.1	52	35	25	25	
40.2	43.9	65.4	15-20	17	25-30		18	17-20		60.0	22.5	17.9	50	37.5	22.8	20.5	
42.2	47.0	62.7			30.0		15.0				23.8	17.6	52.6	31.2	21.7	20.8	
42.1	46.7	63.3	15-20	20		12-18	10-20		12	78.3	22.5	18.2	52.2	32.3	23	19.6	
42.2	47.3	62.1			30		15				25	16.9	52.9	30	20.4	21.9	
50.2	58.8	65.9	15.3		25.0		12.5		15.0		25.0	23.2	50.8	36.3	23.2	22.3	
55.8	64.3	67.2	18	20-25	25						30	22	50	30	18.4	21.3	
54.3	61.7	62.5			25		10		15				52	40	22	25	
45.6	51	62			25		12.5				25	25	50	35	30	25	
45	58.3	72	10-15				15		15	75	20	22.5	51.2	40	22.5	18	
47.1	53.1	63.8	19.7		23.1	14-4	13.1		16.0		24.9	23.0	51.8	30.7	18.3	20.1	
52.3	56.7	67	24		22-27		12.5		12.5		25	28	54	22	22.5	20	
40.5	48.7	61.7	17.5-20		23-25	12.5-15	12.5	25-30	16.5		25.2	21.2	52.2	35	16.7	21.7	
48.3	52.7	63.9	18		22		12.5		15		24.2	22.1	51	28	15.7	22	
47.3	56.2	62.5			22	15	15		20		25	20.7	50	29	18.3	16.7	
48.5	54.5	68.1	19.2		24.2	10.4		28.0	17.0		23.8	23.1	51.3	31.9	20.5	21.6	
2.3	51.2	68.7							17.5		20	23.6	57.5	35		23	
1	65	63.3	20		25	15		30	20		20	23.5	56.7	30	22.5	23.5	
51.7	53.3	63.1	25		25	15		30-35	20		24.4	25	45	35	25	23.2	
1.2	63.3	70	18		20	10		15-20	20		21.7	23.5	51	26.7	25	21	
45.9	50.4	66.2	19		22.5	6.5			13.5		22.3	20.9	49	28.3	15.4	20.3	
42.7	49.2	70	18		32	8		35	13.3		22.3	20	51.2	35	15.5	18.3	
53.3	58.3	70.8	15		25			25			20	23.3	47.5	30	20	21.7	
40	45	72.5			20	8			15		30	25	52.5	35	20	22	

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	EGGS		Milk, per quart.	BUTTER			CHEESE		Bread, plain, white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.
	Fresh, specials & extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh, No. 1 and storage, per doz.		Dairy solids, per lb.	Dairy prints, per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	Oleomargarine, best, per lb.	Old, per lb.		
Dominion (Average)	56.2	47.7	13.0	38.9	39.4	44.7	29.1	31.9	28.7	7.0
Nova Scotia (Average)	60.9	53.5	12.8	43.4	42.9	48.9	30.9	30.7	29.5	7.6
1-Sydney.....	63.6	59.2	17	47.5	45	53	33	32.7	29.2	7.3
2-New Glasgow.....	64.5	54	13	43	45	50.4	30	29.6	29.4	8
3-Amherst.....	52.4	50	a8	43	45	45	28	28	28	8
4-Halifax.....	62.3	50.7	14	40	39.3	46.3	29.8	32.5	31.1	7.3
5-Truro.....	61.6	.....	12	.....	40	50	.....	30	30	7.3
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown	49.6	47.5	10-12	40	41	44.1	.....	25.7	25	8
New Brunswick (Average)	60.6	56.2	12.8	40.8	44.0	47.9	28.9	29.5	29.4	7.8
7-Moncton.....	65	56	13-15	47.5	49.4	49.4	30	30	30	7.3-8
8-St. John.....	58.3	52.6	14	45	42	49.3	26	27.6	31.5	7.3
9-Fredericton.....	64	60	13	42.5	42.5	46.3	30.6	30.2	26	8
10-Bathurst.....	55	.....	10	35	.....	46.5	30	30	30	8
Quebec (Average)	54.4	46.9	12.5	37.2	39.1	41.5	27.5	31.3	27.5	6.4
11-Quebec.....	53.4	44.8	14	33.7	39	41.4	27.4	32	33.2	7.5
12-Three Rivers.....	60.5	50.9	16	40	.....	42.3	26.5	37.6	29.1	6.7
13-Sherbrooke.....	54.1	46.5	a11.1	.....	.....	41	26.6	33.6	29.3	7.3
14-Sorel.....	52.5	47.7	12	.....	.....	39.5	27	29	25	5.3
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	53.3	.....	10	.....	.....	39.7	27.5	23.5	25	6
16-St. John's.....	53.7	48.7	12	40	.....	41.3	31	35	28	6
17-Thetford Mines.....	57.5	50	12	35	43	44.3	.....	27.5	25	6
18-Montreal.....	53	41.1	14-15	38.3	38.1	41.2	27.5	35	28.3	6.7-7
19-Hull.....	51.4	45.1	11	36.3	36.2	42.9	26.8	28.2	24.2	6
Ontario (Average)	55.2	45.7	12.7	39.6	40.6	45.2	28.2	33.4	28.1	6.4
20-Ottawa.....	60.2	49	11	41.5	43.7	46.1	28.7	32.5	26.4	6.7
21-Brockville.....	48	.....	9-10	40.2	.....	43.9	27.5	30.7	24.2	5.3
22-Kingston.....	56.1	46.5	12	35	41.6	42.6	28.3	32.5	26.8	6
23-Belleville.....	55	45	a11	44	.....	44.2	27.6	33.3	24	5.7
24-Peterborough.....	59.1	41.6	11	42	40.2	44.5	29	33	29.6	6.7
25-Orillia.....	50	44	9-12	37.5	40.9	46.2	29	35	26.4	6
26-Toronto.....	59.1	44	a13.3	39.1	38.5	46.4	27.8	33.8	27.4	5.3
27-Niagara Falls.....	60	40	14	.....	42.5	49	29.5	32	29.6	6.7
28-St. Catharines.....	59.1	47	14	41	42	41.9	26.6	34.7	25.7	6.7
29-Hamilton.....	60.2	46.4	13	33	42.4	45.8	27.7	34.9	29.9	5.3
30-Bramford.....	53.5	43.4	12	40	42	43.6	25.9	35.5	29.5	6
31-Galt.....	50	38	a12.5	.....	37.7	42.5	28.2	30.7	27.5	6.7
32-Queph.....	60	50	a12.5	30	38.7	43	29	34.5	25	6.7
33-Kitchener.....	51.4	.....	a13.3	42.5	41.7	44.3	28	33.8	28.6	6.7
34-Woodstock.....	48.5	35	10	.....	37.8	41.8	28.4	33.6	25.6	6
35-Stratford.....	47.5	.....	10	41	39	44.2	27.5	33	30.3	6.7
36-London.....	54.7	45.5	11	41	39.7	45	27.2	37.2	27.1	5.3-6
37-St. Thomas.....	52.1	44	a11.5	45	44.7	46	28.7	35	29.3	6.7
38-Chatham.....	48	46.2	14	37.3	42.8	44.8	27.7	36.4	29.7	6.7
39-Windsor.....	58.3	49.3	15-20	43	44	49.7	30.2	40	31.6	6.7
40-Owen Sound.....	49.1	42.5	12	40.5	38.6	42.3	26.6	35	26.6	6
41-Cobalt.....	63.5	48.3	18	.....	.....	48.3	29	31.8	32.5	7.4
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	60.6	51.5	15	39.3	39	45.4	28	30.5	30.6	6.7
43-Port Arthur.....	60	55	14.3	40	40	50	30	30	28.3	6.7
44-Fort William.....	63.3	54	14.3	.....	36.6	46.6	29.1	26.6	29.3	6.7
Manitoba (Average)	60.3	48.3	13.5	33.9	34.1	41.1	29.9	31.2	29.6	7.1
45-Winnipeg.....	61.4	49.1	12	32.7	33.5	42.7	31.5	32.3	29.2	7
46-Brandon.....	59.2	47.5	15	35	34.7	39.4	28.3	30	30	7.2
Saskatchewan (Average)	62.7	52.6	14.0	33.3	35.0	41.5	30.8	29.8	31.0	6.7
47-Regina.....	63.3	56	15	.....	33.7	42.1	30	30	28	6.6
48-Prince Albert.....	62.9	52	14	35	35	41.2	32.5	32.5	32.5	6.7
49-Saskatoon.....	63.7	47.5	13	30	36.2	42.5	30	25	32.5	6.6
50-Moose Jaw.....	60.8	55	14	35	35	40.3	.....	31.7	.....	6.7
Alberta (Average)	56.6	53.2	11.6	31.5	40.5	30.0	30.6	29.4	7.5	18.2
51-Medicine Hat.....	50.1	.....	a14.3	.....	35	42.5	30	30	30	8
52-Edmonton.....	62.9	53	10	.....	31.2	40	30	29.3	26.4	7.2
53-Calgary.....	56.4	51.7	10	.....	29.9	39.3	30	35	31.3	6.6
54-Lethbridge.....	57	55	12	30	30	40	30	28	30	8
British Columbia (Aver.)	52.5	41.7	15.4	40.8	39.4	47.3	31.6	30.7	28.1	8.5
55-Fernie.....	63.7	.....	20	.....	30	45	32.5	35	30	10
56-Nelson.....	56.2	42.5	a17	40	35	45	30	30	30	8.3
57-Trail.....	57.5	45	15	.....	.....	45	30	30	30	8.3
58-New Westminster.....	46	40	11.1	.....	41.2	45.4	26.9	31	32.5	8.9
59-Vancouver.....	49.4	44.6	a11.1	40	40	43.9	30.4	30.7	30	6.7-7.4
60-Victoria.....	43.1	35	a12.5	37.5	.....	50.9	27.7	30	28	7.4
61-Nanaimo.....	45	.....	16.5	.....	45	55.6	40	35	35	8
62-Prince Rupert.....	58.7	43.3	20	45	45	47.5	35	35	30	10

a Price per single quart higher.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1922 (Continued)

FLOUR		Rolled oats, per lb.	Cornmeal, per lb.	Barley, pearl, per lb.	RICE				Tapioca, medium pearl, per lb.	CANNED VEGETABLES			
Spring wheat, in 24 lb. bag per lb.	Ordinary family, in 24 lb. bag, per lb.				"B," Rangoon per lb.	Patna, per lb.	Japan, per lb.	Siam, per lb.		Tomatoes, 2½s, per can	Peas, standard, 2s, per can	Corn, 2s, per can	
cents. 5.0	cents. 4.7	cents. 5.5	cents. 6.0	cents. 9.5	cents. 9.6	cents. 11.5	cents. 11.2	cents. 9.8	cents. 12.1	cents. 19.1	cents. 19.0	cents. 17.2	
5.5	5.0	6.0	6.1	9.1	9.5	12.4	11.2	10.5	15.3	20.4	20.1	18.9	
6.0	5.4	6.4	6	10.7	10	11.7	12	10	16.1	21.4	21.2	19.6	1
5.4	4.9	5.5	5.8	7.8	10	10	10	11.6	14.2	19.9	19.5	19.1	2
5.1	4.8	5.3	6.3	8	10	11.3	10	8	17.3	20.3	19.6	17.8	3
5.3	5.2	7	7	9	8.5	14	11.5	11.3	16.2	19.7	20.3	19.8	4
5.5	6	7.5	5.5	10	10	15	11.5	11.5	12.5	20.6	20	18	5
4.8	4.4	5.3	5.8	7.1	10	13.5	10	12	15	19	18.3	18.5	6
5.3	5.0	6.0	5.8	9.7	10.0	13.0	11.7	11.3	14.8	19.9	19.2	18.2	
5.2	4.8	5.9	6.6	9	10	13.5	10	10	12.5	20.3	19.6	19.3	7
5.3	5	6.5	5.4	10	10	12	10	12	16.6	19.6	19.3	17.1	8
5.3	5.2	6	4.7	11.6	10	13.5	10	12	15	19.5	19.1	17.3	9
5.4	5.6	5.6	6.6	8	10	15	15	15	20	18.6	19	19	10
5.2	5.1	6.1	7.6	9.5	9.2	11.1	10.1	9.4	13.5	17.0	19.1	15.9	
4.9	5.6	5.4	7.2	8.4	9.1	11.9	10.4	9.6	13.3	17.5	18	16.7	11
5.8	5.6	5.5	10	10	9	11.4	8	10	16.5	17.3	20.1	16.9	12
5	6.2	6.9	11	11	10	12.3	9.7	9	13.3	17.4	19.4	15	13
5.6	5.2	6.3	10	9.3	10	10	10	10	13.3	15.5	18.7	14.3	14
5.5	4.9	5.3	7.2	8	8.5	11.5	9	11.3	13.9	17.8	20.7	16.4	15
4.5	8	8	10	10	10	12.5	15	9	12.5	16.7	17.7	16	16
5.2	5.2	7	7	10	8	10	10	9.5	15.2	17.5	23.2	17.5	17
5.3	5.1	5.6	7	9.4	9.3	11.3	10.3	8.2	12.2	17.3	18.1	15.7	18
5.2	5	5.4	6.2	9.7	8.2	11.1	8	8.3	10.9	15.8	16.1	14.8	19
4.9	4.6	5.3	5.5	9.9	9.7	11.2	12.0	10.2	11.8	17.8	17.5	15.6	
5.6	4.7	5.6	5.9	9.8	8.7	10.7	11.5	9.8	10.2	17.2	17	15.4	20
4.6	4.4	5	4	9	9.5	10	8	9	10	16.5	16.5	15	21
4.8	4.6	4.8	4.8	9.7	8.5	9.7	8	9	11.3	15	15	14.4	22
5.4	5.2	4.6	5	9.6	9.3	10	12.5	11.6	10.5	17.4	17.6	15	23
4.6	4.2	4.9	4.7	9.8	10.2	12.2	12.6	9	11.6	17.5	16.2	15.6	24
4.8	4.2	4.8	4.6	11	10	11.2	12.5	10	10.5	18	17.5	15.5	25
5.1	4.5	5.2	5.3	9.6	9.1	11.3	10.7	9.3	11.1	17	17.2	15.1	26
5.4	5.2	5	7.7	9.7	10.5	12	11.2	12.5	12.3	19.4	19.2	15.3	27
5.8	4.8	5.1	4.7	10.1	10	13.5	13.5	11.2	12.3	18	17.5	13.9	28
5	4.6	5.6	6.3	8.8	7.6	10	11.3	9	11	16.9	17.3	15.2	29
4.9	4.7	5	4.8	11.2	10	11	12.5	8	11.8	18.7	18	15.5	30
4.9	4.3	5.5	5.4	10	10	10.8	11.8	10	11.6	17.3	18.3	15.1	31
4.5	5.6	5.8	10.5	12.5	11.3	15	15	7.3	10.6	17.4	17	15.4	32
4.3	4.2	5.1	5.4	9.5	12.7	16.5	11.6	7.6	11.5	17.4	18.2	15	33
4.3	4.1	4.8	5	11.6	8.3	11.5	13.5	8.1	12.5	17.6	16.6	14.7	34
4.5	4.2	6.1	6.4	7.6	7	12.5	13.3	13	13	18.2	18.2	15.6	35
4.3	4.3	5	4.9	9.4	9	10	10.7	9.4	9.9	17.3	17.5	14.9	36
4.5	4.5	4.7	4.2	11.4	12.5	9.5	13	12.7	11.9	18.1	17.7	15.4	37
4.8	4.6	5.7	6.4	8.8	8	11.6	11.4	9.2	10.9	19.5	18.2	15.3	38
5.0	4.7	5.3	6.6	10.7	11	11.5	10.6	13.6	14.6	16.1	17.7	15.7	39
4.8	4.8	5.6	5.6	8.4	10	7.5	14	13	11.1	18	16.6	14.6	40
5.5	5	7.3	7.4	10.9	10	12.3	10	13.5	13.8	19	19.7	19.7	41
5.1	6.8	5.9	9.5	10	8.7	12.1	12.6	10	13	18.3	17.1	16	42
4.6	4.6	5	5.6	9.5	10.2	9.1	15	10	15.3	19.7	18.8	17.8	43
4.8	4.8	4.5	4.7	9.3	10.2	12.5	11.6	11	12.3	18.4	18	15.8	44
4.9	4.7	5.1	5.3	8.8	12.5	12.5	11.6	8.6	11.6	20.9	20.0	18.1	
4.8	4.8	5.3	4.8	9.5	15	10	11	8.3	11	20.4	19.4	18.2	45
4.9	4.6	4.8	5.8	8.1	10	15	12.2	8.9	12.2	21.3	20.6	17.9	46
4.7	4.4	4.8	5.9	9.5	8.6	11.9	12.3	10.0	10.8	22.0	20.9	20.8	
4.6	4.6	4.7	5	7.3	8	10.6	12.2	10	9.8	20.9	19.4	18	47
4.5	4.2	5.1	7	9.5	10	10	13.1	9.3	12.5	23.9	22.9	21.1	48
4.6	4.6	4.5	6	10.8	10	11.2	10	10	11.4	21.2	21.2	22.5	49
5.1	4.2	5	5.7	10.3	9.1	12.5	12.5	10.8	9.4	21.9	20	18.7	50
4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	8.6	8.5	11.8	10.2	8.3	10.1	20.8	21.0	18.6	
4.8	4.8	4.5	4	10.5	10	10.3	10.3	8.7	10.7	20	21.6	19.2	51
4.4	4	4.8	4.9	7.7	7	10	10	8.6	8.8	20.4	19.8	19.8	52
4.6	4.6	5	5	8	10	13.5	10.5	8	10.7	21.9	22.4	19.7	53
4.4	5	4.8	8	12	10	10	10	8	10	20.7	20	15.7	54
4.9	4.8	6.0	6.4	9.5	9.4	10.1	10.1	7.6	10.0	21.6	20.8	20.1	
5.2	5.5	5.5	6.5	8.3	10	12.5	12.5	10	11.2	22.5	22.5	22.5	55
5.2	5	6	11.2	10	10	11.2	11.2	10	12.5	21.7	21.7	21.7	56
4.4	7.8	4.7	8.1	10	9.1	10	10	6.7	10	20	20	20	57
5.4	5.4	7.2	9.3	10	8.7	10	10	8.5	22.5	20.1	20.1	18.6	58
5.7	5.8	5.7	9.8	10	8.8	10	10	6.5	9.3	22	21.9	19.5	59
4.6	4.6	5.7	8.4	9.7	10	8.9	10	7.1	8.9	21.8	20.5	18.8	60
4.6	5	5.9	9.6	10	10	10	10	9.3	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	61
5.5	8	7	10	10	10	10	10	10	22.5	20	20	20	62

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES: FUEL AND LIGHTING.

LOCALITY	Beans, dry, mon, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	POTATOES		APPLES			Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice per pac- ket 15 oz.	Currants, per lb.	JAM
			Per bag, 1½ bu., (90 lb.)	Per peck, (15 lbs.)	Fresh, best eat- ing, per gal.	Fresh cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.				
Dominion (Average).....	cents. 8.5	cents. 9.8	\$ 1.599	cents. 31.6	cents. 43.7	cents. 33.4	cents. 21.7	cents. 18.5	cents. 28.0	cents. 23.4	\$ 1.051
Nova Scotia (Average).....	8.4	11.4	1.408	26.5	34.5	28.5	19.4	19.9	2 8.4	25.6	1.146
1-Sydney.....	9.1	14.4	1.50	28	45	33	20.8	21.2	31.1	30	1.16
2-New Glasgow.....	7.8	9.8	1.39	28	25		17	18.3	30.1	25	1.16
3-Amherst.....	7.5	9.5	1.13	20.5	37.5	28.3	17	19	25	25	1.00
4-Halifax.....	9.5	11.6	1.42	29.5	35	32.5	20	21	28.2	22.5	1.21
5-Truro.....	8	11.6	1.60	26.6	30	20	22	20	27.5		1.20
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	8.1	9.1	1.10	17.5	30	14	20	17.8	26	25	1.15
New Brunswick (Average)	8.6	10.3	1.483	31.0	40.2	30.0	19.3	18.4	26.1	25.0	1.055
7-Moncton.....	9.5	9.5	1.23	28.5	37.5	30	19	16.3	26	25	1.17
8-St. John.....	9	11.1	2.30	40.0	38	32.5	19.2	19.2	26.2	22	.96
9-Fredericton.....	7.9	9.4	1.45	29	45	27.5	19	18	25.8	25	1.09
10-Bathurst.....	8	11	.95	26.6			20	20	26.5	28	1.00
Quebec (Average).....	8.4	10.8	1.636	31.3	49.4	39.1	21.5	18.7	29.5	25.6	1.104
11-Quebec.....	8.7	10.1	a1.384	25.4	38.3	34.2	20	19.7	29.7	24.2	1.02
12-Three Rivers.....	8.5	11.2	1.69	33.3	55	36.7	24.2	18.8	28.3	23.3	1.15
13-Sherbrooke.....	8.3	9.9	1.67	31.1	47.6	38.7	20.8	18.7	28.7	27.5	1.18
14-Sorel.....	9	10	1.50	30	38		21.7	17	30	32.5	1.00
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	7.9	13.3	1.80	35	62.5	45	21	16.7	32.5	26.7	1.17
16-St. John's.....	7.3	9.3	a1.946	35	62.5	50	30	21.5	27.5	25	1.12
17-Theford Mines.....	8	9.4	1.50	26.2			11.5	20	31.7	23.3	1.21
18-Montreal.....	8.9	11.6	1.66	29.9	49.3	40.1	22	18.4	29.1	23.7	1.11
19-Hull.....	9.4	12.6	1.57	35.6	42	28.7	22.5	17.2	27.6	24	.972
Ontario (Average).....	8.5	10.3	1.730	34.5	40.3	32.9	21.3	18.5	27.3	21.0	.991
20-Ottawa.....	8.8	11.4	1.66	34.1	53.9	41.1	22.5	18.6	26.7	22.2	1.02
21-Brockville.....	7.5	10.7	1.93	35.8	45	37.5	22	16.5	27.6	20	.925
22-Kingston.....	8.5	10.6	1.65	32.4	41.2	31.2	15.8	17	25.8	18.7	1.00
23-Belleville.....	7.7	10.8	2.00	39.1	28.3	22.5	13	18.2	26.2	20.6	1.01
24-Peterborough.....	8.8	10.8	1.60	33.3	41.2	36.6	24	20	27.3	21.2	1.03
25-Orillia.....	8.6	8.7	1.20	26	30	30	22.6	17	27.7	20.5	.966
26-Toronto.....	8.9	11.7	1.70	32.9	42	37.6	22.4	17.8	26.1	20.7	.902
27-Niagara Falls.....	10.5	10.5	1.95	35.6	32.5	25		21.2	30	23	1.07
28-St. Catharines.....	8.6	11.6	1.88	35.4	40	34.9	18	19.1	28.3	19.7	.912
29-Hamilton.....	10.1	10.9	1.79	38.5	51.6	36.6	22	18.7	27.3	20.3	.957
30-Brantford.....	7.3	9.5	2.05	40.4	50	30		17.6	25.7	19.8	.932
31-Galt.....	8.6	10.9	1.69	35	30	20	24	18.6	27.6	19.8	1.00
32-Guelph.....	7.9	9.9	1.65	33.7	46.6	45	22.5	18.1	27	21	.95
33-Kitchener.....	8.2	10.5	1.94	38.1	39.6	35	22.5	18	29.1	20.2	.92
34-Woodstock.....	6.2	10	1.96	37	27.5	20		19.3	24	20	.84
35-Stratford.....	7.8	11.6	1.90	38			22	18.7	27.6	20	1.15
36-London.....	7.9	10.4	1.75	34.5	30.8	28.3		18.4	24.9	19.4	.975
37-St. Thomas.....	9	10.1	1.97	35.9	34.7	22.6	12.5	19.1	28	21.3	.981
38-Chatham.....	7.6	7.2	1.87	38.5	36.6	35	26.6	19.1	27.8	20.8	1.03
39-Windsor.....	9.1	9.8	1.91	35.3	38.7	38.2	30	21.4	27.2	23	1.14
40-Owen Sound.....	8.8	11.6	1.34	25	35		15	17.6	24.4	19.5	.825
41-Cobalt.....	9.1	9.5	1.45	30	50	30	23.7	19.6	28.8	26.6	1.11
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	9	11.1	1.76	38.3	47.5	41	25	18.9	28.8	22.3	1.08
43-Port Arthur.....	9	8.9	1.25	30.8	50	36.6	20	17.3	30	22.5	1.00
44-Fort William.....	8.5	8.7	1.39	29.4	45	42.5	21.2	17.5	28.8	22.7	1.04
Manitoba (Average).....	9.5	8.0	1.395	25.2			24.4	19.1	27.7	24.9	1.012
45-Winnipeg.....	9.4	8.3	a1.499	25.4			22	18.7	26.2	24.1	1.03
46-Brandon.....	9.5	7.7	1.29	25			26.7	19.5	29.2	25.7	.993
Saskatchewan (Average).....	9.3	9.1	1.155	22.9			22.0	19.7	30.0	26.1	1.050
47-Regina.....	8.2	9.2	1.23	25	70	55	18	19.5	28.9	24.3	1.01
48-Prince Albert.....	8.8	8.7	a1.170	20.0			25	21.1	28.7	29.5	1.10
49-Saskatoon.....	10.7	8.7	1.22	25			20	20	30	23.7	1.07
50-Moose Jaw.....	9.6	9.6	a.999	21.7			25	18.3	32.5	26.7	1.02
Alberta (Average).....	8.2	8.1	1.276	28.4	68.8		25.2	18.5	28.7	23.8	1.045
51-Medicine Hat.....	7.1	8.1	1.50	25.0	80		27.5	20	31	24.5	.98
52-Edmonton.....	7.1	7.9	.92	18.7	57.5		23.3	17.6	27.6	23	1.07
53-Calgary.....	8.8	9.1	a1.665	45			25	19.7	28	25.4	1.08
54-Lethbridge.....	8	7.1	a1.017	25			25	16.7	28	22.3	1.05
British Columbia (Aver.)	8.1	7.3	1.823	35.8			23.1	17.1	28.0	24.7	1.121
55-Fernie.....	9	9.2	a1.775	35	75		25	18.7	30	30	1.30
56-Nelson.....	9.1	7.1	a2.133	35			25	17.5	28.5	27.5	1.12
57-Trail.....	8.1	5.5	a1.809	40			25	17.5	28	25	1.10
58-New Westminster.....	7.2	7.8	a1.492				22.5	15.8	27.5	22	1.09
59-Vancouver.....	6.5	7.1	a1.566	20.7			22.1	17.2	26.5	22.9	1.06
60-Victoria.....	7.8	7	a1.689	45			24.5	17.6	25	20.5	1.04
61-Nanaimo.....	7.8	7.2	a1.755	25			22.7	18.1	31	25	1.16
62-Prince Rupert.....	9	7.5	a2.367	50			20	14	27.5	25	1.10

a Price per 90 lb. bag calculated from price quoted.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1922.

JAM	CANNED FRUITS				Marmalade, orange per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per lb. tin.	Honey, clover, strained, per lb. tin.	SUGAR		TEA			
Raspberry, pure per 4 lb. tin	Peaches, 2's per can.	Pears, 2's, per can.	Plums, 2's, per can.					Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dol- lar lots, per lb.	Black, medium (in bulk) per lb	Black, medium, (packets) per lb	Green, medium, (in bulk) per lb.	Green, medium, (packets) per lb
\$ 1.041	cents. 36.3	cents. 35.0	cents. 27.2	\$.933	cents. 52.1	\$ 1.258	cents. 8.8	cents. 8.3	cents. 53.4	cents. 55.4	cents. 62.1	cents. 58.2	
1.130	37.5	39.3	29.6	1.102	70.8	1.575	8.8	8.3	50.3	54.6		52.5	1
1.16	44	45	30.7	1.25	75	1.40	8.9	8.4	52.5	58		55	2
1.09	35	33	26.7	1.07	62.5		8.3	8	52.6	55			3
1.00	38.3	38.3	31.6	1.12	75	1.75	8.3	7.8	52.5	55			4
1.20	37.6	37.5	29	1.02	75		8.3	8.5	46.6	50	62.5	50	5
1.20	32.5	42.5	30	1.05			9		47.5	55			6
1.10	35.3	37	28.3	1.00	75	1.75	8	7.3	44.5	54.1			6
1.032	35.8	38.1	28.4	.911	55.5		8.6	8.1	49.6	54.3	60.8	51.3	7
1.17	36.2	36.6	27.5	1.00	65		8.6	7.9	50	54	50		8
.966	35.5	38.2	28.5	.812	50	1.60	8.3	7.8	50.7	53	62.5	57.5	9
1.09	36.4	35.4	27.5	.92	49.3		8.5	8	50	55	70	45	0
.90	35	42	30		57.5		9	8.7	47.5	55			
1.087	35.4	35.7	26.9	1.041	53.8	1.231	8.4	7.9	55.7	54.7	57.4	51.8	11
1.03	33.3	37.5	26.7	1.06	45.1	1.67	7.7	7.2	52	56.6	58.2	50.7	12
1.11	32	36	24.2	1.09	51.9	1.00	9	8.5	58.5	54.8	60.2	54.8	13
1.13	37.5	37.6	26.7	1.05	52.8	1.45	8.4	8	59.3	55.2	59.3	55.3	14
1.00	38.3	38.3	25	1.25	60		9.2	8.5	50	55	50		15
1.12	41.7	36.7	30	1.10	55	1.10	8.4	7.8	63.3	49	63	50.2	16
1.12	32.5	30	25	1.00	65	1.12	8	7.5	58.3	50	55	50	17
1.21	37.5	38.3	33.3		55		8.9	8.3	55	62.5	56.2	45	18
1.09	31	31.8	24.6	.90	50.8	1.07	7.8	7.4	55.8	56.1	61.6	55.1	19
.972	35	35	26.2	.875	48.9	1.21	8.1	7.7	49.4	53.5	52.8	53	
.982	35.8	31.4	25.3	.901	48.4	1.030	8.5	8.2	53.8	54.5	58.4	55.2	20
1.01	38.7	34.4	27.4	.889	48.2	1.04	8.7	7.7	51.6	56	60.1	57	21
.925	34	30	20	.85	45	1.00	8.7	8.4	45	52.5	52.5	52.5	22
1.00	30.4	26	20	.84	44	1.044	7.9	7.7	43.6	54.6	54	55.7	23
1.01	40	31.6	27.5	.763	44	1.05	8.3	8.1	54.5	50.2	56.2	58.7	24
1.01	38.3	30.7	20	.89	53.7	1.00	8.4	7.9	50	55.3	50	55.2	25
.966	37.5		20.8	.85	47.5	1.00	8.3	8.3	53.7	55	56.6	55	26
.881	29.8	27.1	23.7	.768	46	.992	8	7.8	50.9	54.8	59.1	55.2	27
1.07	37.5	32.8	23	1.07	48.3	1.11	8.7	8.1	56.2	55.2	58.7	55.5	28
.912	33.1	32.8	22.4	.767	45.4	1.08	8.1	8.1	61	55.1	67.5	55.1	29
.955	29.5	27.1	22.4	.883	50	.958	8.1	7.6	58	54.8	58.6	54.4	30
.932	33	28.3	25.5	.866	46.4	.96	8.4	8.4	55	54.7	63.5	55.1	31
1.00	38.3	31.2	25	.90	47	1.02	8.6	8	52	55	62.5	52.5	32
.925	32.6	36.6	21.6	.846	44.4	.99	8.3	7.9	55	55.4	55	55	33
.92	41.2	33	26.6	1.08	46.1	1.06	8.5	8.3	52.1	52.2	51.8	55.3	34
.84	33.7	30	20	.862	44	1.00	8.3	8	54	55.4	52.5	55.2	35
1.13	36.2	36.2	25	1.12	49	1.06	8.6	8.4	55	56	58.7	57	36
.972	35.7	31.6	25	.87	48.4	.911	8.4	8.2	50.8	54.4	58.6	54.5	37
.95	36.8	32.5	30	.853	48.3	1.06	8.2	8.2	62.7	55.6	67.2	55.5	38
1.03	38.3	31.6	31.2	1.00	50.8	1.02	7.9	7.5	52.8	54.5	60	54.5	39
1.14	40	33.7	21.6	.937	56	1.03	8.5	8	56.6	56.7	55	56.8	40
.87	35	31.2	31.2	.833	49	.925	8.6	8.1	52	51.7	56.2	55	41
1.05	34	32.5	30	1.03	57.5	1.24	9.4	9.3	51.6	55	70	58	42
.966	35.1	35	25	.88	50.8	1.07	9.2	9.2	55	55.8	53.7	53.3	43
1.00	38.7	36.4	29	.90	48.3	1.13	9	9	57.5	55	60	57.5	44
				.981	49.3	1.11	8.9	8.5	57.8	52.5	61.2	51	
1.007	36.2	33.2	26.6	.843	47.8	1.270	9.3	9.0	51.2	57.6	67.6	64.7	45
1.02	34.1	32.1	26.8	.836	48.7	1.32	9.1	8.8	50.3	58	67.2	64.4	46
.993	38.3	34.3	26.4	.85	46.8	1.22	9.4	9.2	52.1	57.1	67.9	65	
1.050	37.0	34.9	27.2	.933	56.3	1.530	9.9	9.3	56.9	58.9	67.5	63.3	47
1.01	35	33.9	26.6	.904	55.7	1.37	9	8.6	58.3	56.2	60	56.2	48
1.10	40	35	27.5	.992	54.2	1.90	10.1	9.7	62.5	59.2	80	67	49
1.07	36.2	37.5	26.2	.967	58.7	1.32	10	9.2	50	60	65	65	50
1.02	36.7	33.3	28.3	.867	56.7	1.53	10.5	9.7	56.7	60	65	65	
1.043	36.9	38.7	28.6	.869	55.7	1.443	9.6	8.7	52.5	58.6	70.9	64.8	51
.98	39	37	30	.91	56.7	1.36	10.2	9	50.6	59	72.5	67.5	52
1.05	41.4	41.4	31	.842	56.2	1.41	9	8.2	52	57.2	67.5	58.2	53
1.09	30.8	38.2	25	.86	58	1.65	9.6	9	54	59	68.7	63.3	54
1.05	36.3	38	28.3	.863	52	1.35	9.7	8.7	53.3	59.3	75	70	
1.115	38.3	39.5	31.0	.908	60.5	1.624	9.1	8.5	53.8	56.3	71.1	71.6	55
1.30	47.5	50	35	1.05	67.5	1.50	11	9.5	52.5	60	75	75	56
1.10	33.3	33.3	27.5	.90	60	1.75	9.8	9.3	62.5	61.7	80	75	57
1.10	33	36.5	30	.90	60	1.50	9.1	8.5	47.5	56.2	65	66.2	58
1.07	41.2	41.7	35	.925	55	1.62	8	7.7	54	57.5	73.7	70	59
1.04	35.8	35.5	27.1	.843	50	1.33	8.2	7.8	50.6	54.2	61.2	65	60
1.05	39	40	28.3	.817	62	1.92	8.1	7.9	48.3	50	71.2	80	61
1.16	37	41.7	35	.93	71.7		9.4	9	57.5	60.6	75	75	62
1.10	37.5	37.5	30	.90	57.5	1.75	9	8	57.5	50	67.5	70	

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

LOCALITY	COFFEE			Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit XXX, per quart.	Salt, fine in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar.	COAL	
	Ground, medium, per lb.	Beans, roasted, Rio, etc. per lb.	cents.								Anthracite, per ton.	Bituminous, per ton.
Dominion (Average).....	54.0	52.2	30.1	15.6	3.6	47.1	.552	13.1	8.8	18.000	9.815	a8.00
Nova Scotia (Average).....	58.3	57.0	30.6	12.7	3.9	47.3	.60	13.9	9.2	18.000	9.815	a8.00
1-Sydney.....	59.3	60	31.8	16	4	56	.60	13.9	9.2	18.000	9.815	a8.00
2-New Glasgow.....	58.4	52.5	31	13	4.2	44	.47	13.1	9.1	19.00	8.90	a7.50
3-Amherst.....	60	52.5	27.5	10		40	.49	14	8.3	17.00	11.00-12.25	8.90
4-Halifax.....	53.7	60	30	13.4	4.5	49	.75	12.2	8.3	17.00	11.00-12.25	13.00
5-Truro.....	60	60	32.5	11	3	47.5	.45	12.5	9			
6-P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	60	57.6	29.6	15.1	3.4	50.5	.566	13	8	17.50	10.75-11.75	
New Brunswick (Average.....)	60.6	55.3	30.3	12.2	4.3	42.7	.559	12.8	8.6	18.500	12.094	11.25-13.50
7-Moncton.....	65	60	33.3	11.6	3.5	50	.65	14.2	8.6	19.00	10.00-14.00	12.00
8-St. John.....	63		29.6	12.4	5.6	41.6	.536	13	8.5	17.00	12.00	12.00
9-Fredericton.....	54.5	50.6	28.4	12.7	4.6	39	.50	12.5	8.5	18.00	12.00	12.00
10-Bathurst.....	60		30	12	3.5	40	.55	11.5	8.6	20.00	12.00	12.00
Quebec (Average).....	54.4	54.5	29.4	14.3	4.0	48.1	.831	11.7	8.3	16.403	10.750	10.00
11-Quebec.....	50.9	48.3	29.7	17.4	3.8	37.3	.725	10.6	8.4	16.00	10.00	10.00
12-Three Rivers.....	57.1	53	30	15.8	4.3	52.2	1.13	12.1	8.4	16.00	10.00	10.00
13-Sherbrooke.....	55.7	60	27.8	15	4.1	42.5	.807	11.8	8.3	16.00	11.50	12.00
14-Sorel.....	52.5	60	30	15	4.5	53.3	1.08	11.3	9	16.00	12.00	12.00
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	53.3	53.3	30	11.9	4.7	48.1	.677	13	7.5	16.00	10.00	10.00
16-St. John's.....	55	60	27.5	14.5	2.5	56.7	.65	14	8.3	16.00	10.00	10.00
17-Theftford Mines.....	57.5	53.3	31.7	12.6	5	48.3	.833	11	8.2	18.50	11.00	11.00
18-Montreal.....	54.3	52.7	28.8	15.2	3.4	49.7	.798	11.4	8.1	16.50	11.00	11.00
19-Hull.....	53	50	29.4	11.7	3.3	45	.78	10.2	8.2	16.25-16.50		
Ontario (Average).....	53.2	52.8	28.5	12.9	3.0	45.1	.749	11.4	8.6	16.490	11.548	16.25-16.50
20-Ottawa.....	50.7	49.8	28.7	12.3	3.1	44.7	.669	11.2	7.9	16.50	10.00	10.00
21-Brockville.....	52.5		27.5	12.5	4	50	.70	11.2	8.5	16.50	10.00	10.00
22-Kingston.....	47	47.5	27.5	12.6	3.1	44.1	.769	11.1	8.2	16.50	10.00	10.00
23-Belleville.....	52	51	26.6	12.9	3	42	.625	12	8.1	16.00	9.50	10.00
24-Peterborough.....	52.5	48.3	31	14	2.4	44	.66	10.4	8.3	16.50	10.00	10.00
25-Orillia.....	56.2	60	28.2	13.8	3.5	41.2	.762	11.1	9.3	15.50	10.00	10.00
26-Toronto.....	53.1	52.5	27	11.6	3.2	44	.621	10.5	8	15.50	10.00	10.00
27-Niagara Falls.....	57	55	31	13.9	2	52	.60	11.9	8.5	15.50	10.00	10.00
28-St. Catharines.....	57.8	56.3	27.3	12.5	3.2	38.8	.682	11.4	8.5	15.50	11.50	11.50
29-Hamilton.....	57.6	54.8	28.6	12.3	2.8	40.6	.741	11.3	8.1	16.00	11.75	11.75
30-Brantford.....	53.3	53	28	12.1	2.5	43.3	.787	10.8	8.9	16.00	11.00	11.00
31-Galt.....	52.5	48.3	27.2	12.8	3.2	56.6	.76	10.9	8.5	16.00	11.00	11.00
32-Guelph.....	55	51.6	25.7	12	3.3	46.2	1.00	10.6	8	16.00	14.00	14.00
33-Kitchener.....	43.3	65	29.3	12.1	2.4	43.5	.758	11	8.9	16.00	14.00	14.00
34-Woodstock.....	52	53.3	26	13.1	2.2	46	.61	11	9	16.00	10.00	10.00
35-Stratford.....	51	53.7	26	13.6	3.2	44	.69	11.7	9.7	16.50	11.00	11.00
36-London.....	54.7	54.1	28.1	13.2	3	45	.716	10.4	8.6	16.50	14.00	14.00
37-St. Thomas.....	5.85	56.2	29.5	12.7	2.6	46	.775	11.5	8.8	17.00	16.50	16.50
38-Chatham.....	48.8	47.1	27.1	12.5	3.3	42.5	.708	10.6	8.3	16.00	10.00	10.00
39-Windsor.....	55	55	32.1	13	2.2	51.6	.925	11.4	8.7	16.00-17.50	12.00-13.50	12.00-13.50
40-Owen Sound.....	56	57.5	27	11.6	3.2	35	.65	10.6	8.8	16.50	10.00	10.00
41-Cobalt.....	57.5	55	32.5	15	4	46.6	1.08	17.5	10	17.00	13.00	13.00
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	56.2	47	30	14.5	3.3	45	.70	14	8.9	18.50	12.50	12.50
43-Port Arthur.....	43.3	46.6	28.3	13.3	3	50	1.00	10.6	8.3	18.25-18.50	9.50	9.50
44-Fort William.....	57.5	48.7	32.5	12.8	2.8	46		10	9	18.50	10.50	10.50
Manitoba (Average).....	50.7	46.4	30.8	12.7	3.6	42.5	.869	12.9	8.2	21.250	13.125	13.125
45-Winnipeg.....	52.1	49	31.2	12.6	3.5	43.2	.836	12.6	8.3	20.50	13.75	13.75
46-Brandon.....	49.3	43.7	30.3	12.8	3.6	41.7	.90	13.1	8.1	22.00	12.50	12.50
Saskatchewan (Average).....	53.0	51.6	35.1	21.1	4.8	48.3	.980	16.0	9.0	24.333	13.000	13.000
47-Regina.....	54.3	50	35	22	4	45	.796	13.9	7.2	25.00	13.50	13.50
48-Prince Albert.....	48.3	48	30.8	18.7	4.5	48	1.125	15	8.7	23.00	12.00	12.00
49-Saskatoon.....	52.5	55	41.2	23.5	4.8	50	1.00	17.5	10	25.00	13.00-15.00	13.00-15.00
50-Moose Jaw.....	56.7	53.3	33.3	20	6	50	1.00	17.5	10		12.50	12.50
Alberta (Average).....	50.8	47.1	32.1	20.3	4.2	46.5	.909	13.6	7.1	c	8.333	8.333
51-Medicine Hat.....	50	47.5	34.6	25.7	4.5	48.7	.882	13.6	7.1		7.00	7.00
52-Edmonton.....	49	41.7	31.8	19.6	3.5	40	.95	14	7.4		d8.50-10.50	d8.50-10.50
53-Calgary.....	56	55	31.2	17.5	4.8	44	.90	11.9	7.8		e8.50	e8.50
54-Lethbridge.....	48.3	44.2	30.7	18.3	4.1	53.3	.90	14.7	6			
British Columbia (Aver.).....	52.1	47.9	31.6	24.5	4.1	54.7	.891	13.0	6.8	11.234	7.50-7.75	7.50-7.75
55-Fernie.....	60	60	20	30	3	50	.75	13.7	5		11.00-14.00	11.00-14.00
56-Nelson.....	60	55	33.3	25	3	57.5	1.07	20	8.7		9.50-13.00	9.50-13.00
57-Trail.....	46.5	37.7	30	27.5	4.6	50	.85	15	6.7		12.50	12.50
58-New Westminster.....	50	49	32.5	22.8	4.3	52.5	1.01	13.5	6.7		11.00-11.50	11.00-11.50
59-Vancouver.....	50.3	43	30.1	19.7	4.3	51.5	.85	11.2	6.7		11.50-12.00	11.50-12.00
60-Victoria.....	51.7	47.5	30	25	4	57	.882	11.3	6.5		a8.50	a8.50
61-Nanaimo.....	51	46.2	34	21	4.2	61.2	.917	11.5	6		14.50	14.50
62-Prince Rupert.....	47.5	45	32.5	25	5	57.5	.80	15	7.7			

a Including delivery. b Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c Natural gas used extensively. d Lignite.
 f Jack pine, poplar, etc. h In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c to 15c more per
 gallon than in bulk m A hard grade of coal at \$16.00-18.00

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1922

WOOD					Coal oil, per gal	Matches, parlour, (500) per box.	RENT		
Hard, (long), per cord.	Hard (stove lengths), per cord.	Soft (long) per cord	Soft, (stove lengths), per cord.	Millwood, cutting etc., per cord			Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month.	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences or none, per month	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	cents.	cents.	\$	\$	
12.729	14.723	9.258	11.295	9.813	31.7	14.6	27.734	19.292	
10.100	11.400	7.200	7.800	8.977	32.5	14.8	24.000	16.600	
6.00	7.00	5.00	6.00		33-35	15	16.00-20.00	10.00-14.00	1
b10.00	b10.00	b8.00	b8.00	b11.43	31-32	14	25.00	18.00	2
8.00	9.00	6.00	7.00	5.00-6.00	28-30	15	12.00-20.00	7.00-12.00	3
17.50	19.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	35	15	40.00	25.00-35.00	4
9.00	12.00	5.00	6.00		33	15	16.00-26.00	12.00-15.00	5
10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	b9.75	30	15	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00	6
11.000	13.000	7.250	9.000	6.607	32.4	15.0	24.500	17.250	
10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00		34	15	25.00-45.00	18.00-24.00	7
16.00	18.00	8.00	10.00	b8.42	27-32	15	20.00	18.00	8
10.00	12.00	6.00	8.00	b6.40	30-32	15	25.00	18.00	9
8.00	10.00	7.00	9.00	b5.00	35	15	18.00	12.00	10
14.239	15.759	9.972	11.166	11.583	29.3	14.6	21.611	14.500	
b16.00	b16.00	b13.33	b13.33	b13.00-14.00	30	15	22.00-27.00		11
12.00	18.00	9.00	12.00	b10.00	30-35	15	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00	12
12.00	14.00				30	15	25.00	22.00	13
b14.67	b16.00	8.00	10.00	b10.00	30	15	14.00	7.00	14
	b17.33		b12.00		25-28	12	22.00	12.50	15
14.00	17.00	10.00	b11.00	b14.00	22-28	12	18.00-25.00	12.00-18.00	16
	b9.00		b7.50		28	15	12.00-18.00	10.00-15.00	17
15.00-19.00	17.00-20.00	10.00-12.00	12.00-13.00	b12.00-15.00	30-45	15	20.00-35.00	14.00-20.00	18
14.00	16.00	8.50	11.00	8.50	23-25	15	20.00-25.00	15.00-18.00	19
13.926	16.055	10.567	12.983	11.841	27.5	14.3	29.420	20.160	
14.00	16.00	8.50	11.00	8.50	30-35	15	27.00-35.00	20.00-26.00	20
	b18.461		16.615b	b14.40	23-25	13-15	22.00	15.00	21
14.00	16.00	13.00	14.00	b14.00	23-25	14	20.00-30.00	18.00-23.00	22
12.75	13.75	10.00	11.00	10.00	22-25	10	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00	23
12.00	13.50	7.00	8.50	6.00	28-30	12.5-15	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	24
10.00	12.00	8.00	10.50	b7.724	25	15	15.00-20.00	13.00-15.00	25
19.00	20.00	15.00	16.00	13.00	31	15	35.00-40.00	22.00-25.00	26
e	e	e	e	e	30	15	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00	27
e16.00	c18.00	c15.00	c16.00	ab20.00	27	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	28
15.00	15.00	13.00	13.00		25	12	25.00-35.00	20.00-30.00	29
	18.00		14.00	b10.00	30	15	35.00-40.00	18.00	30
	18.00		14.00	b12.00	26	12.5-13	20.00	16.00	31
19.00	20.00	12.50	13.50	b14.50	25	15	24.00-30.00	16.00-20.00	32
16.00	18.00	10.00	12.00		28-30	15	40.00	25.00	33
12.00	15.00	10.00	12.00	b13.33	30	15	20.00	15.00	34
	17.00		16.00		30		30.00-40.00	17.00-19.00	35
15.00	16.00		13.00	12.00	27	14	25.00-40.00	16.00-25.00	36
12.00-13.00	17.00		14.00	b16.00	30	15	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	37
	b20.00		b20.00	b9.00-15.00	25	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	38
e	e	e	e	e	25-30	15	32.00-50.00	20.00-35.00	39
15.00	16.00		11.50	6.00	23-25	15	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00	40
12.00	13.00	10.50	11.50		30	15	22.00	14.00	41
12.00	15.00	9.00	12.00		30-35	15	35.00	20.00-25.00	42
		8.50	9.50		25	13.3	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	43
10.50	11.50	8.50	9.50		25	15	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	44
10.000	11.250	7.750	9.000		32.5	15.0	35.000	24.500	
7.00	8.50	6.50	8.00	9.00	35	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00	45
13.00	14.00	9.00	10.00		30	15	25.00-30.00	18.00-20.00	46
11.833	12.000	8.750	10.750	10.351	38.1	14.4	35.000	21.875	
f13.50	f15.00	11.50	12.00	12.00	35	15	35.00-50.00	30.00	47
f 8.00	f9.00	6.00	7.00	b6.054	35	15	25.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	48
f14.00			12.00	13.00	40	15	30.00-40.00	20.00	49
			12.00		40-45	12.5	35.00	20.00	50
e	e	e	12.500	9.750	38.8	15.0	33.750	23.250	
		8.50	b9.00	6.50	40-45	15	30.00	20.00	51
			b16.00	b13.00	35	15	35.00	25.00	52
					40	15	40.00	30.00	53
					35-40	15	30.00	18.00	54
		9.375	10.599	5.304	b39.9	15.0	25.500	20.357	
		12.00		b4.00	50		20.00	18.00	55
		9.00	13.00		50	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-25.00	56
		9.00	12.00		45	15	30.00	20.00	57
				b7.50	40	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-14.00	58
			7.85	5.20	35-40		29.00	25.00	59
		7.50	b9.544	b4.491	37		18.00-22.00		60
				b5.33	25		22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00	61
					35	15	30.00-40.00	20.00-30.00	62

**COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.**

Commodities	Quant'y	1900*	1903*	1910	1911	1912	1913	Feb. 1914	Feb. 1915	Feb., 1916	Feb., 1917	Feb., 1918	Feb., 1919	Feb., 1920	Feb., 1921	Jan. ^o 1922	Feb., 1922
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak.....	2lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	48.0	47.0	47.6	54.0	65.2	72.4	73.2	71.4	54.6	55.4
Beef, should'r roast.....	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	32.6	32.4	33.0	35.8	46.4	50.8	47.6	45.6	30.4	31.4
Veal, roast forequarters	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.0	17.6	18.2	20.9	25.7	27.2	25.9	26.4	18.9	18.8
Mutton, roast hindquarter	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	20.8	20.3	21.7	25.9	31.9	34.5	33.1	32.2	25.6	26.2
Pork, fresh, roast ham.....	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	21.9	18.7	20.4	26.1	34.1	35.7	37.0	36.1	26.7	27.5
Pork, salt, mess.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	34.6	35.2	36.6	45.2	63.2	69.4	70.6	70.4	52.0	51.6
Bacon, break- fast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	26.0	24.5	26.8	32.6	45.6	51.6	52.2	56.1	39.8	39.3
Lard, pur- leaf.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.4	35.4	37.0	50.2	67.4	51.4	78.4	63.8	43.4	41.6
Eggs, fresh.....	1 dz.	25.7	30.0	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	42.6	40.8	42.2	54.9	63.8	64.7	83.9	79.4	71.2	56.2
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	23.1	35.4	32.9	34.7	44.5	49.0	56.6	63.5	72.6	58.7	47.7
Milk.....	6qts	36.6	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	55.2	55.2	52.2	60.6	71.4	82.2	91.2	92.4	79.8	78.0
Butter, dairy, solid.....	2lbs	44.2	49.4	55.2	53.0	58.4	58.0	61.4	61.4	65.8	86.4	95.4	104.2	131.8	108.8	83.4	77.8
Butter, cream prints.....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	35.3	35.6	38.5	48.0	52.8	58.6	73.9	63.5	48.6	44.7
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.8	23.0	24.4	31.2	35.7	40.7	38.9	38.9	32.6	31.9
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.6	21.1	22.6	29.5	30.4	33.8	38.0	36.9	29.3	28.7
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	55.5	53.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	63.0	70.5	67.5	91.5	112.5	118.5	136.5	127.5	105.0	105.0
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	32.0	43.0	38.0	52.0	65.0	68.0	76.0	67.0	48.0	47.0
Roll'd oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	21.0	25.5	24.0	26.5	37.5	38.5	40.5	35.5	28.0	27.5
Rice, good, medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	11.6	11.8	12.4	13.6	20.2	24.0	31.6	25.4	19.6	19.2
Beans, hand- picked.....	2 "	8.6	9.7	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	11.8	13.8	17.6	25.2	33.8	27.8	23.2	20.2	17.4	17.0
Apples, eva- porated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	12.6	11.8	12.9	14.0	20.5	22.2	27.9	24.0	22.0	21.7
Prunes, med- ium size.....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.9	12.0	12.9	12.9	13.8	17.2	19.6	26.0	23.5	18.4	18.5
Sugar, granu- lated.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	22.4	31.6	31.6	36.4	42.0	48.0	64.4	50.4	36.8	35.2
Sugar, yellow Tea, black, medium.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.3	11.0	12.0	11.0	10.6	14.4	14.6	17.0	19.8	22.2	30.4	24.0	17.4	16.6
Tea, green, medium.....	1/4 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.8	10.4	12.7	15.7	16.3	14.5	13.5	13.6
Coffee, med- ium.....	1/4 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.1	9.6	10.2	10.5	12.2	15.4	16.9	15.8	15.1	15.0
Potatoes.....	1/4 " 2pkts	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.7	9.9	10.5	10.2	12.0	15.0	14.7	13.6	1.35
Vinegar, white wine.....	pt	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	40.0	33.3	56.5	78.3	73.7	59.3	130.3	69.5	52.6	53.3
All Foods.....		\$ 5.48	\$ 5.96	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.14	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.75	\$ 7.99	\$ 8.40	\$ 10.46	\$ 12.54	\$ 13.41	\$ 15.77	\$ 14.08	\$ 11.03	\$ 10.61
Starch, laun- dry.....	lb	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Coal, anthra- cite.....	1 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	53.8	53.6	53.6	68.7	74.1	82.0	90.1	123.2	109.6	109.0
Coal, bitumi- nous.....	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	39.0	37.2	37.4	50.4	58.3	62.8	65.9	91.4	71.7	70.5
Wood, hard.....	" cd	32.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	41.9	41.3	41.5	47.9	64.8	75.1	76.8	89.4	80.2	79.6
Wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.6	30.4	30.4	33.7	49.4	55.4	58.8	68.3	59.8	58.9
Coal, oil.....	1 gal	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	23.4	23.7	23.0	23.2	25.8	27.7	32.4	39.7	31.7	31.7
Fuel and light ing.....		\$1.50	\$1.63	\$1.76	\$1.78	\$1.82	\$1.91	\$1.90	\$1.87	\$1.86	\$2.24	\$2.72	\$3.03	\$3.24	\$4.12	\$3.53	\$3.49
Rent.....	1/4 m	\$2.37	\$2.89	\$4.05	\$4.05	\$4.60	\$4.75	\$4.86	\$4.26	\$3.98	\$4.04	\$4.49	\$4.85	\$5.66	\$6.61	\$6.92	\$6.93
Gnd. Totals.....		\$ 9.37	\$ 10.50	\$ 12.79	\$ 13.08	\$ 13.79	\$ 14.02	\$ 14.54	\$ 14.15	\$ 14.27	\$ 16.78	\$ 19.89	\$ 21.34	\$ 24.71	\$ 24.85	\$ 21.52	\$ 21.07

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES.

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5.61	5.83	6.82	6.78	7.17	7.29	7.51	7.50	8.38	10.43	12.50	14.06	15.95	14.38	11.18	10.85	
Prince Ed. Island.	4.81	5.26	5.81	5.80	6.11	6.34	6.79	6.78	7.19	8.75	10.97	11.64	13.41	12.82	9.78	9.77	
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	6.46	7.13	7.04	7.53	7.80	8.46	10.15	12.65	13.34	15.52	14.16	11.11	10.88	
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	5.33	6.84	6.97	6.87	7.24	7.47	8.14	10.52	12.37	12.86	15.11	13.62	10.63	10.23	
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	6.67	7.25	7.20	7.53	7.79	8.34	10.62	12.66	13.24	15.86	13.95	10.88	10.46	
Manitoba.....	5.35	6.19	7.46	7.41	7.88	7.87	8.36	8.30	8.51	10.04	12.04	13.54	16.06	14.01	10.87	10.45	
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.08	8.16	8.25	8.27	8.73	8.58	10.33	12.69	14.12	15.34	14.00	11.06	10.61	
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.08	8.15	8.33	8.55	8.81	8.56	10.69	12.87	13.15	15.87	14.54	10.94	10.21	
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	8.79	9.03	9.03	9.11	8.89	8.89	10.62	12.61	14.36	16.66	14.57	12.08	11.59	

*December only.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR FEBRUARY, 1922, JANUARY 1922, FEBRUARY 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, and 1913.
(Average price 1890-1899=100.)

		INDEX NUMBERS.											
		Number of commodities	*Feb., 1922	*Jan., 1922	*Feb., 1921	*Feb., 1920	*Feb., 1919	*Feb., 1918	Feb., 1917	Feb., 1916	Feb., 1915	Feb., 1914	Feb., 1913
I.—GRAINS AND FODDERS													
Grains, Ontario.....	6	172.1		223.7	400.1	273.9	420.1	284.1	184.8	235.8	141.7	145.5	
Grain, Western.....	4	189.6	158.9	210.0	424.4	267.5	352.9	235.7	172.5	204.9	120.9	117.9	
Fodder.....	5	238.8	158.6	266.0	313.6	276.3	210.7	202.0	177.6	186.1	161.8	149.1	
All.....	15	199.0	231.3	234.1	377.7	273.0	332.4	243.8	179.1	210.9	142.8	139.3	
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS													
Cattle and beef.....	6	208.5	206.6	278.1	341.5	362.2	324.9	267.7	201.6	210.6	225.8	181.1	
Hogs and hog products.....	6	227.7	210.6	294.3	360.4	325.9	345.6	263.5	187.2	154.7	177.0	173.9	
Sheep and mutton.....	3	196.1	189.8	225.1	277.5	273.2	277.5	233.3	193.9	150.0	168.1	147.7	
Poultry.....	2	536.7	431.7	551.1	459.0	437.0	381.3	296.8	263.5	179.4	186.6	193.0	
All.....	17	251.7	231.5	306.6	350.7	342.5	330.5	263.6	202.4	176.5	193.8	174.1	
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.....													
	9	217.3	230.1	284.8	333.1	275.4	264.1	240.4	175.8	173.4	169.6	155.7	
IV.—FISH—													
Prepared fish.....	6	179.4	183.5	200.5	235.5	264.9	241.6	186.4	151.8	160.6	151.7	160.5	
Fresh fish.....	3	210.3	210.3	254.9	263.2	267.9	225.8	193.3	176.7	158.6	161.0	171.5	
All.....	9	189.7	192.5	218.6	244.7	266.0	236.3	188.7	160.1	160.0	154.8	164.2	
V.—OTHER FOODS—													
(a) Fruits and Vegetables—													
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	330.9	294.1	239.0	312.5	284.9	229.8	257.4	183.8	128.7	147.1	110.3	
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	242.7	219.7	239.7	197.0	167.9	160.1	95.2	110.2	82.6	91.4	102.1	
Dried fruits.....	4	197.6	201.2	195.9	283.4	249.0	269.5	199.4	146.1	125.2	116.8	113.2	
Fresh vegetables.....	5	306.2	257.9	172.9	573.0	236.8	339.0	470.8	266.2	138.6	172.6	133.1	
Canned vegetables.....	3	174.2	172.5	168.5	219.0	236.8	251.2	197.4	102.4	101.2	97.7	125.2	
All.....	16	243.9	222.8	194.4	347.1	224.4	264.8	267.9	171.0	117.1	127.8	119.4	
(b) Miscellaneous groceries—													
Breadstuffs.....	10	183.8	182.2	248.8	305.2	245.7	260.4	202.7	151.9	165.6	123.1	125.8	
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	179.4	179.4	210.1	294.0	193.9	151.6	135.1	126.5	113.8	107.7	118.2	
Sugar, etc.....	6	178.5	178.5	357.1	304.9	244.9	185.0	151.8	151.8	136.8	106.4	108.7	
Condiments.....	5	169.9	169.9	202.1	227.9	245.9	225.1	159.0	137.8	118.3	103.9	96.9	
All.....	25	179.1	178.4	236.2	288.6	251.7	232.2	178.9	145.0	141.4	112.8	114.7	
VI.—TEXTILES—													
Woolens.....	5	192.4	192.4	243.4	412.7	372.9	369.2	242.0	207.4	156.1	138.0	124.3	
Cottons.....	4	243.5	243.5	241.8	379.3	351.8	291.1	185.0	146.0	120.6	145.1	144.0	
Silks.....	3	173.0	181.3	157.2	272.4	140.8	131.5	109.2	106.1	84.7	94.3	85.1	
Jutes.....	2	276.8	288.5	337.9	703.0	609.5	609.5	412.7	298.0	161.0	233.3	205.1	
Flax products.....	4	290.5	295.4	374.9	513.1	471.8	388.4	270.2	292.7	152.9	114.7	118.4	
Oilcloths.....	2	185.6	185.6	252.1	264.7	273.8	177.7	139.8	125.6	101.1	104.6	104.7	
All.....	20	227.1	230.5	266.8	419.4	367.4	327.1	223.2	179.8	132.7	134.4	128.5	
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES—													
Hides and tallow.....	4	103.8	113.7	156.2	532.4	294.5	264.7	320.9	230.7	213.7	194.0	174.0	
Leather.....	4	171.6	173.3	218.1	315.0	265.0	263.3	268.5	180.0	167.1	151.4	152.3	
Boots and shoes.....	3	213.2	213.3	257.8	339.7	224.2	232.9	221.1	166.9	158.3	155.7	146.5	
All.....	11	158.3	162.5	206.4	400.8	264.6	255.5	274.6	194.9	181.6	168.1	158.6	
VIII.—METALS AND IMPLEMENTS—													
Iron and steel.....	11	185.1	187.7	237.4	245.4	249.9	282.6	189.9	132.6	100.9	102.9	107.2	
Other metals.....	12	151.7	152.7	164.0	228.7	203.7	251.0	276.3	304.2	123.7	125.9	135.4	
Implements.....	10	227.7	243.5	271.0	243.7	241.4	214.7	166.0	122.0	107.5	106.6	105.6	
All.....	33	185.8	191.9	220.9	236.4	211.3	250.5	214.1	191.8	113.2	112.8	117.5	
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING													
Fuel.....	6	239.6	244.9	286.4	257.7	240.6	235.8	230.8	147.9	119.4	128.9	146.6	
Lighting.....	4	242.1	242.1	262.5	249.1	236.8	120.2	96.7	88.5	90.0	92.7	91.0	
All.....	10	240.6	243.8	276.8	254.4	239.0	189.6	177.1	124.2	107.6	114.4	124.4	
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS													
Lumber.....	14	324.2	325.6	432.6	439.9	281.2	233.2	193.2	177.3	178.4	184.2	175.5	
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	208.1	209.8	255.1	235.8	231.5	212.7	184.5	136.6	108.4	114.1	113.3	
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	300.0	291.4	356.4	447.9	334.9	273.7	237.3	192.5	146.3	141.3	145.4	
All.....	48	268.8	267.4	336.4	357.2	277.7	236.5	202.5	164.8	139.9	142.5	140.9	
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHINGS													
Furniture.....	6	243.3	243.3	436.5	449.2	311.8	207.3	185.1	143.6	146.7	147.1	139.4	
Crockery and glassware.....	4	462.8	462.8	512.0	439.0	367.7	279.8	224.8	181.7	144.8	133.9	118.0	
Table cutlery.....	2	156.3	156.3	164.1	164.2	155.1	150.7	132.2	126.6	78.4	72.4	72.4	
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	274.8	277.5	286.5	259.1	270.2	222.9	155.4	129.3	123.4	124.6	120.4	
All.....	16	295.2	295.8	384.5	363.5	295.8	222.2	180.8	147.4	131.9	128.8	120.9	
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS													
	16	185.4	185.2	213.4	214.2	263.6	294.4	261.4	255.8	149.9	111.1	113.9	
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—													
Raw furs.....	4	664.7	668.8	492.1	1851.4	799.0	511.5	403.7	273.7	128.1	230.3	353.9	
Liquors and tobaccos.....	6	264.0	265.6	296.8	314.0	253.4	207.9	156.4	143.5	140.1	138.8	134.9	
Sundries.....	7	167.3	167.9	194.3	212.0	213.9	210.1	170.3	139.4	110.8	109.9	115.8	
All.....	17	318.4	320.2	300.5	633.7	365.5	280.2	220.3	172.1	125.1	148.4	178.6	
All commodities.....	262*	*295.5	227.7	270.1	343.5	279.8	263.5	219.9	175.9	142.5	136.6	135.8	

(*) Preliminary figures dropped in 1915. (**) Nine commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was

9.2c in January and 12.8c in January, 1921. Anthracite coal averaged \$17.44 as compared with \$17.54 in January and \$20.00 in January, 1921. Hard wood averaged \$12.73 per cord as compared with \$12.83 in January and \$14.49 in January, 1921. Coal oil averaged 31.7c per gallon as compared with 10.3 in January last year. Rents showed slight increases in the average.

Wholesale Prices

GRAINS AND FODDER.—Wheat, Manitoba Northern, at Winnipeg continued to advance, being up from \$1.19 per bushel at the end of January to \$1.47 at the end of February. Ontario winter wheat similarly advanced from \$1.00 per bushel to \$1.25-1.50 at Toronto. Barley at Winnipeg rose from 56c per bushel to 67c. Oats at Winnipeg advanced from 45c per bushel to 52c and at Toronto from 35c to 45c. Corn advanced at Toronto from 68c to 76c. Flaxseed at Winnipeg was up from \$1.94 to \$2.43 per bushel. Peas advanced from \$1.25 per bushel to \$1.80. Hay rose from \$28.00 per ton to \$29.00. Bran and shorts were higher.

ANIMALS AND MEATS.—Western cattle had risen to \$7.00 per hundred pounds at Winnipeg in January but fell off to \$6.50 in February. Cattle at Toronto were steady at the high prices reached at the end of January at \$7.50 per hundred pounds for choice butchers. Hogs rose to \$11.75 per hundred pounds at the end of January, but advanced to \$13.25 in February, falling in the last week 50c. Dressed hogs advanced from 15c per pound to 19c. Bacon, breakfast, at Montreal, rose from 25c per pound to 27c. Hams rose from 25c to 29c per pound. Barrelled pork rose from \$31.00 per barrel to \$33.00, and lard was up from 14c per pound to 17c. Sheep rose from \$6.00 per hundred pounds to \$8.00.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Butter advanced at Montreal from 34c per pound to 37c. Cheese rose from 17½c per pound to 18½c but fell back to 18c. Eggs were down at Montreal from 50c per dozen to 40c.

FISH.—Salt herrings declined from 3c per pound to 2½c. The markets for

dried fish in the West Indies were reported to be showing improvement, but the market for salt fish was weak.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Winter apples were higher, Northern Spies rising from \$9.00 per barrel to \$12.00 and Baldwins from \$7.50 to \$8.00. Lemons were up from \$4.50 per box to \$6.50, and oranges were up from \$5.75 per case to \$6.50. Currants were slightly cheaper, but prunes were slightly dearer. Potatoes were steady. Beans advanced from \$3.50 per bushel to \$4.20. Onions advanced from \$6.00 per hundred to \$9.00.

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS.—Flour advanced \$1.00 per barrel, reaching \$8.70 at Toronto in small lots for spring wheat patents. Winter wheat flour advanced 25c per barrel. Sugar was steady. Molasses declined slightly lower. Glucose advanced.

TEXTILES.—In woollen and cotton goods there were practically no changes. Raw silk was down \$1.00 per pound. Jute and hessians fell 5 per cent. Flax fibre fell from 25c per pound to 24c.

HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES.—Upper leather declined from 33c per pound to 31c.

MEATS AND IMPLEMENTS.—A line of pig iron fell from \$21.00 per ton to \$29.00. Iron bar, galvanized sheets, steel bar, and cast steel were lower. Quicksilver and tin declined. Axes were down \$5.00 per dozen and coil chain \$2.50 per hundred. Grindstones fell 50c per hundred.

FUEL AND LIGHTING.—Bituminous coal at Montreal was down from \$8.50 per ton to \$7.50.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Red lead fell \$1.00 per hundred. Sash cord and copper wire were lower. Linseed oil was up from 80c per gallon to \$1.00 and turpentine from \$1.30 to \$1.40.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.—Sad irons were down from \$1.90 per dozen to \$1.81.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Alum and copperas were slightly higher but bleaching powder declined.

MISCELLANEOUS.—In raw furs, racoon skins advanced. Malt fell from \$1.10 per bushel to \$1.03. Crude rubber was down from 20c to 17c per pound.

PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada.

The index numbers of retail prices which are listed are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale price index numbers are named in all cases.

United Kingdom

WHOLESALE PRICES

The Board of Trade index number of average prices for January (taking prices for 1913 as 100) was 167.2 as compared with 171.3 in December, a decline of 2.4 per cent on the 150 items. The three food groups show an aggregate reduction of 3.2 per cent in the month and the five groups of industrial materials a reduction of 2 per cent. Of the 150 items no change of price during the month under review is recorded for 30, increases for 30, and decreases for 90. The only group showing an increase is "Other Textiles."

The *Times* index number of wholesale prices of 60 commodities was 155.9 at the end of February as compared with 158.6 at the end of January, (taking average prices for 1913 as 100) which shows a decrease of 1.7 per cent, as against a decline of 2.2 per cent in January. Foodstuffs declined 1.8 per cent, and industrial materials 1.7 per cent.

The *Statist* (Sauerbeck's) index number of wholesale prices for the end of December, showed a decline of 2.3 per cent from the level at the end of November. During January there was a continued decline amounting to less than one per cent. The general index number for the end of January was 132.5, the lowest since July, 1916. During January foodstuffs rose by 1.1 per cent and materials fell by 2.1 per cent. The rise in foodstuffs was occasioned by the in-

crease in price of animal foods due to the spread of foot and mouth disease.

The *Economist* index number for the end of January showed a further decline of 1.6 per cent from the figure for the end of December. This is the lowest point recorded since the middle of the year 1916. The only group showing an increase is "Other Food," this being due to the high level of sugar and tobacco.

COST OF LIVING

At the beginning of February the official index number of retail prices for foods comprised in the food budget was about 79 per cent above the level of July, 1919. As compared with the previous month there was a decline of about 3.2 per cent. The chief reductions during January were in the prices of eggs, butter, flour, bread and margarine. The average prices of mutton and potatoes showed a slight advance. At the beginning of March the food budget showed a still further decline, and stood at 77 per cent above the figure for July, 1914, a decrease of about 1.1 per cent. The index numbers for other items are: rent, 155; clothing, 245; fuel and light, 220; sundries, 195; all items, 186; as compared with 155, 250, 220, 195 and 188 respectively a month earlier.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES

The official index number of wholesale prices for January, basis, 1901-1910 = 100, shows a decrease of 3.7 per cent from the December level. The decline is general throughout all groups, the three food groups declining nearly 3.5 per cent, and the three industrial groups about 3.9 per cent.

Belgium

COST OF LIVING

The unweighted index number for 56 articles in 59 localities has for base "prices in April, 1914 = 100." The

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country	CANADA		UNITED KINGDOM.	FRANCE*		BELGIUM	HOLLAND	DENMARK	NORWAY	SWEDEN	FINLAND	GERMANY
	29 foods 60 cities		21 foods 600 towns	13 articles Chief cities	13 articles Paris	56 articles Brussels	29 articles 6 towns	Cost of living	Foods	21 articles 44 towns	Cost of living	Cost of livingg. 39 cities
Base period	(a)	July 1914	July 1914	1910	1910	April 1914	1893	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	(h) 1913-14
	(b)	(b)	(c)			(f)			(c)			
1910.....	\$6.95	94	96.3(d)	1000	1000		113					
1913.....	7.33	99	101.6(d)				114					
1914—January.....	7.73	105					116					
July.....	7.42	100	100	1004	1075			100	100	100	100	
1915—January.....	7.97	107	118	1105(e)	1295		128			113(e)		
July.....	7.80	105	132.5	1235(e)	1288		148	116		124(e)	119(e)	
1916—January.....	8.28	112	145	1136(e)	1439		153		143	130(e)		
July.....	8.46	114	161	1420(e)	1387		170	136	160	140(e)	167(e)	
1917—January.....	10.27	138	187	1547(e)	1491		186			160		
July.....	11.62	157	204	1845(e)	1971		212	155	261	177		
1918—January.....	12.42	167	206	2120(e)	2056					221		
July.....	13.00	175	210	2446(e)	2210			182	279	268		
1919—January.....	13.78	186	230	2794(e)	2665	639		190	279	339		
July.....	13.77	186	209	2897(e)	2811	354			289	310	725.0	
1920—January.....	15.30	206	236	3204(e)	3119	410	258	242	295	298	819.4	
April.....	15.99	215	235	3802(e)	3852	488	265		305	297	849.5	836
July.....	16.84	227	258	3898(e)	4006	479	275	262	319	297	911.0	842
October.....	15.83	213	270	4519(e)	4517	505	270		340	306	1063.0	827
1921—January.....	14.48	195	278	4303(e)	4404	477	236	264	334	283	1065.4	944
April.....	12.68	171	238	3642(e)	3522	417	202		300	248	1007.5	894
May.....	12.25	165	232		3411	404	196		292	237	1012.4	880
June.....	11.16	150	218		3354	405	192		290	234	1050.5	896
July.....	10.98	148	220	3516(e)	3292	393	192	237	292	232	1139.0	963
August.....	11.41	154	226		3403	403	193		297	234	1174.9	1045
September.....	11.82	159	225		3537	406	199		290	228	1204.6	1062
October.....	11.48	155	210	3499(e)	3558	411	196		288	218	1208.3	1146
November.....	11.08	149	200		3504	417	194		281	211	1161.5	1397
December.....	11.00	148	195		3474	417	191			202	1102.6	1550
1922—January.....	11.03	149	185		3424			212				
February.....	10.60	143	179		3297							

*For France, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand base is taken as 1000 instead of 100.

(a) Cost of food budget. (b) 15th of month up to end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. (c) Beginning of month. (d) Calculated from annual index number. (e) Quarter beginning in specified month. (f) 15th of month. (g) Foods, fuel and lighting, and rent. (h) Average of Oct., 1913, Jan., Apr. and July, 1914. (i) Issued by Union of Swiss Co-operative stores. (j) Beginning of previous month. (k) Municipal Labour Office, Rome. (l) Food, clothing, rent, heating, lighting and sundries. (m) End of previous month. (n) Average for April-September. (o) Average for October-March. (p) Average for year. (q) Base is average for 6 capital towns. (r) Four chief cities. (s) U. S. Bureau of Labour Statistics. From January, 1913, up to and including December, 1920, only 22 articles of food included. (t) Massachusetts Special Commission on Necessaries of Life.

index was at its highest point for 1921 in January, when it stood at 450. It declined until July, when it had gone down 15.8 per cent. Since then it has risen slowly, but the December number is 393, a decline of one point or $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent from the November level. The index number for Brussels showed the same general tendencies during the year as that for the Kingdom. It stood at the same level for December as for November—417.

Denmark

COST OF LIVING

The index number of cost of living in Denmark, taking July, 1914 as 100, was 212 in January, 1922. This was a

drop of $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent from the level in July, 1921. The principal decreases were fuel and light, 17 per cent; food, 16 per cent; clothing, 9 per cent. Sundries showed a drop of 4 per cent, and housing and taxes remained stationary.

Switzerland

COST OF LIVING

The index number of cost of living issued by the Union of Swiss Co-operative Stores shows a decline at February 1 of 5.3 per cent from the level at January 1. The two important changes are sudden and marked declines in milk and its products, and in sugar. The principal decreases are: sugar, 25 per cent; cooking butter, 14 per cent;

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.—(Concluded).

Country	SWITZERLAND(i)	ITALY(k)	SPAIN		SOUTH* AFRICA	INDIA	AUS-TRALIA*	NEW ZEALAND*	MEX-ICO	UNITED STATES	
	49 articles 23 towns	Cost of(l) living Rome	12 articles Capitals	12 articles Towns	18 foods 9 towns	Cost of living Bombay	46 foods and groceries, 30 towns	59 foods 25 towns	Feder'l Distr t	43 foods 51 cities (s) (f)	Cost of living Massachusetts (t)
Base period	June 1914	1st semester 1914	1909-14	1909-14	1910	July 1914	1911(q)	1909-13(r)	1910	1913	1913
1910.....					1000			991(r)	100	95	
1913.....					1147		1106	1037(r)		100	100
1914.....					1131(p)		1099			104	101.8
January.....	100(j)		106.9(n)	106(n)		100	1164	1070		102	102.1
July.....	107(j)		107.7(o)	110.8(o)	1214(p)		1240	1177		103	102.9
1915.....	119(j)		113.8(n)	117.1(n)			1522	1200		100	101.7
January.....	126(j)	108.63(m)	117.6(o)	118.4(o)	1312(p)		1504	1236		107	105.1
July.....	140(j)		120.3(n)	123.4(n)			1516	1276		111	109.9
1916.....	149(j)	122.21(m)	123.6(o)	125.6(o)	1446(p)		1453	1359		128	119.6
January.....	180(j)		136.1(n)	139.8(n)			1470	1357		146	129.3
July.....	197(j)	162.74(m)	145.4(o)	149.3(o)	1511(p)		1505	1426	169.14	160	144.6
1917.....	229(j)		161.8(n)	172.8(n)			1523	1491	162.62	167	155.1
January.....	252(j)	241.48	167.7(o)	178.5(o)	1535			1553	190.78	185	167.5
July.....	261(j)	188.32	180(n)	190.9(n)	1574			1539	179.03	190	171.5
1918.....	244(c)	263.45	192.3(o)	208.1(o)	2063(e)			1688	215.85	201	192.0
January.....		306.22			2134(e)		2008	1738		211	196.3
April.....	246(c)	312.55	202.6(n)	220.3(n)	2204(e)	189		1791	229.37	219	202.6
July.....	262(c)	348.17			2180(e)	193		1899	227.76	198	194.9
October.....	243(c)	374.08	175.5(o)	185.5(o)	1904(e)	169		1906	215.38	172	179.6
1921.....	231(c)	410.94			1732(e)	160	2017	1804	193.72	152	164.5
January.....	212(c)	395.84				167	1957	1791	192.37	145	161.4
April.....	210(c)	389.96				173	1917	1772	191.70	144	159.5
July.....	214(c)	387.28			1556(e)	177		1752	186.35	148	160.8
August.....	209(c)	391.05				180	1841	1740	184.48	155	161.4
September.....	206(c)	399.72				185	1796	1720	180.54	153	160.0
October.....	200(c)					183		1672		153	159.7
November.....	198(c)	422.55				182		1625		152	159.2
December.....	192(c)	422.87				179		1605		150	159.6
1922.....	189(c)									142	157.3
January.....	179(c)									142	156.8
February.....											

*For France, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand base is taken as 1000 instead of 100.

(a) Cost of food budget. (b) 15th of month up to end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. (c) Beginning of month. (d) Calculated from annual index number. (e) Quarter beginning in specified month. (f) 15th of month. (g) Foods, fuel and lighting, and rent. (h) Average of Oct., 1913, Jan., Apr. and July, 1914. (i) Issued by Union of Swiss Co-operative stores. (j) Beginning of previous month. (k) Municipal Labour Office, Rome. (l) Food, clothing, rent, heating, lighting and sundries. (m) End of previous month. (n) Average for April-September. (o) Average for October-March. (p) Average for year. (q) Base is average for 6 capital towns. (r) Four chief cities. (s) U. S. Bureau of Labour Statistics. From January, 1913, up to and including December, 1920, only 22 articles of food included. (t) Massachusetts Special Commission on Necessaries of Life.

table butter, 12 per cent; petroleum, 11 per cent; milk and cheese, 10 per cent. 22 other articles declined less than 10 per cent; 13 showed no change; and 6 articles showed rises up to 5 per cent, including lentils, India rice, wine, mutton, and potatoes retail and semi-wholesale.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES

The preliminary index number calculated by the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States stands one point lower in January than in the previous month, which is a decrease of .7 per

cent. Farm products show a gain of $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, and in all other groups slight decreases are recorded.

The index number of wholesale prices in the United States compiled by the Federal Reserve Board showed that prices in January did not vary from the level in December. On the basis prices in 1913 = 100, commodities imported and those exported declined one point; goods produced and raw materials increased one point; and manufactured goods declined slightly.

Bradstreet's general index number for March 1, was \$11.6001, an increase of nearly 1.6 per cent over that for February 1. This is the eighth gain in nine

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country	CANADA				UNITED KINGDOM				FRANCE	HOL- LAND	DEN- MARK	SWE- DEN
Authority	Labour Dept. g	Michell	Bank of Commerce e		Board of Trade (new)	Econo- mist h	Statist h	Times h	Statist- ique Géné- rale h	Central Bureau Statist- ics	Finans- tidende f	Statistical Office g
No. of Commo- dities	271c	40	24 exports	24 imports	150	44	45	60	45	53	33	47
Base Period.....	1890- 1899	1900- 1909	1909- 1913	1909- 1913	1913	1901- 1905	1867- 1877	1913	1901- 1910	1901- 1910	1914	July '13 June '14
1890.....	110.3					102.2	72					
1895.....	95.6					87.6	62					
1900.....	108.2					110.5	75					
1905.....	113.8					103.3	72		98.3			
1910.....	124.2		97.02	100.38		113.3	78		108.1			
1913.....	135.5		102.77	107.81	100.	122.3	85	100.	115.6	114		
1914-January.....	136.5	120.9	103.96	99.05		119.0	83.5		115.4			
July.....	134.6	120.0	105.86	97.18		116.6	82.4			120a	100a	116a
1915-January.....	138.9		109.90	101.29		136.5	96.4		143.9			
July.....	150.2		115.41	114.77		149.1	106.4		163.7	165a	138a	145a
1916-January.....	172.1		123.75	128.07		174.5	123.6					
July.....	180.9		131.52	141.26		191.1	130.5		210.6	253a	164a	185a
1917-January.....	212.7		162.40	166.07		225.1	159.3		249.2			
July.....	248.7		187.26	210.52		254.4	176.9		309.8	326a	228a	244a
1918-January.....	258.1	225.7	199.13	202.98		262.9	186.2		361.6			
July.....	284.0	248.3	207.16	221.14		278.5	193.1		389.9	447a	293a	339a
1919-January.....	286.5	231.3	188.91	217.54		265.9	190.7		401.8			369
July.....	294.0	250.8	222.14	221.08		293.2	206.4		403.0	339a	294a	320
1920-January.....	338.4	280.8	239.98	233.23	303.0	353.1	245.3	330.4	562.7	327		319
April.....	353.1	295.2	252.76	257.93	332.3	374.2	266.1	352.9	679.2	333		
July.....	346.8	292.9	270.12	271.96	323.8	358.0	254.6	332.8	572.9	337	383	363
October.....	317.6	242.1	230.92	240.61	308.5	326.1	239.9	305.5	580.0	321	398	346
1921-January.....	281.3	212.6	199.02	186.69	251.0	255.3	197.2	228.9	470.0	243	341	267
April.....	253.7	186.4	175.12	161.75	208.7	224.0	169.8	198.2	401.3	201	270	229
May.....	247.3	176.8	165.82	157.33	204.7	223.2	162.2	193.3	380.8	207	257	218
June.....	242.6	169.8	160.23	151.75	209.8	218.6	155.8	186.7	375.7	208	254	218
July.....	238.6	167.0	158.47	150.25	198.2	218.1	158.2	186.5	381.6	201	253	211
August.....	236.4	165.4	163.51	147.98	193.9	219.0	155.5	183.8	383.0	205	254	198
September.....	232.7	164.4	159.26	147.92	191.0	223.8	149.4	180.8	397.7	205	224	182
October.....	229.2	161.5	150.06	148.81	184.4	208.5	138.4	171.5	383.0	193	202	175
November.....	227.3	160.0	144.05	150.34	176.4	202.6	136.7	167.5	383.6	188	186	174
December.....	230.7	161.9	143.43	148.10	171.3	198.0	133.6	162.1	376.5	188	188	172
1922-January.....	227.7	158.4	147.17	147.88	167.2		132.5	158.6	362.7		178	170
February.....	229.5	159.1	150.43	145.65				155.9	354.2		177	

*For South Africa, Australia and New Zealand base is taken as 1000 instead of 100. a Average for year. b Quarter beginning in specified month. c 230 commodities, 1890-1909; 272, 1910-1914; 271, 1915-1922. d New index number is joined to old index number (38 commodities) and all converted to base 1913=100. e The commodities comprised in these two new index numbers are in the one case articles chiefly exported; in the other case, articles chiefly imported. f First of month. g Middle of month. h End of month. j Monthly average.

months, since prices began to be stabilized. By groups, increases were shown in breadstuffs, live animals, provisions and groceries, textiles, vegetable oils and chemicals and drugs, while declines were shown in hides and leather, metals, coal and coke, naval stores, building materials and miscellaneous products. Fruit groups remained unchanged.

Dun's general index number for March 1, was \$169.721, a gain of nearly 2.9 per cent from the level of February 1. Of the last eight months, five have shown a rising tendency, and the level is now 40.6 per cent above what it was before the war. The chief advances for

the month under review were in breadstuffs, 16.1 per cent, and in meats, 12.0 per cent.

Gibson's average index number of prices for 22 articles of food for February (monthly average) was 70.2, an increase of 9.2 per cent from the previous month, and a higher level than has been reached any month since August, in which the index number was 72.4.

The *Annalist* index number of prices of a food budget of twenty-five foods, taking the average of 1890-99 as 100, was 164.311 on January 21, and 173.157 on February 18. Since then there have

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country	GERMANY	ITALY	EGYPT	SOUTH* AFRICA	INDIA	JAPAN	*AUSTRALIA	*NEW ZEALAND	UNITED STATES			
Authority	Federal Statistical Office j	Bachi j	Dept. of Statistics	Census and Statistics Office	Dept. of Statistics j	Bank of Japan j	Com'n-wealth Statistician h	Government Statistician	Bureau of Labor Statistics j	Federal Reserve Board j	Bradstreet f	Dun
No. of Commodities	38	76d	23	188	75	56	92		327	90	106	200
Base period.....	1913	1913	Jan. 113 Jul 3114	1910 1910	July 1914	Oct. 1899	1911	1909-13	1913	1913		
1890.....	90						1058		83.5		\$.....	\$90.876
1895.....	71						760		69.2		6.4346	81.251
1900.....	88						894		81.7		7.8839	93.355
1905.....	87						910		85.7		8.0987	99.315
1910.....	91						1003		984		8.9881	121.301
1913.....	100						1808		1051		9.2076	118.576
1914—January.....		100		1125		132.2	1085b		1045b		8.8857	124.528
July.....	106a	93		1090a	100	126.3a	1185b		1073b	100	8.6566	119.708
1915—January.....		105					1387b		1221b	99	9.1431	124.168
July.....	142a	131	102a	1204a	112a	127.8a	1822b		1304b	101	9.8588	124.958
1916—January.....		184					1502b		1323b	110	10.9163	137.666
July.....	153a	193	124a	1379a	125a	154.9a	1505b		1403b	119	11.5294	175.142
1917—January.....		230					1525b		1450b	151	13.7277	169.562
July.....	179a	304	168a	1583a	142a	196.4a	1715b		1593b	186	16.0680	211.950
1918—January.....		363					1877b		1677	185	17.9436	222.175
July.....	217a	429	207a	1723a	178a	259.0a	1954b		1808	198	19.1624	232.575
1919—January.....		262				283.2	1959		1888	203	18.5348	230.146
July.....	339	362	225a	1854a	200a	326.8	2008		1788	218	18.8964	227.973
1920—January.....	1256	507	318		218	398.0	2311		1999	248	20.3638	247.390
April.....	1567	664	308		200	397.2	2621		2153	265	20.7124	257.901
July.....	1367	604	283		209	316.6	2671		2262	262	19.3528	260.414
October.....	1446	659	300	2511	206	298.5	2450		2291	225	16.9094	237.341
1921—January.....	1439	642	214	2116	178	265.8	2233		2233	177	16.6331	198.600
April.....	1326	584	181	1862	183	251.1	1947		2108	154	11.3749	174.404
May.....	1308	547	179		184	252.4	1898		2079	151	10.8208	166.95
June.....	1366	509	166		178	253.9	1845		2065	148	10.6169	165.698
July.....	1428	250	164	1688	183	259.8	1813		2065	148	10.7284	159.833
August.....	1917	542	166		184	263.5	1827		2029	152	11.0576	163.677
September.....	2067	580	176			273.5	1827		2030	152	11.1879	161.839
October.....	2460	599	186	1553	184	289.8			2010	150	11.3514	163.665
November.....	3416	595	181		180				1969	149	11.3127	164.581
December.....	3487	595	170		180				1948	148	11.3725	161.444
1922—January.....			168							148	11.4190	164.974
February.....										151		

*For South Africa, Australia and New Zealand base is taken as 1000 instead of 100. a Average for year. b Quarter beginning in specified month. c 230 commodities, 1890-1909; 272, 1910-1914; 271, 1915-1922. d New index numbers is joined to old index number. (38 commodities) and all converted to base 1913-100. e The commodities in these two new index numbers are in the one case articles chiefly exported; in the other case, articles chiefly imported. f First of month. g Middle of month. h End of month. j Monthly average.

been increases each week, the index reaching 182.682 on March 11.

COST OF LIVING

The index number of retail prices of 43 foods in 51 cities, published by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, shows a decrease of 5 per cent in January as compared with December. During the month from December 15, 1921 to January 15, 1922, 26 of the articles decreased in price, the chief decreases being: strictly fresh eggs, 29 per cent; storage eggs, 20 per cent;

butter, 13 per cent; corn flakes, 10 per cent. The prices of 10 articles increased in price, the chief increases being: onions, 14 per cent, and cabbage, 10 per cent.

The cost of living index number for Massachusetts for the month of February was 156.8, the average for 1913 being taken as 100. This is a drop of .3 per cent from the previous month. Slight decreases were shown in food, clothing and sundries, while shelter and fuel remained the same.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1921.

THE present article contains tables with respect to fatal industrial accidents that occurred in Canada in 1921. While an effort has been made to have the record as complete as possible it should be understood that it does not necessarily include all the industrial accidents that may have occurred during the year. During the year reports of industrial fatalities have been received by the Department from a number of sources, among which may be mentioned the following: For Canada, the Board of Railway Commissioners; for Nova Scotia, the Workmen's Compensation Board, and the Department of Public Works and Mines; for New Brunswick, the Workmen's Compensation Board; for Quebec, the Department of Public Works and Labour, and the Bureau of Mines; for Ontario, the Factory Inspector, the Workmen's Compensation Board, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway, the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, and the Lake Superior Paper Company; for Manitoba, the Bureau of Labour, and the Workmen's Compensation Board; for Saskatchewan, the Bureau of Labour; for Alberta, the Workmen's Com-

pensation Board; and for British Columbia, the Department of Mines, and the Workmen's Compensation Board.

According to the record, 908 deaths were due to industrial accidents in 1921 as compared with 1,192 in 1920. The steam railway service group had the highest number of fatalities amounting to 17.4 per cent of the total, there being 158 deaths, 99 of which were due to being struck by, run over or crushed by or between cars and engines. In the building and construction industries 147 deaths were reported; in the lumbering industry, 128; and in the mines, smelters and quarries, 109. The distribution according to provinces showed Ontario with the highest record, or 408 fatalities, 93 of which occurred in the building and construction industries, 74 in the steam railway service, 53 in lumbering and 35 in the metal, machinery and conveyance industries. In British Columbia the fatalities numbered 165, with 53 in lumbering, 25 in the steam railway service, and 24 in the mines, smelters and quarries. In Nova Scotia 33 of the 62 accidents reported occurred in the mines, smelters and quarries. In the industries as a whole 208 fatalities were due to mov-

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING 1921, BY MONTHS.

Industry or trade.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Per cent age total
Metals, machinery and conveyances.....	5	6	6	3	3	1	5	1	8	7	2	7	54	6.0
Foods, tobaccos and liquors.....	2	1	2		2			1			3	1	12	1.3
Textiles, carpets and cordage.....					1	1							2	.2
Clothing and laundering.....			1			1		1					4	.4
Pulp, paper and fibre.....	1	1	1	2	1		1		1	3		4	15	1.7
Printing and publishing.....													1	.1
Woodwork and furniture.....	1			2	1		1	2		1			8	.9
Clay, glass and stone.....	1	1	1	1	3			5					13	1.4
Paints, oils, chemicals and explosives.....	5		1	1			1				1		9	1.0
Steam railway service.....	12	14	15	13	12	7	15	16	11	18	14	11	158	17.4
Electric railway service.....		1		1			2		1			3	9	1.0
Navigation.....	1	1			5	1	6	2	2	3	7	2	30	3.3
Miscellaneous transport.....	4		2	3	2	2	3	6	3	3	8	2	38	4.2
Mines, smelters and quarries.....	9	8	11	14	6	10	6	11	9	9	9	7	109	12.0
Building and construction.....	4	9	7	13	15	10	17	16	18	12	18	8	147	16.2
Lumbering.....	11	12	11	11	18	13	9	7	8	9	9	10	128	14.1
Public and municipal employment.....	2	2	1	1	1	6	4	2	3		2	3	27	3.0
Public utilities.....	4	1	1	2	5	10	11	2	4	2	1	1	44	4.8
Agriculture.....	6	5	2	1		2	2	2	4	4	3	2	33	3.6
Fishing and hunting.....			4	1	2	1	3	2	1	3			17	1.9
Miscellaneous.....	3	2	2	4	8	8	2		5	8	5	3	50	5.5
Total for 1921.....	71	64	68	73	86	73	91	75	79	82	82	64	908	100.
Revised figures for 1920.....	86	101	117	80	70	99	102	111	107	107	112	91	1192	

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES AND INDUSTRIES.

	1921							1920 (Revised figures).							Total						
	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.		Man.	Sask.	Alta	B.C.	Yukon & N. W. T.	
Metals, machinery and conveyors	1	4		5	35	1		2	6	54		9	2	12	48	2			7	80	
Food, tobacco and liquor				2	9	1				12		1		6	17	4	2	1		31	
Textiles, carpets and cordage					2					2			1	1	3					5	
Clothing and laundering					3	1				4			1		2					3	
Pulp, paper and fibre		1	1	3	9				1	15			2	6	23					31	
Printing and publishing						1				1				2	1	1				4	
Woodwork and furniture				1	5			2		8			2	1	13	1		3		20	
Leather, boots, shoes and rubbers														4	2					6	
Clay, glass and stone		1		6	5	1				13				6	6	2				14	
Paints, oils, chemicals & explosives				3	5				1	9		2		8	9			2		21	
Steam railway service		2	7	21	74	6	9	14	25	158		11	20	17	79	10	13	14	17	181	
Electric railway service					7	1		1		9				1	4			1	1	7	
Navigation	1	*7	1	10	7				*4	30		1	15	4	5	6			2	23	
Miscellaneous transport			3	11	17	1	1	3	2	38			2	2	3	14	1	5	3	30	
Mines, smelters and quarries		33	2	10	15			1	24	109		38	3	25	36	1		29	33	165	
Building and construction	1	5	7	15	93	3	3	3	17	147		1	2	6	22	55	2	6	12	112	
Lumbering	2		9	5	53	1		5	53	128		8	21	10	69	3	4	76		191	
Public and municipal employment			2	1	18	2		2	2	27				5	10	1	2	6	4	28	
Public utilities		1	1	6	33	1			2	44		2	1	2	25	1	2	3	3	39	
Agriculture	3		1	14	9	1	1	3	1	33		1		1	5	10	5	4	6	32	
Fishing and hunting	3	2**								17		1			3				4	43	
Miscellaneous	1	6	6	7	9			2	4	50		8	6	20	23	5	2	7	53	2 N. W. T.	126
Total	12	62	40	120	408	21	17	63	165	908	4	123	72	161	458	34	30	83	225	2	1192

*7 of a crew drowned in shipwreck between Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, and 2 seamen drowned at sea off British Columbia.

**2 fishermen drowned off the Banks, Newfoundland, and 4 at sea off British Columbia.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN 1921, BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES.

Causes	Metals, machinery and conveyances	Food, tobacco and liquors	Textile, cordage and carpets	Clothing and laundering	Pulp, paper and fibre	Printing and publishing	Woodwork and furniture	Clay, glass and Stone	Paints, oils, chemicals, explosives	Steam railways	Electric railways	Navigation	Miscellaneous transport	Mines, smelters and quarries	Building and construction	Lumbering	Public and municipal employment	Public utilities	Agriculture	Fishing	Miscellaneous	Total
A.—Prime Movers:																						
1. Motors, engines, fans, pumps and automatic stokers.....																			1		1	2
2. Shafting, coupling, collars, set screws and keys.....	2	2			2		1			1	1	2				1	5	2	1	3	6	18
3. Belts, lines, pulleys, chains and sprockets.....	2			1			4	1			1		3	2				1				23
4. Gears, cogs, cams and friction wheels.....	2																					6
Totals.....	4	2		3	3	5		1		2	3	3	2	6	2	2	4			7	49	
B.—Working Machines:																						
1. Machines, running rolls, saws, etc.....	3		1	1	1	2					1			1	8		1	5		4	28	
2. Excavator shovel.....															1						1	
Totals.....	3		1	1	1	2					1			2	8		1	5		4	29	
C.—Hoisting Apparatus:																						
1. Elevators.....	2				1	1											1				3	8
2. Conveyors and other hoisting apparatus.....	2						1				2	8	9							1	23	
Totals.....	4				1	1		1			2	8	9				1				4	31
D.—Dangerous Substances:																						
1. Steam escapes, boiler explosions, etc.....	1						2	3	1					5						3	10	
2. Explosive substances.....	5						3	1					11	9	1	1			1	1	2	37
3. Electric currents.....	3	1	1	3			3			1			4	7		1	26				2	52
4. Hot and inflammable substances and flames.....	2						2	1		1	1			4							11	
5. Conflagrations.....																	2		1		1	4
6. Poison.....		1																			1	
Totals.....	11	2	1	3			5	5	3	1	1	1	15	25	1	4	26	2	1	8	115	
E.—Stepping on or striking against objects:																						
1. Striking against objects.....				1			1	1		1		1		1	5			1		2	13	
Totals.....				1			1	1		1		1		1	5			1		2	13	
F.—Falling objects:																						
1. Collapse of structure.....									2		3			2	1						3	
2. From elevations, loads, etc.....													50	3							8	
3. In mines and quarries.....	9			3	1	1				1	1		13	49		3	8			6	95	
4. Others.....																						
Totals.....	9			3	1	1		2		1	4	50	15	53		3	8			6	156	
G.—Handling Objects:																						
1. Heavy objects, rolling, carrying, loading, piling, etc.....	1	2				1		1	2		1			2	10						20	
2. Sharp objects.....														1	1						2	
Totals.....	1	2				1		1	2		1		1	3	10						22	
H.—Tools.....																						
									1						2			1			4	
Totals.....									1						2			1			4	

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN 1921, BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES.

Causes	Metals, machinery and conveyances	Foods, tobaccos and liquors	Textile, cordage and carpets	Clothing and laundering	Pulp, paper and fibre	Printing and publishing	Woodwork and furniture	Clay, glass and stone	Paints, oils, chemicals, explosives	Steam railways	Electric railways	Navigation	Miscellaneous transport	Mines, smelters and quarries	Building and construction	Lumbering	Public and municipal employment	Public utilities	Agriculture	Fishing	Miscellaneous	Total
I.—Runaways and Animals:																						
1. Horses.....													3		2	1			5			11
2. Cattle.....																		1				1
Totals.....													3		2	1			6			12
J.—Moving Trains, Vehicles, etc:																						
1. Derailment collisions.....										23	2				2					1		28
2. Struck by, run over or crushed by or between cars and engines.....	5			1			1			67	3	3			13	1		1	1		3	99
3. Falls from or in cars and engines.....	3									28	1	1			2							35
4. Mine and quarry cars.....													19									19
5. Automobile and other power vehicles.....			1							6	2	3			3		4	1				20
6. Animal drawn vehicles.....												1				2	1	1	2			7
Totals.....	8		1	1			1			124	8		8	19	20	3	5	3	3	1	3	208
K.—Falls of Persons:																						
1. From elevations.....		1					1		1	1		1			36	4	3	5	1		4	57
2. From ladders.....	1							1	1		1	2			6					1	13	
3. Into excavations, pits and shafts.....		1											4	1				1			8	
4. Into holds of vessels.....											3	3									6	
5. Into elevator shafts.....		1										1			1						4	
6. On level.....	1									5				1		4				2	13	
7. From vehicles.....	1	1										4						1			7	
8. Collapse of support.....														1	8						9	
9. On sharp objects.....								1						1		1					4	
10. From gang plank.....				1								2	1									4
11. Into hot lime vats, tanks, etc.....	2																				2	
Totals.....	5	4	1				1	1		8		7	11	6	52	9	4	6	2		8	125
L.—Other Causes:																						
1. Blood poisoning and infection.....	6	1							1			1	2		2	1		1			1	13
2. Drowning.....				1							1	2		3	5	24	4	1	1	14	4	77
3. Asphyxiation.....	2													1	2						1	6
4. Cave-ins.....															3	3						16
5. Showslides, earthslides, etc.....										5								4	1			9
6. Material coming down chutes.....							1			7		1				1						2
7. Heat prostration.....			1							2							1					4
8. Miscellaneous.....	1	1		1						1		1				7	2			1	1	16
Totals.....	9	2	1	2	1					16		19	3	7	14	32	11	3	1	15	8	144
Grand Totals.....	54	12	2	4	15	1	8	13	9	158	9	30	38	109	147	128	27	44	33	17	50	908

ing trains, vehicles, etc., and 156 to "falling objects," 125 to falls of persons and 115 to dangerous substances; 52 accidents were due to electric currents, 37 to explosive substances, 19 to mine and quarry cars, and 13 occurred as a result of infection. Fuller particulars regarding the causes will be found in the quarterly statements published in the issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, August and November

1921, and February, 1922. An analysis of the monthly distribution shows the highest number of fatalities in July and in the quarter comprising the months of July, August and September.

In the accompanying tables are enumerated the industrial fatalities that occurred during 1921, by months, by industrial groups, by causes and by provinces, in comparison with the revised statistics for 1920.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

THE two legal decisions which are summarized below relate to a case of workmen's compensation in Manitoba, and employer's liability in Saskatchewan. On page 314 in this issue there is given the text of a recent decision delivered at Toronto relating to an injunction against picketing at Windsor, Ont.

Widow of railway employee killed on duty cannot bring action against employer in Manitoba.

In the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1920, a summary is given of a case arising out of an action for damages brought by a widow in Manitoba on account of the death of her husband in a wreck when working on a railway. It was alleged that the accident was due to the loading of a car in such a way that it could not pass under a bridge, which was in violation of an order of the Board of Railway Commissioners. After the commencement of the action, the Company notified the plaintiff that an application would be made to the Workmen's Compensation Board of Manitoba to determine whether the right of action which she had taken was one that was taken away by the Act. The plaintiff then sought an injunction to restrain the defendant company from so applying to the Board. This injunction was granted on the ground that the provision of the Dominion Railway Act, which rendered any employer liable for the full amount of damages to any person injured through violation of any orders or rules made under the Act, could not be overridden by any Act of the local legislature. The injunction,

however, was dissolved in the Court of Appeal on the ground that it was premature. The company then made application to the Workmen's Compensation Board, which made an order declaring that "the accident sustained by the said William McColl deceased is one with respect to which the dependents of the said deceased have a right to compensation under Part One of The Workmen's Compensation Act," and that "this matter is one in which the right to bring action for or by reason of such accident is taken away by Part One of The Workmen's Compensation Act."

The plaintiff then brought the case before the Court of King's Bench. The causes of action set forth on behalf of the plaintiff were (1) at Common Law, (2) under the Manitoba Act respecting Compensation to Families of Persons killed by Accident, and (3) under the Railway Act of Canada. The claim under Common Law, however, was not urged. The defendant company contended that the plaintiff's right of action under the first of the two above acts had been taken away by the Workmen's Compensation Act. This view was sustained by the Court, which quoted Section 13 (2) of the Act creating the Board as follows: "Any party to an action may apply to the Board for adjudication and determination of the question of the plaintiff's right to compensation under this Part and as to whether the action is one the right to bring which is taken away by this Part, and such adjudication and determination shall be final and conclusive."

Section 13 (1) states that the rights which are so taken away are all "rights of action. . . to which a workman or his dependants are or may be entitled against the employer of such person for or by reason of any accident which happens to him while in the employment of such employer." Section 61 (4) provides that "where an action in respect of an injury is brought against an employer by a workman or a dependant," then upon the Board's order being made "the action shall be forever stayed."

With respect to the Railway Act—section 385, upon which the plaintiff relied, was in part as follows: "Any company which . . . does, causes or permits to be done any . . . thing contrary to the provisions of this . . . Act, or to the orders . . . of the Governor in Council, or of the Minister or of the Board . . . shall be liable to any person injured by any act or omission for the full amount of damages sustained thereby." The Court held that the words "Any person injured" meant any person having received an injury of such a nature that it is actionable."

In the opinion of the Court an injury which results from the death of a person is not actionable at common law. Hence any injury sustained by the plaintiff through the death of her husband was not actionable. While according to the Interpretation Act "person" includes heirs, administrators, or other legal representatives of such person, it was interpreted to mean only those who are heirs, etc. of such person with respect to the subject matter dealt with in the particular enactment where the said word (person) occurs. As the deceased workman never had such right

of action as was claimed by his widow, there was never anything in this respect to be inherited by his widow as heir nor administered by her as administratrix, as being part of the estate.

It was therefore the opinion of the Court that the plaintiff did not have any right of action either at common law or under The Railway Act; and her only right of action, which would have been under the Act respecting compensation of Families of Persons killed by Accident, was taken away by the order of the Workmen's Compensation Board. By judgment of the Court the action instituted by the plaintiff was permanently stayed.

(Manitoba — McColl vs Canadian Pacific Railway Company.)

Damages awarded by jury for accident to workman confirmed on appeal.

A labourer in Saskatchewan lost four fingers of his right hand in an accident caused by an elevator. He brought an action against the company employing him on the charge of negligence, and was awarded \$5,000 damages by a jury. The employers appealed against this decision, and the case was heard in the Court of Appeal of Saskatchewan. From the account of the action given in the judgment of the Appeal Court it appears that the plaintiff, who was a labourer with no knowledge of elevators, was called by an engineer of the company to help him in adjusting an elevator, the compensating weight of which had become caught in a groove. In accordance with the instructions of the engineer he stood beside the drum and held the cable to which the weight was attached in order to prevent it slipping out of the groove, the cable having become slack when the weight

stuck. In order to steady himself he placed his right hand on the drum. The engineer then went down the shaft and kicked the weight, which dropped several inches. This caused the cable to tighten and in doing so it descended upon the labourer's right hand with such force that it severed all four fingers. The engineer admitted that he had not explained the exact nature of the work and had given no warning of the possible danger involved.

In the trial Court, the jury found the company guilty of negligence in failing to take the proper method of putting the elevator in working order. In answering further questions of the judge the jury declared that the company was negligent in not blocking up the weight and taking up the slack on the cable and releasing the weight gradually; also in not guarding the drum and cable, and in not warning the plaintiff of the danger in the operation he was called upon to perform.

The company appealed on the grounds that the trial judge erred in submitting the further questions to the jury and in

not proceeding to deal with the case upon the basis of the answers to the questions originally submitted. It was also claimed that the jury erred in going outside the record and finding negligence which was not alleged by the workman.

The Court of Appeal declared that the contentions of the appellant company were unfounded, that the trial judge took the right course in submitting further questions to the jury, as their original answer with regard to negligence was not clear; and that the evidence at the trial sufficiently covered the negligence found by the jury. With regard to the amount of damages awarded, the Court declared that an award of \$5,000 for the loss of four fingers of the right hand did not appear so excessive that twelve reasonable men could not have granted it.

The verdict was therefore allowed to stand and the appeal was dismissed with costs.

(Saskatchewan—Patterson vs Saskatchewan Creamery Company, Limited.)

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

The month
in brief

In addition to the regular monthly articles respecting industrial conditions, disputes, strikes, wage agreements, etc., this issue contains short articles on the Disablement Commission of the International Labour Office, recent labour legislation in Quebec and in Great Britain, minimum wages for female telephone operators in Ontario, and summaries of various Dominion and provincial annual and statistical reports.

At the beginning of March the percentage of unemployment among the members of trade unions stood at 10.6 as compared with 13.9 at the beginning of February and with 16.1 at the beginning of March 1921. Considerable short time was again indicated by many of the unions making returns. According to reports received from over 6,000 employers, employment declined during March as compared with the preceding month, partly on account of seasonal contractions, supplemented by temporary shutdowns. The situation continued to compare unfavourably with that indicated by the employers making returns for the corresponding months of last year.

The average cost of the weekly family budget of 29 staple foods in some 60 cities was down to \$10.54 at the beginning of March as compared with \$10.61 for February; \$13.23 for March last year; \$15.98 for March, 1920; and \$7.68

for March, 1914. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of food the figures averaged \$20.96 at the beginning of March as compared with \$21.07 for February; \$23.87 for March last year; \$25.01 for March, 1920; and \$14.39 for March, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number fell to 225.6 for March as compared with 229.5 for February; 263.1 for March last year; 349.0 for March, 1920; and 137.0 for March, 1914.

The time loss due to industrial disputes during March was less than during February but greater than during March, 1921. There were in existence during the month 19 strikes, involving about 2,309 workpeople with an estimated time loss of 58,943 working days. Only one of these strikes was reported as having commenced during March. Two of the strikes commencing prior to March terminated during the month, leaving 17 strikes involving about 2,159 workpeople on record at the end of the month.

Proceedings
under the
Industrial
Disputes
Investigation
Act

During the month of March the Department received reports from two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, Hamilton, and certain of its employees, being linemen, groundmen,

etc., members of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union, and (2) the Dominion Power and Transmission Company and the Hamilton Street Railway Company, respectively, and various classes of employees, members of Local 700, International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, and Divisions 107 and 876, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

Three applications were received for the establishment of Boards.

Jottings **Boards of Trade,**
Chambers of Commerce,
and Industrial Commissioners throughout the Dominion are invited to forward to Mr. L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2, publications, statistics, and other specific information regarding the industrial openings in the localities in which they are interested, particularly that dealing with transportation facilities, raw materials, labour, power costs, etc. Mr. Wilgress is in charge of the activities of the Department of Trade and Commerce which have been undertaken with a view to encouraging the establishment of British branch industries in Canada, in which the co-operation of all interested is invited.

A summary report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on statistics of railways with annual operating revenues of \$500,000 or over, for the calendar year 1921, gives the ratio of payroll to operating revenue as 53.4 per cent in 1921, as compared with 59.5 per cent in 1920; and the ratio payroll to operating expenses as 58.0 per cent in 1921 and 61.2 per cent in 1920. In 1921 the total amount of payroll was \$239,851,718, and in 1920 it was \$287,843,361. These statistics cover over 95 per cent of the total railway mileage in Canada.

A deputation representing the lately formed Electrical Contractors' and Dealers' Association, Inc., recently

waited on the Minister of Labour of Quebec, to request that the Provincial Act passed last year providing for the inspection of electrical wiring, be put into force without delay. It was claimed that property was frequently destroyed through faulty wiring, which could be avoided if effect were given to the last year's act, which provides that wiring should only be done by licensed electricians.

A deputation from the Independent Labour Party waited on the Winnipeg School Board on March 15 to ask that in view of the prevalence of unemployment the age of compulsory school attendance be raised from 14 to 15 years.

Replying to a delegation of housekeepers an official of the Winnipeg School Board explained the practice in regard to the refunding of fees to pupils taking domestic courses in the night schools. Pupils who were engaged in dressmaking and millinery for a living had their fees returned, he said, provided they attended the required number of classes, but women who took these courses for private use got no refund. Cases of unjust discrimination would be investigated if brought to the attention of the Board.

A fellowship of the value of five hundred dollars per annum has been donated for a limited term by the Imperial Oil Company, which will be open to graduates of universities in eastern Canada who wish to pursue post-graduate work at the University of Toronto.

At the opening of the Prince Edward Island Legislature on March 14 the Speech from the Throne stated that the payment of better salaries to teachers during the past year had enabled the public schools to secure properly qualified instructors; teachers' courses of training had been extended; and the attendance at the Agricultural School had doubled.

The National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada was granted a charter on March 1 by the Trades and

Labour Congress of Canada. By arrangements made with the American Federation of Labour the newly chartered Association will be officially recognized as having sole jurisdiction over this class of workers in Canada.

Application has been made to the Dominion Parliament for an act to incorporate the "Frontier University" with power to hold property for the purpose of "frontier education", and to confer degrees in all faculties. An account of the activities of the Frontier College among bodies of men whose work lies beyond the settled districts was given in the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1921, on page 1289.

An international association of English-speaking actors has been formed by the actors' organizations of America, Great Britain and Australasia, to be joined later, it is said, by that of South Africa. No international governing body has been established, but the national executives propose to work in co-operation in affording international protection to their members.

A Dairy Guild Committee, consisting of members of the National Amalgamated Workers' Union, has been set up for the purpose of organizing a guild for the dairy industry in London, England.

A recent press dispatch states that Premier Hughes of Australia "has come to the conclusion that the Australian Federal Arbitration Court is unsatisfactory." It is stated that he now advocates tribunals composed equally of employers and employees with an independent chairman to adjudicate disputes.

The results of a preliminary survey of the extent and seriousness of industrial carbon-monoxide poisoning in eleven industries in the United States have recently been summarized in Bulletin No. 291 of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics. A report of investigations of the United States Bureau of Mines (Serial No. 2304) on the treatment of carbon-monoxide poison-

ing states that carbon-monoxide gas is one of the most widely distributed and frequent causes of industrial accidents, since being without colour, odor or taste its presence is not easily detected.

Governing Body Inter- national Labour Office

On the retirement of Senator Robertson from the office of Minister of Labour, his successor, the Honourable James Murdock, was appointed representative of the Government of Canada on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office (League of Nations). As the minister was unable to attend the Eleventh Session of this Body which was to be held at Geneva on January 17, 18 and 19, Colonel David Carnegie of London, England, who is a prominent industrial arbitrator, was appointed as his substitute. Colonel Carnegie was subsequently appointed to represent Canada at the Twelfth Session of the Governing Body which met at Rome on April 4. He is also the Canadian delegate on the Temporary Mixed Commission of the League of Nations for the Reduction of Armaments and an honorary correspondent of the Canadian Department of Labour in London. Colonel Carnegie was formerly resident in Canada and has made a close study of industrial and labour problems.

International Labour Office and Persian labour Conditions

Having received information that very young children were being admitted to industrial employment in certain carpet factories in Persia, especially in the Kirman district, and that women and children were compelled to work long hours for small wages and under extremely unsanitary conditions, where the uncomfortable position they were obliged to assume in making carpets resulted in atrophy of the arms and legs and other disorders, the International Labour Office sent a protest to the Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs through the first Per-

sian delegate to the second Assembly of the League of Nations. On December 9, 1921, the Persian Minister in Switzerland forwarded to the International Labour Office a copy of a telegram from the Persian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which it was stated that pending definite measures the Kirman local authorities had been requested to enforce the following articles :

1. Engagement of workers to be effected with complete liberty on both sides.
2. Eight-hour day.
3. Prohibition of employment of boys and girls under age of ten years.
4. Permission for workers to leave factory at midday for rest.
5. Provision of healthy sites and pure air for factories. Preparation by local authorities of comfortable and suitable seats for women and children to allow work in normal positions, etc.

The telegram also stated that the authorities were requested to regulate wages and welfare of workers. It has since been reported that a committee has been instituted at Kirman, in conformity with the government proposals, for the purpose of concluding an agreement with employers in the carpet-making industry for the adoption of regulations for the wellbeing of workers in the industry. The regulations are based on the following principles :

- (1) Complete liberty and equality of rights on both sides in regard to the conclusion of labour agreements.
- (2) Registration of labour agreements.
- (3) Introduction of the compulsory 8-hour day; piece workers to be left free in this respect.
- (4) Provisional increase of 5 per cent in wages.
- (5) Weekly rest and holidays on festivals to be compulsory.
- (6) Employers guilty of violating these regulations to be held responsible.

Labour and the
Court of
International
Justice

The Permanent Court of International Justice, provided for in the Treaty of Versailles, was inaugurated at The

Hague on February 15, 1922, in conformity with the constitution approved

at the First Assembly of the League of Nations on December 13, 1920, and subsequently ratified by forty-five states, members of the League of Nations. It consists of fifteen judges and four deputy judges elected by the Assembly and by the Council of the League of Nations. It is probable that questions affecting labour will be the first to be submitted to the Court at its first ordinary session which will begin on June 15, next. One of these questions relates to the competence of the International Labour Conference and of the International Labour Organization in agricultural matters. The Court will also be called upon, in accordance with a resolution of the Third International Labour Conference, to interpret Article 389 of the Peace Treaty, concerning the representation of employers and workers at International Labour Conferences. It will have to determine the meaning of this Article, which states that the Members, i. e. the Governments, "undertake to nominate non-government delegates and advisers chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations most representative of employers or workpeople, as the case may be."

In addition to the plenary sittings of the Court, there will be a Labour Bench consisting of five judges, appointed for three years, who will be assisted in every case by four technical assessors without the right to vote, and chosen with a view to ensuring a just representation of the competing interests. These technical assessors will be chosen in each particular case, from a panel of "Assessors for Labour Cases" composed of two persons nominated by each member of the League of Nations and an equivalent number nominated by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. Those nominated by the Governing Body must be on the panel from which members of the Commission of Inquiry are drawn, which was referred to in Article 412 of the Treaty of Versailles. One-half of the nominees of the Governing Body are to

be representatives of the workers and one-half representatives of the employers.

In labour cases the International Labour Office is authorized to furnish the Court with all necessary information, and for this purpose the Director of the Office will receive copies of all written proceedings.

Catholic Workers' delegation to Dominion Government

During the past month a delegation from the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada was received by the Minister of Labour and other members of the Dominion Government. Action by the Government was requested on the lines of the resolutions passed at the convention of this organization held last September in Hull, Quebec. These resolutions proposed: (1) Recognition by the Government of the right of the Confederation to be represented upon committees, commissions and conferences which the Government appoints, patronizes or convenes, and upon which it deems it advisable to give representation to organized labour of Canada; (2) Printing in the two official languages of Canada the paper money and stamps issued by the Canadian Government; (3) Prohibition of all foreign immigration during a period of three years, except the immigration of farmers; (4) To restore in the Federal law concerning Sunday observance the following holidays, to be compulsory and observed like Sundays by the Catholics of the country: New Year's Day, Epiphany, Ascension Day, All Saints' Day, Immaculate Conception Day, and Christmas; (5) The adoption of measures to put a stop to the unemployment crisis. Careful consideration of these requests was promised by the Minister.

Ford Motor Company adopts 40-hour week.

The Ford Motor Company recently announced the adoption of the forty-hour week as a permanent policy in all its plants. Under the new plan the factories will be closed on Saturdays and Sundays and about 3,000 men will be added to the total force of the Company. It is stated that the change will affect approximately fifty thousand employees who will continue to receive the minimum wage of \$6 a day but will work five eight-hour days weekly. New employees, however, will receive the pre-war minimum wage of \$5 a day.

Arbitration and Conciliation for Alberta school teachers

The Premier of Alberta stated in the Legislature on March 7 that as the existing form of contract between school trustees and teachers did not appear to meet with the approval of either party, it was the intention of the Provincial Minister of Education to appoint a joint committee to draft a simple form of contract, this committee to be composed of an equal number of trustees appointed by the Provincial Trustees' Association and of teachers appointed by the Teachers' Alliance. One conciliation board had been appointed under the act passed at the last session to settle disputes between teachers and trustees (see LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1921, page 1445). This Board decided that if a certain teacher resigned or were deprived of his position he should be reimbursed for the full amount of improvements (including garden) made by him on the school premises. Three other applications for Boards were recorded, but two of these cases were settled directly by the inspector of schools, the remaining case being found to be beyond the scope of the act.

Work of
Ontario
Committee on
Unemployment

It will be remembered that during the latter half of 1921 the Ontario Government appointed an Advisory Committee on Unemployment to advise it in matters pertaining to this question, with a view more particularly to minimizing the unemployment which was threatened for the winter of 1921-22.

The committee recommended, first, that the Ontario government should co-operate with the Dominion government and with the municipalities of the province with a view to providing as much work as possible for the unemployed. The committee was further of the opinion that the principle of inducing the people of the province to co-operate in an endeavour to return to normal business conditions would be productive of the largest volume of employment. The ordinary channels of trade, it was thought, provided the widest field for obtaining the best results. With the idea of stimulating industry and thus creating employment, the committee conducted an advertising scheme through the daily press and other papers. Advertisements were drafted to embody certain business principles with which to meet the changing conditions of industry and commerce; to foster a spirit of co-operation among different trade interests, and to appeal to the patriotism of all in providing a job for every man. The manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, builder, banker, farmer, and worker, were each requested to adopt a system whereby goods were to be manufactured and passed through the channels of distribution to the consumer at the minimum price. Thus, it was estimated, the consumer would be able to buy more, industry would be stimulated, and employment would be maintained on a more normal level.

Reproductions of various appeals appearing in the press were given in a little booklet published by the committee. The appeals varied according to

the people to whom they were addressed, but all contained the following Plan of Co-operation:

The Provincial Advisory Committee on Unemployment considered the industrial situation and endorses the following statement of proposals:—

- 1.—That Manufacturers should be asked to take a price for goods on hand equal to the cost of replacement having regard to decreased cost of raw material and of labour used in manufacture.
- 2.—That Wholesalers should be asked to sell goods on hand at replacement prices.
- 3.—That Retailers should be asked to sell at replacement prices.
- 4.—Knowing that the costs of building at the present time have been considerably reduced, those desiring to build should be encouraged to ask for new tenders on their proposed work; and that building contractors and builders' supply people should make a special effort to reduce prices to a minimum in order to restore this important key industry.
- 5.—That Banks and financial institutions should be prepared to co-operate to the utmost with all productive enterprise by allowing all reasonable credits and by decreasing rates as rapidly as conditions may allow.
- 6.—That Farmers should be asked to maintain reasonable production, and in the event of a proportionate reduction being reached in other lines, should be prepared to make needful improvements and betterments.
- 7.—That Labour should be asked to take willingly a reduction in wages proportionate to progressive decrease in cost of living, in so far as such a reduction has not already taken place.

The above statement has been submitted to and endorsed by the following interests—manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, building industries, agriculture, financial interests and the veterans.

Information of a general character was also incorporated in the booklet, to assist those who were helping to realize the objective of the campaign. As the temporary purpose of the Committee appeared to have been discharged, it was dissolved on March 16.

Apprenticeship training for plumbers in Quebec

Proposals for the training of apprentices in the plumbing and steamfitting trades were laid recently before the

Quebec Government by representatives of the Master Plumbers' Association of Montreal and their employees. It was proposed that in view of the lack of apprentices and of training facilities in these trades, the Provincial Government should either maintain a school for technical training, or increase the Provincial grants to the schools already in operation, the courses given at these schools being at the same time revised in accordance with the most modern practice. It was further asked that no pupils should be admitted to public classes for instruction in plumbing and steamfitting unless they are *bona fide* apprentices to master plumbers, and that all instructors be master plumbers and members of the Master Plumbers' Association of Montreal. An act to authorize the establishment of vocational courses in school municipalities is referred to elsewhere in this issue among the acts passed by the Quebec Legislature at the recent session.

Accident Reports to be furnished to Railway Commission

The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada issued an order (No. 361) on March 15, 1922, requiring that every railway company

subject to the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada shall give notice to the Board within six days after the head officers of the company have received information of any accident to any person using the railway, or to any employee of the company, or whereby any bridge, culvert, viaduct or tunnel has been made unfit for immediate use. Such notice must refer to accidents resulting from movement of trains, engines or cars, and not to those occurring in railway shops or other places on the railway, unless caused directly or indirectly by train, engine or car movements. The em-

ployee of the railway company who is in charge of the train, place or structure in connection with which the accident occurred is required in the event of derailments, collisions, failure of locomotive boiler, highway crossing and other accidents causing injuries to any classes of persons mentioned, to send a telegram to the chief operating officer of the Board at Ottawa, at the expense of the company, and at the same time that he reports to the company.

Work of Women's Institutes in Alberta

In the Alberta Legislature, on March 15, the number of women's institutes in the Province in 1921 was officially given as 330, with a total membership of 15,300. In 1915 only 42 institutes were in existence, with 1400 members. Fifty-nine Womens' Institute Girls' Clubs, with 1050 members, were also in existence last year. These organizations received special grants from the Provincial government. Part of the work carried on in recent years was the providing of household economic short courses, demonstrations and lectures, which were attended by 17,691 pupils in 1921. These courses were provided through the agency of the Women's Institutes, and the United Farm Women of Alberta Local Associations, but they were not confined to members of these organizations. The Local Women's Institutes and Girls' Clubs were responsible for the rent of the hall where courses were given, the advertising of the meeting, and the expenses of all local arrangements. In 1920-21 approximately \$90,000 was raised by the local Institutes, while in 1921 the Women's Institute Girls' Clubs raised about \$8,700. This money was expended in building community homes and rest rooms; on equipment of school playgrounds; on school conveniences; building of parks; hospital equipment; relief funds, and scholarship funds. The Institutes took part in distributing relief to the families in the drought-stricken area of South Al-

berta from December 1919 to May 1920, and subscribed over \$9,000 for relief purposes.

New Jersey
employers
endorse trade
unionism

The New Jersey
Chamber of Commerce
has established a Bu-
reau of State Research
which is turning out

what is claimed to be the most competent work on industrial relations known in the United States. A committee of the Chamber of Commerce itself, dealing with the question, says: "The practice which the State Chamber has been following of having its committees base their decisions on the investigations made by its Bureau of State Research; of maintaining the research work of the latter absolutely independent and free of all dictation from the officers or members of the chamber as to the character of facts or conclusions to be presented; of publishing the reports of the bureau free of all censorship; and of merely seeing that the men carrying on the research be thorough and unbiased students, fearless in their work—this practice is sound and should be continued and further developed."

The committee on industrial relations, which has just issued a new report, is composed of representative business men. Their findings were unanimous and were adopted by the Chamber. Labour difficulties, in the opinion of the writers of the report, mainly spring from three separate sources; the issue between wages and profits; the issue between the employer's claim to complete power of control and labour's democratic aspirations; and the issue over abuses, such as arbitrary conduct of the management on the one side and sabotage and ill-treatment of non-union labour on the other. For dealing with these questions, the writers of the report outline certain policies which they group under three heads: constructive arrangements within the shop aiming at harmony of interest and active co-operation; industry-wide constructive arrangements; and the policy of stamp-

ing out the unions and placing absolute control in the hands of the employers. The New Jersey Chamber of Commerce is emphatically against this last method, and thinks it should be avoided at all costs. "This militant tendency", it states, "seems to make a strong appeal to many employers at this time of business depression. A movement is now on foot which, misusing the name of 'Open Shop' and 'American Plan', is smashing labour organizations throughout the country by locking the union out and forcibly deunionizing the workmen. Together with the abuses of unionism this movement is destroying the constructive substances of unionism and stifling the just democratic aspirations of the workmen. It is undermining the confidence of labour in employers and ruining the foundation for co-operation between them."

Study of the
"three-shift"
plan

Investigators of the
American Engineering
Council of the Feder-
ated American En-

gineering Society recently completed a survey of the larger "24-hour industries" of the United States, to learn whether the three-shift plan of operation is economical, efficient and popular with the worker. The following announcement has been made by the Society: "Three-shift plants have maintained themselves in the same markets with two-shift plants. Even during the very serious depression of 1920-21 and the strong temptation and tendency to link reduced wage rates with lengthened hours, very few plants have gone back from eight-hour to twelve-hour shifts. There have been instances in all types of continuous industries which have gone to three shifts with striking gains in efficiency, either in reductions of the number of men required per shift, or through increased output, or through heightened efficiency in other ways. Taking the continuous plants as a whole, the immediate effect of going to three shifts probably will be a substantial increase in labour efficiency,

but not so great an increase—barring exceptional plants—as to permit the paying of as high weekly wages as men would receive for 12 hours' work, without increasing cost. But it would be possible without increasing costs, to pay the men a weekly wage which, once they had become used to the eight-hour shift, they would much prefer to the alternative of a twelve-hour day and twelve-hour wage."

"Blind alley"
employment
for boys

The British Ministry
of Labour recently issued a report on casual
employment of boys in

ship-repairing and on dock work at Liverpool, England, in which it is concluded that the system of employment, as a rule, offers no permanent prospects to the boys engaged under it, and makes a very bad preparation for adult life. The report shows that in ship-repairing the boys work either as scalers or as rivet lads, and that boys at dock work turn on steam for winches, guide fall-rope, stitch bags, etc. The ship-repairing work is not regarded as leading to continuous employment when the boys become adults, or as being in any sense a training for further employment on the docks. In the case of the dock boys, however, they usually become porters on attaining adult age, and to this extent their work may be considered a training for adult employment. The absence of any systematic method of engagement is severely commented on in the report. The boys usually apply for work each day. If they are fortunate enough to obtain it, it may last a day, a few days or longer, but it is not customary for the boys to remain very long on the same work. Owing to the intermittent character of the work the boys become more and more unwilling to settle down to steady employment. With the exception of a Young Men's Christian Association canteen, which was started in March of last year, no provision is made for the health and welfare of the boys. In connection with this, difficulty is said

to have been experienced in the attitude of the boys, who "cannot understand... anyone wanting to help them unless prompted by some ulterior motive."

Effects of
mining safety
committees

The results of month-
ly safety meetings
which were inaugur-
ated in January 1920 at

the Oliver Iron Mining Company of Ironwood, Michigan, are shown in a report of investigations (Serial No. 2251) of the United States Bureau of Mines. The meetings, the report states, are held under the chairmanship of the assistant superintendent, and the various mining captains, surface foremen and underground foremen are required to attend. Accident reports and charts showing the results of the previous monthly underground inspections by a central safety committee are furnished by the safety engineer, the accident percentages of all the foremen at each mine or surface working are averaged, and the accidents are further classified according to causes and class of labour. Safety methods and accident prevention measures are discussed at these meetings. During the year prior to the establishment of the safety meetings, there were a total of 887 accidents, three of which were fatal, making an average of 73.9 per month. During 1920, after the meetings were inaugurated, there were a total of 790 accidents, only one of which was fatal; making the accident record for the year 65.7 per month, or 8.2 less accidents per month than in 1919. During the latter part of 1920 there were a total of only 368 accidents or 61.3 per month, a decrease of over 17 per cent on the accident rate before safety meetings began. Fifty per cent of the accidents were reported as resulting in no time lost. The record covers seven different mines employing over 2,500 men. The report states that in order to stimulate the interest and co-operation of the miners themselves, regular and thorough first-aid and mine rescue instruction is given under the supervision of a safety en-

gineer. The company maintains a corps of 150 trained first-aid and 42 mine-rescue men who are given regular monthly training.

Miners' Welfare By the British Mining Industry Act of 1920 a fund was constituted to be used for

purposes connected with the social well-being, recreation and conditions of living of workers in and about coal mines, and with mining education and research. The fund is supported by a levy of a penny a ton on the output of each mine, and the duty of allocating the money from time to time standing to the credit of the fund rests with a

Committee appointed by the Board of Trade. The first allocations of money from the fund were made at a recent meeting of the Committee. Among the grants voted were £12,000 for research work on miners' safety lamps and coal-dust dangers, and £1,000 for research on the control of atmospheric conditions in deep and hot mines. This research will be carried on under the supervision of the Mines Department. A grant of £3,000 was made towards the provision of additional lecture-room and laboratory accommodation at the Nuneaton County Mining School, and various smaller grants were made in aid of local recreation schemes.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

I.—The Labour Market, Strikes, Prices.

The Labour Market

THE employment situation, as indicated by employers making returns, was unfavourable during March, reductions, largely of a temporary and seasonal character, having occurred throughout the month. During the corresponding period of last year the tendency was also downward, but the volume of employment for the month under review was slightly less than in March, 1921. Trade unions reported more employment at the beginning of March than in both January and February. The offices of the Employment Service continued to record improvement in the daily average of business transacted, increases having been shown in vacancies notified and placements made. A slight decline in the number of applicants, however, was reported.

Fortnightly reports from employers to the Dominion Headquarters of the Employment Service of Canada for the period **EMPLOYERS' REPORTS** February 15 to March 15 showed a net decrease in the employment they afforded. During the first fortnight under review gains were recorded, but these were not of sufficient magnitude to counterbalance the losses reported in the second part of the period. The Maritime provinces, Ontario and the Prairie provinces shared in this retrogressive movement, the decrease of over 1,900 persons in the Prairie provinces being particularly noteworthy. The logging industry registered the most substantial losses, due to seasonal inactivity, nearly 7,000 persons having been released during the period under review by the employers

making returns. Contractions on a very much smaller scale were recorded in railway construction and operation. Employment in the leather group continued to decline, considerable reductions having been shown in boot and shoe factories. A less favourable situation was registered in street railway and cartage, trade (both wholesale and retail), non-metallic mineral products and rubber, though the decreases in personnel were comparatively slight. In the iron and steel industry, over 2,000 persons were added to the staffs of the firms reporting. Greater activity in establishments manufacturing railway cars and agricultural implements contributed to this gain, although improvement was also evidenced in several other branches of the industry. The lumber group continued to report expansion, largely due to spring activity in sawmills, while furniture factories continued to enlarge their staffs. In the textile group factories producing garments and personal furnishings, thread, yarn and cloth and hosiery and knit goods were busier. Noteworthy increases were also reported in shipping and stevedoring, highway construction, telephone operation and in glass and cement factories. The situation generally continued to be unfavourable in comparison with the corresponding period of last year. Less employment was recorded in the iron and steel, logging, railway operation, pulp and paper and the trade groups, but a more favourable movement was shown in leather, lumber, textiles, metallic ores, street railway and cartage and shipping and stevedoring.

Increased activity was again registered at the beginning of March by the 1,528 trade unions making returns, whose membership included 163,033 persons. The percentage of unemployment stood at 10.6 as compared with 13.9 in February and 16.1 at the beginning of March, 1921. All provinces recorded more employment than in the previous month but conditions in Nova Scotia and

Quebec especially showed improvement. In comparison with the corresponding month in 1921, New Brunswick and Manitoba were the only provinces to report more unemployment, while a very much more favourable situation was recorded in British Columbia, where there was considerably less idleness. The mining and manufacturing industries afforded more employment than in February, and advances on a smaller scale were also registered in the construction and transportation groups. The increase in the manufacturing industries was partly due to greater activity among garment and iron and steel workers. The pulp, paper and printing divisions reported slightly more employment than in the preceding month, but the situation was not as good as at the beginning of March, 1921. The textile trades continued to be busy, due, as mentioned above, to increased activity among garment workers especially in Montreal. In the iron and steel group all trades reported less unemployment with the exception of patternmakers who were not quite as fully employed. Coal miners in Nova Scotia were busier, but asbestos miners in Quebec and quarry workers in Nova Scotia recorded a more unfavourable situation. In the transportation group nearly 7 per cent of the members represented were unemployed as compared with approximately 8 per cent in February and with slightly over 10 per cent in March of last year. This improvement occurred largely among steam railway workers. Less employment was reported in water transportation than in February, especially in British Columbia. In the local transportation group more employment was registered by street railway workers, but teamsters and chauffeurs were somewhat slacker. In the building and construction group 6,503, or 29.2 per cent of the members of the 218 trade unions reporting, were unemployed, as compared with 32.8 per cent in February and with 31.4 per cent in March of last year. The greater part of this unemployment continued to be recorded in the provinces of Ontario

and Quebec. Bridge and structural iron workers, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, granite and stone cutters, and painters, decorators, and paper hangers were busier than in February, but steam shovel and dredgemen, electrical workers, plumbers and steamfitters and hod carriers and building labourers were not as fully employed. The situation indicated by fishermen was better, while lumber workers and loggers were not as busy as in the previous month. Hotel and restaurant employees and stationary engineers and firemen reported greater activity, but more unemployment was shown than in the corresponding month of 1921. Theatrical stage employees were slacker than at the beginning of February and also than in the corresponding month of last year. Employment for barbers remained on the same level as in February.

Reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of February,

EMPLOYMENT 1922, show that 21,404
OFFICE persons were referred
REPORTS to employment and
10,624 were placed in
regular, and 9,002 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 8,632 were of men and 1,992 of women. Employers notified the Service of 16,292 vacancies for men and 6,279 for women, a total of 22,571 vacancies. The number of applications for work was 37,345, of which 30,814 were from men and 6,531 from women. The business of the offices during the month was in greater volume than during the same period in 1921, but compared with reports for January, 1922, a slight decline was indicated in the volume of transactions, due however to the shorter month rather than to a decrease in business. As indicated by the following figures, vacancies and placements showed a marked recovery from the depression reported at the end of January, and the increases in each case more than offset the previous contractions. There was a slight

falling off in the number of applications for work.

During the first half of February, 1922, the average number of applications made daily to the offices was 1,590, as compared with 1,595 during the latter half of January, and with 1,487 during the first half of February a year ago. The average number of vacancies reported daily to the offices was 921, as compared with 856 during the preceding period, and with 708 during the corresponding period of last year. Placements during the period averaged 796 daily, as compared with 911 during the preceding period. During the first half of February, 1921, placements averaged 797. Of the placements effected during the period, the average was 445 daily in regular employment and 352 in casual work.

During the latter half of February, 1922, vacancies again increased, showing a daily average of 960. This may be compared with an average of 717 during the same period of 1921. Applications for employment declined from the preceding period to a daily average of 1,523, while during the latter part of February, 1921, applications averaged 1,339 daily. The average number of placements, daily during the period was 839 as compared with 790 a year ago. Placements in regular employment declined slightly averaging 440 daily, while placements in casual work increased to 399 daily.

Employment in the building trades as indicated by the value of the building permits issued in 56 BUILDING cities showed a considerable increase during PERMITS AND February as compared CONTRACTS with the previous AWARDED month; the total value of the permits issued rose from \$2,933,035 in January to \$4,216,463 in February a gain of \$1,283,328, or 43.8 per cent. In comparison with the corresponding month in 1921 an increase of \$960,578, or over 29 per cent, was shown, the value of the permits issued in February, 1921, having totalled

\$3,255,885. All provinces with the exception of Alberta and British Columbia reported increases in comparison with the preceding month, that of \$1,103,747, or nearly 69 per cent, in Ontario being the most noteworthy. In comparison with February, 1921, Ontario with an advance of \$1,409,858, or approximately 108 per cent, showed the greatest expansion. New Brunswick and Manitoba also reported gains, but on a much smaller scale. Of the larger cities, Toronto and Winnipeg registered increases both as compared with the preceding month and with the corresponding month in 1921. At Montreal and Vancouver gains were recorded over January, 1922, but the value of the permits issued was less than in February of last year. Of the smaller centres Moncton, Hamilton, Kitchener, Port Arthur, Stratford, St. Thomas, Windsor, Edmonton and Nanaimo all reported increases in the value of the building permits issued, as compared both with the preceding month and with February, 1921.

According to the Canadian Building Review issued by MacLean's Building Reports, Limited, the value of the contracts awarded during February totalled \$10,718,300 as compared with \$8,392,600 in January and with \$17,641,000 in February of last year. Ontario and Quebec together issued \$8,463,100 or nearly 79 per cent of the contracts awarded during February; the Maritime provinces reported \$56,500 and the four western provinces \$2,198,700. Of the total for February, \$4,049,200 was to be expended on residences, \$2,539,600 on business establishments, \$610,000 on industrial buildings and \$3,519,500 on engineering contracts.

Strikes

The loss of time on account of industrial disputes during March was less than during February but greater than during March, 1921. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 19 strikes, involving about 2,309 workpeople with an estimated time loss

of 58,943 working days, as compared with 25 strikes, 2,431 workpeople and 63,590 working days in February; and 32 strikes, 3,468 workpeople and 550,502 working days in March, 1921. On March 1, there were on record 18 strikes, affecting 2,291 workpeople. One strike was reported as having commenced during March, compared with eight during February. Two of the disputes commencing prior to March terminated during the month, leaving 17 strikes involving about 2,159 workpeople on record at the end of the month.

Prices

In prices the movement was downward, both the wholesale prices index number and the family budget of retail prices of foods showing appreciable decreases, the greatest being in dairy products. The index number of wholesale prices was down to 225.6 for March as compared with 229.5 for February; 263.1 for March last year; 349.0 for March, 1920; 269.2 for March, 1918; 224.9 for March, 1917; and 137.0 for March, 1914. In addition to the decreases in dairy products there were decreases during the month in metals and in building materials, and increases in grains, livestock and miscellaneous foods. In retail prices the average cost of a family budget of twenty-nine staple foods in some sixty cities was down to \$10.54 at the beginning of March as compared with \$10.61 for February; \$13.23 for March last year; \$15.98 for March, 1920; \$12.65 for March, 1918; \$10.70 for March, 1917; and \$7.68 for March, 1914. The chief changes for the month were decreases in eggs, milk, butter, and cheese. There were slight increases in meats and slight decreases in nearly all the other items. Coal and wood were practically unchanged. The total for food, fuel, and rent averaged \$20.96 at the beginning of March as compared with \$21.07 for February; \$23.87 for March last year; \$25.01 for March, 1920; \$20.00 for March, 1918; \$17.16 for March, 1917; \$14.22 for March, 1916; and \$14.39 for March, 1914.

II.—Industries and Trades during March, 1922

Logging

Marked declines in employment were recorded in logging camps owing to the commencement of spring and summer dullness. These contractions were widespread in application but the shrinkages in Ontario were especially large as that province had experienced more activity than elsewhere during the winter. In Quebec large losses in personnel were indicated by operators at Hull and Louisville, while at La Tuque and Three Rivers there were declines on a smaller scale. At St. Jovite Station and River Desert there were minor changes only. In Ontario pronounced reductions in staffs occurred, especially at Blind River, Braeside, Fort Frances, Pembroke and other upper Ottawa points. In British Columbia on the other hand, the situation was rather more favourable, increased activity being reported at Alert Bay, Vancouver and Ladysmith. At Headquarters, however, there was a minor decline in payroll. Information respecting the month of February which was not available for insertion in the March issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE shows that timber of all species scaled in British Columbia in the former month totalled 91,145,323 feet as compared with 92,908,707 feet in January. The quantity of Douglas fir and red cedar scaled again formed over 65 per cent of the total.

Mining

The mining industries showed slight changes only during the month of February, but the trend of employment was rather downward. In Nova Scotia, coal mines registered slight increases in activity on the whole, due to extension of operations in the Glace Bay district, where employment had been on a low level for several months. Practically no change in staff was indicated at Inverness and Westville. The mines at Joggins Mines, Little Bras D'Or, Stellarton and Sydney Mines employed rather larger working forces than in

February, but at Springhill a reduction in staff occurred. At Minto, N.B., employment in the coal mines was in slightly lesser volume. In Alberta employment declined from the February level. At Blairmore, Canmore and Brule Mines larger payrolls were reported. On the other hand, the mines at Coleman, Commerce, Edmonton, Nordegg and Hillcrest were slacker, and at Drumheller one large colliery was practically closed down. In British Columbia fairly large increases in employment at Cumberland were offset by reductions in staff at Fernie. At Nanaimo decreased activity was indicated. Many of the mines in Nova Scotia and Alberta continued to work only a limited number of days in the month. The metal mines in Ontario and British Columbia afforded practically the same volume of work as in February. The gold mines at Timmins and South Porcupine, Ont., were slightly busier, but at Schumacher there was a minor reduction in staff. The nickel mines at Nickelton, Copper Cliff and Coniston employed practically the same working forces as in the preceding month. Silver mining at Cobalt was in slightly greater volume. In British Columbia additions to staffs were made in the gold, silver, copper and zinc mines at Trail and Britannia Beach. At Rossland and Kimberley approximately the same level of employment was maintained as in the preceding month. The gold mines at Stewart also employed the same number of persons as in February. Quarrying at St. John, N.B., was slightly more active. The asbestos mines in Quebec afforded rather more employment than during the previous month, particularly at Asbestos, Black Lake, and Coleraine. At Thetford Mines, however, no change in the situation was reported. The salt mines at Amherstburg, Ont., employed a slightly larger working force than in February.

Manufacturing Industries

Employment in the edible plant products group was in slightly greater volume than in February partly owing to the resumption of activity in the sugar industries. Sugar refineries at St. John, N.B., employed larger working forces than for several months. Confectionery production at St. Stephens remained on the February level. On the other hand, chocolate factories at Halifax, N.S., were busier, and the sugar refineries at Dartmouth also afforded more employment than for some time past. Sugar refineries in Montreal, Que., were slightly busier on the whole, although minor reductions in personnel were indicated in some factories. Bakeries in the same city maintained the same staffs as in the preceding month. The production of biscuits and confectionery in Montreal employed larger working forces than during both January and February, but at Joliette there was a falling off in employment. Flour and grist mills in the former centre afforded the same volume of employment as in the preceding month. In Ontario the situation was more favourable. Sugar refineries at Chatham were somewhat slacker, but an important sugar factory at Wallaceburg, which was practically closed down for repairs during the preceding two months reinstated a large part of its staff during March. Biscuit manufacturing at Brantford showed more activity than in February, while there were minor declines in activity in London and Toronto. The production of starch and glucose at Fort William and Cardinal employed larger working forces than for several months, although in the former centre the plant was not working anywhere near capacity. Flour and grist mills at Keewatin and Port Colborne were not quite as busy as in February. The production of pickles and sauces at Leamington eased off to some extent. Breakfast food mills at Peterborough showed a minor increase

in activity. Employment in bakeries at Toronto declined slightly and the confectionery plants also were slacker than in February. Biscuit factories at Winnipeg, Man., employed smaller working forces, but the flour and grist mills, on the other hand, were rather busier. The latter industry at Moose Jaw, Sask., however, was less active. Sugar refineries in Vancouver, B.C., also employed fewer persons than in February.

A slight improvement over February was indicated in the edible animal group, there being increased activity in the fish preserving division in British Columbia. In the province of Quebec a minor reduction in activity occurred in slaughtering and meat packing plants at Hull. On the other hand, at Montreal rather larger working forces were reported. The situation in Ontario showed no change. Slaughtering and meat packing plants at Peterborough were decidedly slacker and at Toronto also decreases in staff were reported. Dairies at Ottawa registered minor increases in activity, but at Toronto there was a slight falling off in employment. Abattoirs and meat packing plants in Winnipeg were not as busy, and at Calgary there were also reductions in staffs. Dairies in Edmonton employed smaller working forces than during the preceding month.

Among miscellaneous foods, baking powder factories at Toronto afforded practically the same volume of employment as in the preceding month.

Some expansion in the employment afforded in the liquors and tobacco group took place during March, partly owing to the reinstating of employees laid off for several months in several tobacco factories. In Montreal and Quebec city, the production of tobacco employed larger working forces than for some months past. Breweries in the former city were somewhat busier also, although the changes in staff were slight. In the province of Ontario low activity was indicated. Tobacco factories in Toronto, however, showed improvement,

and the February level of employment was maintained in Hamilton. The production of distilled liquors at Walkerville eased off to some extent, fewer workers being employed than for several months past.

Increased activity was reported by manufacturers of iron and steel products early in March, but the temporary closing of the railway car shops affected employment adversely at the end of the month. The shipyards at Halifax, N.S., were busier. Car manufacturing at New Glasgow and rolling mills at Sydney Mines also employed larger working forces, but a very pronounced reduction in staff occurred in the crude, rolled and forged division of the industry at Sydney. Ship building at Montreal employed a smaller working force than during January and February; at Sorel and Three Rivers, however, increased employment was indicated. The production of railway cars and parts at Montreal absorbed a rather larger number of workers during the first part of March, but the temporary cessation of activity in railway car shops caused considerable contractions at the end of the month. Foundries and machine shops in the same centre employed the same staffs as during the preceding month. Forging and rolling mills were decidedly busier in Montreal and the production of stamped and enamel ware in the same city also was in greater volume. Agricultural implement factories at Terrebonne showed more activity than for several months, although they were not yet working to capacity. Manufacturers of hand tools at Rock Island reported reductions in employment. General plant machinery works at Sherbrooke registered minor declines in activity, and structural iron and steel fabrication plants were not as busy as in February. Employment in the iron and steel industry in Ontario on the whole was brisker although in that province

also there were local variations. The automobile factories at Chatham, Ford, Oshawa and Walkerville continued to afford more employment than for several months, while in St. Catharines staffs remained practically stationary. The production of agricultural implements at Hamilton, Toronto and Smith's Falls was in greater volume than in February. At Brantford there was a minor decline in activity in such plants, and plow works in the same centre were not as busy. Engine and boiler factories at Brantford and Toronto employed larger working forces than during the preceding month, while at Galt employment in that industry remained practically stationary. Increased activity was reported by foundries and machine shops at Brantford, Oshawa and Toronto. The production of small hardware at Brockville, Hamilton and Ingersoll showed very little change when compared with the returns for the preceding month. Employment in heating appliance works at Guelph and Toronto also remained practically stationary, but at London a very slight downward tendency was in evidence. The production of hand tools at Dundas was slightly greater than in February, while at St. Catharines no change in the situation was indicated. Cast iron pipe factories at Guelph were not as fully employed as during the preceding month, but at Welland there was a decided increase in employment in wrought iron pipe concerns. Forging mills at Oshawa and Swansea were very much busier than in February, particularly in the former centre. The production of trade machinery at Peterborough showed a slight increase over the preceding month. Sheet metal works at Oshawa employed larger working forces than for several months. The rolling mills at Sault Ste. Marie and Toronto also reported increased activity, although they were not yet working to capacity. The production of stamped and enamel ware at Toronto was in greater volume than for some time. Employment in safe and vault factories in the same city declined considerably. Factories

turning out motor cycles and bicycles at Weston were busier than in February. In Manitoba there were minor increases in activity in the iron and steel industries. Structural iron and steel fabrication at Winnipeg eased off very slightly. The rolling mills at Selkirk, which had been practically closed down for several months, reopened with a large part of their staff. In British Columbia employment in the iron and steel group declined to some extent, especially in the shipyards at Vancouver. At Victoria, however, increased activity was reported in ship building.

Employment in the non-ferrous metal products group was in slightly greater volume during March

NON-FERROUS METAL PRODUCTS than in the preceding month, there being minor increases in staffs in many factories. This

favourable movement was evident in the province of Quebec, where Montreal brass, bronze and copper concerns on the whole were busier than for several months. Can works in Maisonneuve showed a minor decline in payroll. Practically no change in the situation was reported by jewellery manufacturers in Montreal. Aluminum factories at Shawinigan Falls registered a nominal increase in personnel. In Ontario the situation also was slightly improved although the changes were very small. Brass, bronze and copper works at Hamilton and Toronto employed larger working forces than during the preceding month while at Sarnia staffs remained stationary. Copper and nickel refineries and smelting plants at Copper Cliff showed nominal increases in employment. The production of silver and cobalt at Port Colborne, however, eased off slightly. Factories producing aluminum ware at Toronto engaged larger staffs than for several months past, and silver and plated ware manufacturers also were busier.

Employment in the leather industries during March continued to be rather depressed, although some factories recorded expansion. The production of boots and

shoes in Montreal was in greater volume on the whole. In Quebec City general improvement was reported. The St. Hyacinthe factories also were more fully employed. The production of harness and saddlery in Montreal employed rather larger working forces than in the preceding month. In Ontario the tendency was downward although some districts showed improvement. Tanneries at Toronto and Kitchener were busier but at London, Newmarket and Oshawa reductions in personnel were registered. Boot and shoe concerns at London and Toronto reported increased activity. On the other hand, contractions in employment were reported at Galt, Perth, Hamilton, Tilsonburg and Aurora.

Very little change in employment was reported by concerns manufacturing rubber products during March. Footwear factories at Granby, Que., were rather busier on

the whole. At Montreal and St. Jerome no change in the situation was indicated. Tire works at Montreal were considerably less active than in February; the production of rubber and elastic goods in the same centre also declined. Footwear plants at Guelph, Merriton and Kitchener recorded smaller working forces than during the preceding month. Manufacturers of rubber tires at Toronto, Guelph and Kitchener were decidedly busier, especially in the first named city. The production of rubber and elastic goods at Toronto showed a considerable contraction, although some firms reported a more favourable situation in February. At Bowmanville increased activity was indicated also.

Further improvement was reported by manufacturers of lumber products during March, seasonal activity in sawmills continuing to cause large increases in employment. In the province of Quebec additions to staffs were general. The sawmills at St. Pacôme, Sayabec and Breakeyville reported more employment than in February. Planing and moulding mills at Montreal, Port Etchemin and Quebec city also showed improvement. The production of household furniture at Beauharnois and Coaticook was in slightly greater volume than for several months and factories producing school and office furniture at Cowansville also were busier. Wooden ship building and repairing plants at Sorel and Levis employed larger working forces than for several months, although their staffs were still below normal. Match factories at Hull were decidedly busier. The production of cork goods at Montreal absorbed larger working forces. In Ontario also the tendency was favourable. Sawmills at Arnprior, Fort Frances, Rockland and Keewatin increased their staffs during the month, although the changes were not pronounced. The production of shooks and boxes at Pembroke showed a gain. Refrigerator factories in Brantford were somewhat busier. Office furniture manufacturers at Newmarket reported a minor decline in activity and household furniture plants at Stratford were slacker. The production of billiard tables and materials at Toronto eased off slightly. Carriage and wagon factories at Chatham and Orillia reported larger working forces than for several months. Washing machine and wringer plants at London were not as busy as in February. In Manitoba the sawmills at The Pas reported increased activity. British Columbia lumber manufacturers also showed improvement. The sawmills at Chemainus, Fraser Mills, Golden and Vancouver reported considerable expansion. At Wardner, on the other hand, employ-

ment in the sawmills declined. Practically no change in the situation was reported by manufacturers of musical instruments during March, minor increases and decreases in staffs offsetting each other. Voice reproducing machine factories at Montreal registered reductions in activity. Piano and organ factories at St. Hyacinthe also afforded less employment than in February. In Ontario the piano industry absorbed few workers at Toronto, while there were minor additions to staff at Guelph and Goderich. Voice reproducing instrument plants at Toronto reported approximately the same staffs as in February.

Considerable increases in activity were reported by pulp and paper manufacturers during the month under review. In New Brunswick rather small increases in employment were reported at Chatham and St. John, but at Bathurst reductions in payroll occurred. The situation as indicated by paper manufacturers at Liverpool and Murray, N.S., remained practically the same as in February, there being small additions to staffs only. In Quebec the pulp and paper industry was considerably more active. Large additions to staffs were reported in paper mills at Hull and Kenogami, while gains on a smaller scale occurred at Chandler, Chicoutimi, East Angus and La Tuque. On the other hand, at Windsor Mills, Doncona and Cap Magdeleine slightly reduced activity was registered. Firms at Shawinigan Falls, Three Rivers and Bagotville recorded no change in the situation as compared with the preceding month. Conditions in Ontario showed some improvement on the whole. The paper mills at Cornwall, Ottawa and Sault Ste. Marie reported practically the same staffs as in February. At Iroquois Falls, Thorold, Sturgeon Falls and Smooth Rock Falls considerable increases in activity were registered. Firms at Espanola and Hawkesbury on

the other hand, reported rather smaller working forces than in the previous month. Publishing houses in Toronto showed a minor increase in personnel. Printing plants in Winnipeg, Man., registered very little change on the whole, slight increases offsetting minor declines. At Regina and Saskatoon, Sask., and Edmonton and Calgary, Alta., employment in printing establishments also remained on the February level. In British Columbia the situation on the whole was less favourable. The production of pulp and paper at Ocean Falls declined largely. At Powell River, however, fair sized additions to staffs were made. The mills at Port Alice employed practically the same working force as in the preceding month. The printing trades in Vancouver and Victoria were rather dull.

Employment in the textile industries during March was in greater volume than in the preceding month. In Nova

TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Scotia slightly increased activity was reported

by cotton manufacturers at Yarmouth and by hosiery and knitting plants at Truro. Increased activity was reported in the production of cotton, cloth and yarn at Marysville, N.B. At Milltown, however, reductions in personnel were reported by cotton manufacturers, while at St. John the situation remained practically stationary. Firms in the province of Quebec were slightly busier on the whole, although in some cases reductions in employment were reported. Cotton mills at Montreal, Three Rivers, Magog, and Montmorency Falls, registered increased activity, but at Sherbrooke and Valleyfield contractions in employment occurred. In Montreal the production of men's clothing was in greater volume than in February and women's garment factories also were busier. Men's furnishing plants at Montreal and St. John reported minor reductions in personnel. Corset manufacturing in Quebec city also declined to some extent.

Manufacturers of thread at Montreal and St. John's on the whole reported larger payrolls than for several months, although in the former city there was less activity in one or two factories. The silk mills at Sherbrooke were busier and a nominal increase in employment was recorded in woollen mills in the same city. The production of hosiery and knitted goods at St. Hyacinthe eased off slightly. Felt goods manufacturers at Lachine Mills maintained the same staffs as in February. Textile firms in Ontario also reported increased activity on a moderate scale. Women's garment factories in Toronto on the whole reported smaller payrolls than during the preceding month, although in some cases increased operations were indicated. The production of men's clothing in the same city showed expansion, but at Hamilton and London there were reductions in staff. Hosiery and knitting mills in Toronto afforded practically the same volume of employment as during February, increases in some establishments offsetting declines in others. At Hamilton some improvement was reported on the whole, although local fluctuations also were recorded. Knitting mills at Brantford, Galt, Woodstock and Paris reported minor increases in activity while at Dunnville there was a slight contraction. The production of men's furnishings at Toronto, Kitchener and Walkerville was greater than in February, especially in the two centres first named. Woollen yarn and cloth manufacturers at Toronto, Almonte, Hespeler and Preston were busier, while at Peterboro there was a falling-off in employment. Factories turning out cotton yarn and cloth at Hamilton, Welland and Cornwall reported larger payrolls than for several months. The cordage factories at Brantford maintained their usual level of employment, but at Welland the number of persons employed in this industry declined. Wool carding and pulling plants at Carleton Place registered increased activity. Practically no change in the employment afford-

ed by manufacturers of silk goods occurred at Brantford and St. Catharines. The production of felt goods at Kitchener also remained on the February level. Hosiery and knitting mills at St. Thomas, St. Catharines, Perth and Carleton Place reported almost the same sized working forces as in the preceding month. Men's clothing factories at Toronto were somewhat busier, and at Hamilton nominal additions to staff were recorded. Bedding factories in Toronto were slightly slacker than in February.

Employment in the oil refineries in Montreal remained on the usual level.

At Sarnia, Ont., there was a considerable reduction in activity. The refinery at Dartmouth, N.S., also reported some curtailment in operations, while at Ioco, B.C., employment remained steady. The production of oxygen and acetylene gases at Welland, Ont., employed approximately the same staffs as in February. Cyanamid factories at Niagara Falls, Ont., were considerably busier. The production of gas in the same city showed a minor increase.

Considerable recovery from losses reported earlier in the winter occurred in this group during the month under review.

CLAY, GLASS AND STONE PRODUCTS Glass factories in Montreal were decidedly more active. There was, however, a decline in employment in the production of cement in the same city. In Ontario the situation was considerably more favourable, the glass industry especially showing marked improvement. The glass plants at Hamilton and Wallaceburg, in particular, were very much busier. In Toronto, however, employment in glass factories remained on the February level. Increased activity was also indicated in cement plants at Belleville and Port Colborne.

The production of explosives in Montreal and of ammunition at Brownsburg, Que., employed approximately the same staffs as in February.

CHEMICALS Employment in paint and varnish factories in the former centre remained steady. Soap production in Toronto experienced a decided falling-off. The number of persons employed in the manufacture of drugs and medicinal preparations at Walkerville, Ont., was practically the same as in the preceding month.

This group as a whole showed some expansion, which partly indicated reaction from earlier losses in employment. ELECTRICAL APPARATUS Electrical appliance factories in Montreal were busier than for several months. In Ontario improvement was reported also, especially at Hamilton, Stratford, St. Catharines and Toronto.

Employment in electric current plants during March was in greater volume than during the preceding month. Slight improvement was reported in Montreal, while in Quebec city the usual level of employment was maintained. Toronto power plants employed larger working forces. In Winnipeg the situation remained stationary and in Vancouver increased activity was indicated.

There was a minor decline in employment in broom and brush factories in St. John, N.B. In Ontario, however, this industry showed slight improvement, especially at Port Elgin, Hamilton and Toronto. There was practically no change in the employment afforded in window shade works at Lachine, Que. The production of roofing materials at Montreal showed an increase, as did also that of surgical supplies in the same city. Photographic apparatus plants

in Toronto engaged larger working forces than for several months. Manufacturers of plumbers' supplies in London employed slightly fewer people than in February.

Construction.

Employment on railroad construction and maintenance, as reported by the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk, and Canadian National Railways, declined during March. The Canadian Pacific showed a minor increase in staff, but the Grand Trunk and the Canadian National registered reduced activity. Of the net decline of 1,600 persons, over 1,500 men were released by the latter system, and the Grand Trunk let out approximately 100 employees.

The value of the building permits issued in 56 cities during February totalled \$4,216,463 as compared with \$2,933,035 in the preceding month and with \$3,255,885 in February of last year. Alberta and British Columbia reported less anticipated building than in the preceding month, but in all other provinces there were increases. During March early spring activity was noted in the employment afforded by building contractors. In Nova Scotia, however, the tendency continued downward, firms at Halifax, in particular, reporting further reductions in staff. At St. John, N.B., the building trades were somewhat slacker than in February. Very little change in the situation was indicated by building contractors in the Province of Quebec. Many firms in Montreal, reported reduced activity, but other concerns registered larger payrolls. There was a decrease in the volume of employment afforded by contractors at Sherbrooke. In Ontario the movement on the whole was rather favourable. Increased activity was indicated by a considerable number of Toronto employers. At Hamilton and Windsor staffs remained practically stationary. In London, New Liskeard, Walkerville and Fort William slight improvement was noted. The

construction of public highways in Ontario also afforded more employment. Firms in Winnipeg and other western cities reported no change in the situation as compared with the preceding month.

Transportation.

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways during March amounted to \$9,956,693 as compared with \$7,471,399 in February. Information respecting the month of February, which was not available for insertion in the March issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, shows that the gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway during February were \$11,303,693 as compared with \$11,337,975 in January and with \$12,768,987 in February of last year. The volume of employment afforded by the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian National Railways in operation showed some improvement during March. These departments which included general offices, trainmen, engine crews, station employees, sleeping, parlour and dining car employees, added approximately 500 persons to their staffs during the month, the increases being of a general nature. The Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways both increased their payrolls by over 100 persons, while the Grand Trunk Railway enlarged its working force by approximately 300 employees. Very little change in the situation was reported by local transportation companies during March. In Montreal rather less activity was indicated and in Quebec city the usual level of employment was maintained. Rather small increases in staffs were reported by the street and electric railway companies at Hamilton, London, Ottawa and Toronto. In Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver also the situation showed slight improvement.

Trade.

A more favourable movement than has been evidenced for several months was reported by retail shops during March. Montreal firms, on the whole,

were slightly busier. In Toronto sales forces were somewhat smaller, but in Ottawa there was a minor increase in activity. The trend of employment in retail trade in Regina was upward, but in Calgary, Winnipeg, Vancouver and

Victoria there were contractions in employment.

Employment in wholesale trade continued to decline slightly, although in some centres, notably Montreal, nominal improvement was reported.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

Proceedings for the Month of March, with Texts of Boards' Reports

DURING the month of March the Department received reports from two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, Hamilton, and certain of its employees, being linemen, groundmen, etc., members of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union, and (2) the Dominion Power and Transmission Company and the Hamilton Street Railway Company, respectively, and various classes of employees, members of Local 700, International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, and Divisions 107 and 876, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. Three applications were received for the establishment of Boards.

Applications Received

During the month of March applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received as follows:

(1) From the employees of various coal operators in Southern Alberta and British Columbia. The employees were members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, and the employers members of the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association. Provision was made, however, with the various parties concerned, that, if satisfactory to the Board which

might be established to deal with this dispute, employers who were non-members of the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association might be included in the investigation before the Board. A Board was established composed as follows: Mr. W. E. Knowles, K.C., Moose Jaw, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members, Messrs. R. G. Drinnan, Edmonton, and H. Ostlund, K.C., Lethbridge, nominees of the employers and employees respectively. Mr. W. F. McNeill, Calgary, was first nominated by the employers, but later resigned, and Mr. Drinnan was appointed in his stead.

(2) From the employees of members of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, Ottawa Branch, the employees being members of Local No. 428, International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America. A Board was established composed as follows: Mr. D'Arcy Scott, Ottawa, chairman, and Messrs. G. A. Crain and Martin Ryan, Ottawa, nominees of the employers and employees respectively.

(3) From the employees of the Ottawa Electric Railway Company, being members of Division No. 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. This application which was received at the close of the month, was under consideration.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, Hamilton, and certain of its employees, being linemen, groundmen, etc.

A report was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, Hamilton, and certain of its employees, being linemen, groundmen, etc., members of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union. The Board was composed of Messrs. J. M. Godfrey, F. H. McGuigan and J. G. O'Donoghue, Mr. Godfrey being chairman. The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by a memorandum of agreement signed by representatives of both parties to the dispute.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Dominion Power and Transmission Company (employer) and certain of its employees, being linemen, groundmen, etc., members of The Canadian Electrical Trades Union, Hamilton branch, Hamilton, Ontario, (employees).

Toronto, April 3rd, 1922.

To the Honourable James Murdock,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

Sir,

The Board first met for organization and consultation at Toronto on February 28th. The various other sessions of the Board were held at the city of Hamilton and the city of Toronto. The employees were represented by J. T.

Gunn, A. Wildy, R. Forsythe and V. Baker. The employers were represented by E. P. Coleman, W. G. Angus and George E. Weller.

The employees applied for an increase of four cents per hour and the company had already put into effect a reduction of the wages amounting to twelve and one-half per cent.

During the several hearings, at the suggestion of the Board, the parties conferred together for the purpose of effecting a settlement. The Board is pleased to report that as a result of these conferences a settlement was agreed upon by the parties.

The settlement is in the terms of the memorandum annexed hereto.

(Sgd.) JNO. M. GODFREY,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) F. H. MCGUIGAN,
Member of the Board.

(Sgd.) J. G. O'DONOGHUE,
Member of the Board.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN DOMINION POWER AND TRANSMISSION CO. AND CERTAIN OF ITS EMPLOYEES BEING MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN ELECTRICAL TRADES UNION, HAMILTON BRANCH

Wages and conditions in effect prior to February 15th, 1922, to continue in force for a further period of six months from March 1st, 1922, and thereafter subject to thirty days' notice from either party, this to be retroactive from February 15th, 1922.

(Sgd.) EWDR. P. COLEMAN,

(Sgd.) JAMES T. GUNN.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Dominion Power and Transmission Company and the Hamilton Street Railway Company and various classes of their employees, being street railway workers and steam and operating engineers, etc.

A report was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Dominion Power and Transmission Company and the Hamilton Street Railway Company and various classes of their employees, being street railway workers and steam and operating engineers, etc., members of Local 700, International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, and Divisions 107 and 876, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The Board was composed as follows:

Messrs. J. M. Godfrey, K.C., F. H. McGuigan and Fred Bancroft, Mr. Godfrey being chairman. The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Bancroft and contained recommendations concerning settlement of the dispute. Mr. McGuigan did not concur in these findings and presented a minority report.

Report of Board

In the matter of Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of differences between The Dominion Power and Transmission Company and Hamilton Street Railway Company and other subsidiary Companies of The Dominion Power and Transmission Company, respectively, and various classes of Employees, members of Local 700, International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, and Divisions 107 and 876, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America:

Toronto, March 31st, 1922.

To the Honourable James E. Murdock,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

Sir:

The Board first met for organization and consultation at Toronto on March 2nd, and public sessions were held in

Hamilton to hear the parties to the dispute on March 3rd, 10th, 11th, 15th and 17th. Several private sessions of the Board were also held in the City of Toronto.

The employees were represented as follows: Division 876, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Edgar Vansickle, John Kipling, William Gibson, Frank Cutler, Vernon Bray, Charles Smith and Magnus Sinclair. International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, Local 700: H. A. Longfellow, H. S. Mitchell, James Blunt, James Smith, A. Keller and A. Anderson. The Hamilton Street Railway employees, including shopmen, (employees of the Dominion Power and Transmission Company) being Division 107 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America—Magnus Sinclair, James McIlwraith, William Perrin, David Turnbull, A. T. Rees, W. Allen, J. Walker and J. Ritchie.

The employers were represented by E. P. Coleman, W. G. Angus and George E. Waller.

The Dominion Power and Transmission Company is a holding company owning and controlling the following operating companies: The Hamilton Cataract Power Light and Traction Company, The Hamilton Electric Light and Power Company, The Dundas Electric Company, The Lincoln Electric Light and Power Company, The Welland Electrical Company, The Western Counties Electric Company, The Hamilton Terminal Company, The Hamilton Street Railway, The Hamilton Radial Electric Company, The Lincoln Electric by and Beamsville Electric Railway, Brantford and Hamilton Electric Railway.

As the parties to this dispute are employed by these various companies it would seem impossible to deal with this matter other than as a dispute between The Dominion Power and Transmission Company and its employees.

The dispute has to do almost entirely with the question of wages. There were some minor matters involved which Mr. Coleman, the General Manager, expressed his willingness to adjust. The employees applied for an increase of ten per cent (10%) and the company has put into effect a decrease of from 12% to 13½%. During the several hearings, at the suggestion of the Board, the parties conferred together for the purpose of effecting a settlement. As a result of these conferences the employees abandoned their demands for increases and the company offered to reduce to a certain extent the decreases already in force. The gap, however, between the parties was too great to be bridged by further compromise, and as a result the Board has with regret to report their failure to settle the dispute by conciliation.

In support of the reduction in wages Mr. Coleman presented the position of the company as follows: That the increase of wages in May, 1920, had been made to meet the then high cost of living which had reached its peak in July, 1920, and had since been rapidly receding. That the index figure of the cost of living in May, 1920, was \$26.44, and that this had now fallen to \$21.52, or a decrease of approximately 20 per cent. That the cost of living was now reduced to what it was in 1919 and that the wages should consequently be paid on the same scale as 1919. He further stated that the reduction was necessary to relieve the company from the present serious economic pressure and was essential to the economic safety of the company. That as good business practice the company should set aside 20 per cent of its gross earnings as a fund for maintenance and renewals. That owing to the decrease of net earnings due to increased operating costs the

company had not been able to set aside an adequate amount for maintenance and renewals. That in addition to earning sufficient to pay interest on the bonds, dividends on its preferred stock and an adequate amount for maintenance and renewals, there should be a further substantial surplus to facilitate the necessary financing of the company. That this surplus should amount to at least \$200,000. While Mr. Coleman stated that no dividend had been paid on common stock during the past two years, he did not urge that wages should be reduced so that these dividends could be paid.

The contention of the employees was that they had never received adequate wages. That, even with the increases given, their wages had always been below the prevailing rate in similar industries and were not sufficient to afford them that standard of living to which they and their families are entitled. That it is just as vital to them as it is to the company that their economic security should be maintained.

The Board has taken these various contentions under consideration and recommends as a fair and equitable settlement of this dispute:

1. That the scale of wages paid shall be on the scale set forth in Schedules 1, 2, 3 and 4 hereto annexed.
2. That all other conditions, including rates of pay as to overtime, existing previous to the recent reduction be continued.
3. That where any employee is not mentioned in the above schedules he shall receive pay on the basis of not more than a 4 per cent reduction on the wages he received before the recent reduction.
4. That this award shall become effective on the 5th of April, 1922, and shall continue for one year.

In arriving at these conclusions the Board has practically given effect to the argument presented by Mr. Coleman

and his colleagues, and which has been summarized above.

To set aside 20 per cent of the gross income for maintenance and renewals based on the earnings of 1921 would require a sum of \$751,789. Last year there was spent for maintenance and renewals \$682,999. In order therefore to have kept this fund up to the requirement of 20 per cent of gross income there should have been placed to the credit of this fund a further sum of \$68,790. The statement of the company for 1921 shows, however, that its surplus after paying dividends on preferred stock and all other charges had increased over 1920 by \$131,167. It is evident, therefore, that in 1921 the company could have set aside the entire amount required for maintenance and renewals and still have a surplus of \$62,317.

It is obvious, however, that the company will be in a much stronger financial position in 1922 than 1921. They have recently had an increase in fares granted by the Hamilton City Council and it has been estimated that this will give them increased earnings of \$125,000 after deducting the increased percentages payable to the City. Last year United States exchange cost the company \$59,185. This year there should be a saving on this item of at least \$35,000. The saving to the company by the recommended scale of wages is estimated at \$35,000.

The surplus of the company for 1922 should therefore be:

Estimated surplus based on business of 1921.....	\$ 62,317
Additional revenue from increased fares on Hamilton Street Railway	125,000
Saving on Exchange.....	35,000
Saving by recommended reduction of wages	35,000
	<hr/>
	\$257,317

In view of this statement the company could not be justified in insisting on a further reduction of wages than that recommended in this report which would undoubtedly bring them below

the prevailing rate. It would also seem from the above that the company will probably be able to pay a dividend on its common stock which will give the shareholders a reasonable return on its actual market value which we are informed is \$22 a share.

Mr. Coleman also stated that in his judgment there would be a substantial decrease this year in the business of the Hamilton Street Railway. This of course is an uncertain factor which may or may not affect the position of the company. As against this, however, it was admitted that there should be a substantial saving to the company by reason of the falling prices of materials and supplies.

The first duty of the Board was to endeavour to effect a settlement by conciliation—failing that it was their duty to agree upon a report which should be accepted by reasonable men. Agreement could only be reached by approaching the question in a spirit of compromise. It is earnestly hoped that the parties to this dispute will invoke this same spirit of compromise when making their final decision as between peace and war.

Industrial war always means substantial loss to both the parties no matter what the final result may be.

A further matter which has to be considered by the Board is the reduction in wages put into effect by the company after a Board of Conciliation had been applied for but before the Board had dealt with the matter. The company gave thirty days' notice of reduction in wages to take effect on the 16th day of February and the 1st day of March. Before the time had expired under this notice applications had been made by the employees for a Board of Conciliation to deal with the dispute. Complaint in writing had also been made to the company by the employees that the action of the company was in contravention of Section 57 of the Industrial Disputes Act.

The section referred to is as follows:

"Section 57. Employers and employees shall give at least thirty days' notice of an intended change affecting the conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours; and in the event of such intended change resulting in a dispute, until the dispute has been finally dealt with by a Board and a copy of its report has been delivered through the Registrar to both parties affected, neither of these parties shall alter the conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours, or on account of the dispute do or be concerned in doing, directly or indirectly, anything in the nature of a lock-out or strike, or a suspension or discontinuance of employment or work, but the relationship of employer and employees shall continue uninterrupted by the dispute."

The company, however, refused to recede from its position and the matter was referred to the Minister of Labour. The Minister wrote the company pointing out that its action seemed to be in violation of Section 57. The company, in reply to the Minister, stated that they were acting on legal advice and that there had been no violation of the law.

When the Board convened the company was asked to give its reasons for what seemed to be a violation of the express terms of Section 57. Mr. Coleman stated that the matter had been submitted to their solicitors who advised they were acting within their rights under the authority of a judgment of the Court of Appeal of Nova Scotia in the action of United Mine Workers against the Dominion Coal Co. The Board has given consideration to this decision and are of the opinion that the two cases are distinguishable. It is to be regretted that the company, even if justified by judicial authority should have violated the spirit of this enactment which is for the protection, not only of the employee, but also of the employer.

It is important in industrial disputes that the status quo should be preserved until both parties have had the fullest opportunity of presenting their case.

Having this view the Board recommends that the scale of wages before

the reduction should be paid until April 5th, which we understand is the next pay-day. The employees should therefore be reimbursed in respect of these reductions.

Mr. McGuigan does not concur in this report.

(Sgd.) JNO. M. GODFREY,
Chairman.
(Sgd.) FRED. BANCROFT,
Member of the Board.

SCHEDULE I.

SUBSTATIONS

SUB. A.

Chief Operator	\$132.50
Second Operator	127.20
Third Operator	121.50
Assistant—third year	115.20
“ second year	109.50
“ first year	103.70
Spare	92.15

SUB. B.

Operators	121.50
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SUB. C.

Operators	121.50
Assistants—same as SUB. A.	

SUB. J.

Operators	121.50
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SUB. K.

Operators	121.50
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SUB. S.

Operators	121.50
Relief Operators	127.20

TERMINAL STATION.

Engineers	120.00
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SUBSTATIONS D. & E. (B. & H.)

Operators	121.50
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SUB. F. (West Co.)

Operators	121.50
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SUBS. H. & I. (H. G. & B.)

Operators	121.50
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ST. CATHARINES.

Operators	121.50
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POWER HOUSE AND SUB-STATION MAINTENANCE.

Foreman, Per hour72c
Fourth year, Per hour66½c
Third year, Per hour .....	.57½c
First and Second years .....	.46c

SCHEDULE II.

DeCow Falls.

Operators in Charge	\$149.00
1st Wheelman	126.00
Second "	115.20
Third "	103.70
Relief man	137.50
Machinist, per hour .....	.72c
Electrician, per hour .....	.72c

East End Plant.

1st Operator	\$132.50
2nd "	126.50
3rd "	121.00
Third Year Asst. Operator.....	115.20
Second " " "	109.50
First " " "	103.70
Electrician, per hour .....	.71c
Relief Operator	129.50
Chief Engineer	\$200.00
1st "	163.20
2nd "	149.75
3rd "	134.40
Pumpmen	121.00
Stokers	109.50
Loco. Crane Engineer, per hour.	.77c
Elevator man, per hour.....	62½c
1st C. Repair man, per hour.....	72c
2nd C. Repair man, per hour....	57½c
Relief engineer	156.50
Second relief man	127.70

SCHEDULE III.

HAMILTON STREET RAILWAY AND RADIAL LINES

Wages of Motormen and Conductors and Dispatchers.

First year service per hour....	38½c
Second year, " " "	43c
Third year, " " "	50c
Extra for Sundays	7c
Dispatchers, par month	\$150.00

SCHEDULE IV.

WAGES—SHOPMEN

Machinists	55c
Machinists' helpers	46½c
Blacksmiths	54c
" helpers	46½c
Painters	46½c
Carpenters	55c
Pitmen	49½c
" 2nd class.....	45c
Controller men	49½c
Car placers	46½c
" " 2nd class.....	41c
" cleaners	44c
" " 2nd class.....	40c
Store men	46½c
Extra for Sunday.....	7c

Minority Report

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of differences between The Dominion Power and Transmission Company, Hamilton Street Railway Company, and other subsidiary companies of The Dominion Power and Transmission Company, respectively, and various classes of employees, members of Local 700, International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, and Divisions 107 and 876, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Employees of America.

Toronto, April 3rd, 1922.

To the Honourable James Murdock,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Careful consideration of the majority report in this case reveals a fair and comprehensive outline of procedure during the hearings of the Board, but the conclusions arrived at by my colleagues are not fully supported by facts, nor entirely in accord with existing conditions. Their cheerful optimism regarding the prospective earnings of these companies in the near future is only possible by entirely ignoring the prevailing Dominion-wide industrial depression, and the established method of providing for a reasonable capital return on investment,—that is, based on a fair value of the property. In this case it was shown in evidence that the property account of approximately \$23,000,000 was based upon a careful survey and conservative appraisal made some fifteen years ago by competent representatives of the bondholders, and that since then there has been added from time to time the amounts of money spent for additions and improvements, which at 5 per cent interest provides \$1,380,000 as the net yearly return necessary to guard against impairment of the capital, to which should be added each year an adequate sum to cover depreciation, maintenance and renewals.

Under ordinary conditions, if 20 per cent of the gross earnings were set aside, it would, no doubt, for a brief period, cover expenditure and maintenance and renewals, but it is absolutely necessary, under present inflated costs and depressed industrial conditions, to provide a safe margin above actual expenses. Years of experience in operating this class of properties have shown that at least 25 per cent of the gross earnings must be set aside for this purpose, and upon this basis the amount for the year 1921 would have been approximately \$250,000, providing about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on that portion of the company's property subject to depreciation, leaving a balance of about \$10,000 for a sinking fund.

The sum necessary for depreciation and reserve fund would require a capital return of about \$1,630,000; the annual statements of these companies for 1921 show net earnings of \$912,659.33 from which must be deducted \$59,185.62 paid for exchange, leaving a balance of only \$353,473.71, or approximately \$777,000 less than the amount which should have been earned, necessary to maintain the stability of the investments. Reference in the majority report regarding the expectation of improved financial conditions in 1922 is decidedly more optimistic than warranted by present conditions. The cost of exchange and materials has undoubtedly decreased, and with them the earnings will no doubt continue to fall until, judging by the past, a bountiful crop next harvest seems assured. Under normal conditions the recent increase in street railway fares would doubtless have shown increased earnings of from ten to twelve per cent, but it was shown in evidence that earnings actually declined more than twelve per cent, or more than sufficient to absorb the expected profits from increased fares.

Although emphasizing prospective earnings, the majority report passes lightly over the vitally important relations of wages to the present cost of living. The company contends that they

must have, and are justly entitled to, relief from the abnormally high wage scale which became effective early in 1920, which was based on the then rapidly increasing high cost of living and the prevailing belief that living costs would continue to increase; but, instead, the cost peak was reached early in July of that year, and continued thereafter to recede as rapidly as it had risen, as is clearly shown in attached blue print diagram. Figures recently published by the Department of Labour show practically the same level at present as during the year 1919, which would seem to fully justify the company's claim that wages should now be reduced to about the 1919 level. In support of this contention I would invite attention to the fact that the two nearest large cities, Toronto and Montreal, have maximum fare of seven cents, while Hamilton's maximum fare is now five cents, or 40 per cent less than these two cities, who pay a higher rate for motormen and conductors. If the present wages were compared on a basis of the present fares, Montreal would be from 25 to 35 per cent below Hamilton, and Toronto 10 to 15 per cent below Hamilton.

However, the problem of greatest importance at this time in this and similar disputes is to find the best and quickest route by which return to normal conditions can be assured as quickly as possible. This, in my opinion, can soonest and only be accomplished by combined efforts of employers and employees to secure a gradual reduction in the cost of all necessities of life and a corresponding reduction in the salaries and wages. This view is based on the understanding that Canada has an industrial productive capacity 25 to 30 per cent in excess of its powers of consumption; therefore, so long as present production and other commodity costs continue at the present abnormal level, it will be impossible to dispose of our surplus in foreign markets, as most of our

manufactures are also produced in Europe at a very much lower cost and sold correspondingly cheaper.

For these reasons, supported by facts and conditions as outlined, much to my regret I am unable to agree with the recommendations of my colleagues. It

gives me pleasure, however, to say that the good-fellowship existing between the officers and employees as evidenced throughout the negotiations, was most gratifying.

(Sgd.) F. H. McGUIGAN,
Representing the Company.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

SEVEN new decisions of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 have been received by the Department. (Earlier decisions of the Board appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for February on pages 183 to 185, and in previous issues). Case No. 116 has reference to payment of trainmen acting as conductors on light engines on the Canadian Pacific Railway, Western Lines. Case No. 117 has reference to a disagreement between the Canadian Pacific Railway, Western Lines, and railway conductors and trainmen as to the application of certain articles in the schedule dealing with payment for initial terminal detention. Case No. 118 relates to a controversy between the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway and locomotive engineers and firemen as to the application of rates of pay awarded by Supplement No. 15 to General Order N 27. Case No. 119 deals with a controversy between the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen as to the rate of pay on consolidated engines. Case No. 120 has reference to the claim of an engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Western Lines, to payment for time while attending Court. Case No. 122 relates to a controversy between the Canadian National Railways, Eastern Lines, and railroad telegraphers as to the responsibility of an agent for the theft of cash from his station. Case No. 123 has reference to a controversy with the Canadian Pacific Railway, Western Lines, as to the application of the Tentative Agreement to baggage and parcel room

employees, other than clerks. No decision had been rendered in Case No. 121.

Case No. 116.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Western Lines) and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A difference existed between the officers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Western Lines, and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen as to the proper interpretation of Article 1, clause (n) of the schedule, which reads as follows: "Trainmen, acting as pilots, or trainmen acting as conductors on engines running light, will receive conductor's pay at through freight rates and under through freight conditions." The company contended that piloting when combined with other service should not be considered a separate performance in any case, and should be paid on basis of service performed, with, of course, the minimum day for the combined service. The employees maintained that compensation for pilots or conductors on engines running light should be paid for as a separate performance in all cases, except where this work is combined with dead-heading service. In the opinion of the Board neither of these contentions was justified, as the Agreement specifically provided that the service stated should be paid "at through freight rates and under through freight conditions." It transpired during the hearing that the particular case on which the question at issue developed was one in which a trainman ran as conductor a distance of 51 miles with a light engine going into

work service, the trainman also going into work service as such. The company paid for 51 miles as conductor, and for the balance of day as trainman in work service, claiming justification for so doing under the schedule agreement. It did not appear to the Board to be reasonable that a claim for twice as much pay for a trainman running with a light engine as for a conductor in charge of a train could be justified. On the other hand the Board did not find any provision in the schedule agreement under which a trainman acting as a conductor could properly be paid less than a minimum day for such service.

The decision of the Board was as follows:

Pay to trainmen acting as pilots, or trainmen acting as conductors on engines running light may be combined with other service to the same extent that pay for trainmen paid under through freight conditions may be combined with other service.

Case No. 117.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Western Lines) and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

There was a disagreement between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Western Lines, and railway conductors and trainmen as to the application of Article 4, clause (d) second and third paragraphs, and Article 15 of the schedule. These read as follows:

Article 4, clause (d), paragraphs 2 and 3:—“Trainmen shall be paid initial terminal detention for all time required to be on duty prior to the time that train is ordered to leave, and also for all time held at the terminal until the train actually leaves the terminal. Excepting that trainmen required to be on duty fifteen minutes or less prior to the time train is ordered for, shall not be paid initial terminal detention for the first fifteen minutes after the time required to report for duty.”

Article 15:—“When freight crews are called out for any service the full crew will be used, but may be split when required to run sections of passenger trains, except between Revelstoke and Field. Note.—It is agreed as an exception to the above that the Company will have the right to require a member of a crew in any service to bring engine from shop

track to train, and such trainman will be entitled to initial terminal detention from the time he is required to report for duty until the train actually leaves the terminal and shall submit his own wages ticket from the time he reports for duty until his regular time with his crew commences.”

The company declined to pay trainmen for bringing the engine from shop track to train when called to report for duty fifteen minutes or less prior to the time set for the departure of the train, claiming that this work was not included in the exception referred to in Article 4, clause (d). The employees contended that work in connection with the train was not initial terminal detention and that time occupied in bringing the engine from shop track to train should be paid for under the rule and as a matter of fact had been paid for, for several years.

By decision of the Board the claim of the employees was sustained.

Case No. 118.—The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway (Vancouver Island) and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

There was a disagreement between the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway on Vancouver Island, B.C., and its locomotive engineers and firemen as to the application of rates of pay awarded by Supplement No. 15 to General Order No. 27. This supplement was made effective on January 1, 1919, and after reference to the Board an agreement was reached between the Canadian Pacific Railway, Western Lines, and locomotive engineers and firemen as to the application of this supplement in connection with Mountain and Valley differential rates. The men claimed that the management of the company had agreed, on December 3, 1918, to apply on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway the rates of pay, rules and duties applying on the British Columbia division of the Canadian Pacific Railway on lines west of Revelstoke. They stated that the management had agreed to pay the Valley differential rates al-

lowing back time from January 1, 1919, but in doing so, they only applied the differential to a \$5.60 rate instead of the rate of \$5.68, which was the correct rate according to Supplement No. 15 for the engines in dispute on the basis of the weight on drivers.

The company contended that up to very recently they had had limited power owing to the physical condition on the line. It had been the general practice, while adopting certain rates and regulations applied to Valley Territory of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to pay a flat rate on all locomotives, as they claimed that there had been no negotiations or agreements with the engineers changing this method of payment. The company had applied the different increases awarded during the past few years on the flat rate basis, and they alleged that at no time was any arrangement made that the rate should be paid in any other way.

The decision of the Board was as follows:

That the rates payable under the application of Supplement No. 15 to General Order No. 27 should be the same as those effective on the Canadian Pacific Railway, West of Revelstoke, based on weights on drivers.

Case No. 119.—The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway (Vancouver Island) and The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

A controversy arose between the management of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, Vancouver Island, and its locomotive firemen as to the proper rates of pay on consolidated engines.

The employees claimed that paragraph B of Article 9, Supplement No. 15 to General Order No. 27 preserved the rate which had formerly prevailed on consolidated engines west of Revelstoke on the Canadian Pacific Railway, also the agreement reached December 3, 1918, under which schedules in effect on the Canadian Pacific Railway main line west of Revelstoke should be applied to the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway. Therefore, under these rates

the firemen should receive in freight service \$5.03 instead of \$4.79 per hundred miles on oil burners.

The company claimed that this was a freak rate applied to consolidation engines on the Canadian Pacific and perpetuated through some special arrangement, and that there was no justification for extending the unreasonable and unjustifiable rate on this class of engine on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway.

In the opinion of the Board it appeared that the provision of Supplement No. 15 referred to was for the purpose of preserving certain higher rates if previously in effect. Inasmuch, however, as engines of the type mentioned were not in use on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway until after the effective date of Supplement 15, there was not any higher rate for these in effect on that railway to preserve. The Board held that the intent of the Agreement regarding the application of rates paid on the Canadian Pacific Railway would be complied with if the same basic rates were paid in both cases, and did not necessarily involve the payment on one railway of an odd rate specially preserved on the other railways under a specific provision of Supplement 15.

The decision of the Board was as follows:

The rate payable on the engines mentioned shall be based on the rate provided in Supplement 15 to General Order No. 27, for engines having the same weight on drivers.

Case No. 120.—The Canadian Pacific Railway, (Western Lines), and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

An engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Western Lines, was subpoenaed to give evidence on behalf of a plaintiff in a lawsuit against the railway for injuries which he had received. It was claimed by the men that this engineer was liable to be subpoenaed on account of performing his duties in accordance with the requirements of the company's service. It was there-

fore claimed that he should be paid for time lost and expenses in accordance with Article 11 of the Agreement.

It was stated on behalf of the company that when this action came on for trial the company's representative asked for an enlargement, which was granted on the understanding that the company would pay the wages of the engineer of the train by which the plaintiff was injured for the days when this engineer was necessarily absent from his duties on account of the enlargement. The engineer was accordingly paid for four days for which he put in time slips. The case came up six days later and was concluded in a day. The Company claimed that any time lost by the engineer beyond the four days which had been paid for were due to his being subpoenaed by the plaintiff and not because of any adjournment, and it was submitted that there was no justification for this claim and that it was not a case in any way covered by Article 11 of the engineers' schedule.

The decision of the Board was as follows:

On the evidence submitted, and with respect to the specific case referred to, the Board decides that the claim of the employees is denied.

Case No. 122.—Canadian National Railways (Eastern Lines) and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

On the night of June 17, 1921, a railway station of the Canadian National Railways was broken into and railway cash to the amount of \$23.51 was stolen besides \$50 belonging to the Dominion Express Co. The agent of the company was compelled to make good this loss. The company contended that a rule in Circular No. 57 obliges the agent to carry railway cash on his person when leaving the office if no safe is supplied, and that this rule was not carried out. The employees contended that the insistence of payment under this rule was an injustice, and that the railway should suffer the loss when no proper safe is

provided for the protection of cash or other valuables. In presenting oral evidence, Circular No. 57 issued to agents and cashiers was produced by the railway. This is in part as follows:

(b) Agents having no safes must not allow any money to remain in the cash drawer when they leave the office during the day, and at night, any cash, cheques, or cash vouchers, on hand must be taken home for safe keeping.

It was also stated that some time prior to the loss the agent had stated in a letter to the Auditor of Traffic "that he would observe Circular No. 57 sharply in future."

By the decision of the Board, the claim of the employees was denied.

Case No. 123.—The Canadian Pacific Railway (Western Lines) and the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers and Station Employees.

In a controversy between certain classes of employees and the Canadian Pacific Railway, Western Lines, the parties failed to reach an agreement with regard to the application of the tentative agreement, and the matter was referred to the Board of Adjustment for decision, both parties agreeing to accept the decision of the Board as final. The difference was with regard to the following points: "(1) The application of the clause of the Tentative Agreement of July 16, 1921, (copy of which is attached) reading: 'Baggage and parcel room employees (other than clerks)... \$20.40,' which is embodied in Article 4, Section 2, Decision 147, Docket 353 of the United States Railway Labor Board, to certain employees in these Departments. (2) The application of that part of the Tentative Agreement providing an 8½ cent per hour reduction to common labourers, or of Section 9, Article 2 of Decision 147, Docket 353 of the United States Railway Labor Board, to certain employees in the Stores Department." The company contended that Section 4, Article 2 of Decision 147, Docket 353 of the

United States Railway Labor Board, covers all baggage and parcel room employees, other than clerks, that these employees were fully covered only by this section, that to agree to the employees' contention would mean the establishment of new differentials that had not heretofore existed, and that the duties of the employees concerned were not such that they regularly devoted fifty per cent or more of their time to clerical work, and consequently they could not be classed as clerks. With regard to the second point, the company stated that on United States railroads stores employees were classified as truckers and labourers, but similar employees on the Canadian Pacific Railway were designated respectively storemen and truckers, the latter being equivalent to labourers on the United States railroads. It was claimed that Decision 147, Docket 353, Section 9, Article 2, covered this class of labourers, whose duties were specifically described in an agreement, effective September 1, 1920, as general labouring work. The representatives of the stores employees being conversant with the classification had signed the agreement providing the 8½ cent increase for the employees concerned. The company now desired to apply the decrease applicable to the employees in the same classification.

The contention of the employees was that only the baggage porters at some of the larger stations were meant to have the \$20.40 per month reduction provided for under Section 1, Article 2, Decision No. 147; that assistant baggage masters and other supervisory forces were provided for in Section 1, Article 2, Decision No. 147, and that checkers, recorders, delivery men, etc., were provided for under Section 2 of the same Article. With regard to the other point, the employees contended that the truckers in the mechanical

stores were included in the classes enumerated in Section 7, Article 2, Decision No. 2, and were entitled to the increase provided under this section. In conformity with this contention, they claimed that the said truckers were covered by Section 7, Article 2, Decision No. 147 and should have received the decrease therein provided for.

In their general statement the Board declared that it was of the opinion "that in connection with the reduction in rates of pay made effective July 16, 1921, the intent of Decision No. 147 of the United States Railroad Labor Board should be applied, the decreased rates specified in this decision having been accepted by all classes of railway employees in Canada." It was further stated by the Board that it was shown that the committee representing the employees had by agreement accepted for truckers the rates of increases specified in Decision No. 2 of the United States Railroad Labor Board as for labourers. It was also shown that the general classification of truckers had been adopted for some years under agreement for the employees concerned engaged in general labour work in and around the stores as well as those specifically engaged as 'store-room' truckers.

The decision of the Board was as follows:

(1) The claim of the employees is denied subject to the conditions mentioned in the general statement.

(2) Truckers in store-rooms and stock-rooms shall receive a decrease of 6 cents per hour from the rates in effect prior to July 16, 1921.

Other employees now classified as truckers should be reclassified as helpers, labourers, or otherwise, and shall receive a decrease of 8½ cents per hour from the rates in effect prior to July 16, 1921.

This re-adjustment of classification and of rates shall be effective from the beginning of the next pay period, namely, April 1, 1922.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1922

ONE strike, involving 18 workpeople was reported as having commenced during March. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 19 strikes, involving 2,309 workpeople and an estimated time loss of 58,943 working days, as compared with 25 strikes, involving 2,431 employees and 63,590 working days in February, 1922; and 32 strikes, 3,468 workpeople and 55,502 working days in March 1921. The time loss occasioned by the one new strike which began in March was 486 working days, while a loss of 58,457 working days is charged to the 18 strikes which commenced prior to March. Two of the strikes commencing prior to

March terminated during the month, leaving the following 17 strikes, affecting 2,159 workpeople on record on March 31: sheet metal workers, Toronto; employees of steel and coal companies, Sydney; gauge men, Sydney; compositors, Montreal; compositors, etc., Vancouver; photo engravers, Montreal; photo engravers, Ottawa; printers, Montreal; printers, Ottawa; printers, Toronto; printers, Winnipeg; printers, bookbinders, pressmen, etc., Halifax; typesetters, pressmen and bookbinders, Hamilton; clothing workers, Montreal; garment workers, Montreal; waiters, Toronto; and waiters, Hamilton.

Disputes by Industries.

The following is a review of disputes by industries in the order in which they appear in the statistical table. A brief summary is given of the more important strikes.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION.—In this group, the strike of sheet metal workers at Toronto remained unterminated at the end of the month. This strike was a part of the building trades strike which commenced on January 2. The other trades involved—plasterers and plasterers' labourers—settled on February 13.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.—Eleven strikes, involving 1,775 employees, with an estimated time loss of 45,625 working days, represented the standing in this group for the month. The printers who were on strike in Quebec resumed work on March 6 on the basis of the 48-hour

week together with an increase of \$3 per week. The strikes for the 44-hour week still remained unterminated in Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Some of these disputes had been in existence for nearly a year.

CLOTHING.—The strike of tailors at Charlottetown, which commenced on January 16, was terminated on March 7, leaving three strikes still in existence at the end of the month, two of these being in Montreal.

MISCELLANEOUS. — There were two strikes of waiters in Toronto and Hamilton. The strike in Toronto, which commenced on February 27, was in protest against the employment of waitresses. In Hamilton, the waiters in one hotel

went on strike on March 1 in sympathy with the strikers in Toronto. Both strikes were un-terminated at the end of the month.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING MARCH, 1922.

Industry or occupation	Particulars	No. of employees affected	Time loss in working days
Strikes Commencing Prior to March, 1922.			
MINES, SMELTERS, QUARRIES, CLAY PRODUCTS, ETC.:—			
Coal miners, Drumheller, Alta.....	Commenced December 22. Against a reduction in wages. Information received indicates employment conditions no longer affected.		
Coal miners, Drumheller, Alta.....	Commenced February 22. In protest against reduction in contract mining rates. Information received indicates that this company has closed down its mine indefinitely.		
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION:—			
Sheet metal workers, Toronto, Ont.	Commenced January 2. Against a reduction in wages. Un-terminated.	100	2,700
METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES:—			
Employees of steel and coal companies, Sydney, N.S.	Commenced November 22, 1920. For increased wages and improved working conditions. Un-terminated.	150	4,050
Gauge men, Sydney, N.S.....	Commenced June 9. In sympathy with employees of the steel and coal companies. Un-terminated.	16	432
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING:—			
Compositors, Montreal, Que.	Commenced June 14. Objection of men to perform work that came from shop where strike existed. Un-terminated.	25	675
Compositors, etc., Vancouver, B.C...	Commenced May 2. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Un-terminated.	39	1,053
Photo engravers, Montreal, Que....	Commenced May 2. For shorter hours. Un-terminated.	30	810
Photo engravers, Ottawa, Ont.....	Commenced May 2. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Un-terminated.	10	270
Printers, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced July 1. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Un-terminated.	370	9,990
Printers, Ottawa, Ont.....	Commenced June 1. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Un-terminated.	105	4,455
Printers, Quebec, Que.	Commenced February 15. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Settled by negotiations; work resumed March 6.	100	400
Printers, Toronto, Ont.....	Commenced June 1. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Un-terminated.	853	23,031
Printers, Winnipeg, Man.	Commenced July 1. Alleged lockout following refusal of employers to renew agreement. Un-terminated.	131	3,537
Printers, bookbinders, pressmen, etc., Halifax, N.S.	Commenced May 2. For shorter hours. Un-terminated.	42	1,134
Typesetters, pressmen and bookbinders, Hamilton, Ont.	Commenced May 2. Alleged violation of agreement by employers. Un-terminated.	10	270
CLOTHING:—			
Clothing workers, Montreal, Que....	Commenced February 17. In protest against a change in working conditions. Un-terminated.	60	1,620
Garment workers, Hamilton, Ont....	Commenced February 23. In protest against an alleged reduction in wages. Information received indicates employment conditions no longer affected.		
Garment workers, Montreal, Que....	Commenced December 19. Against increase of working hours and employment of non-unionists. Un-terminated.	90	2,430
Tailors, Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	Commenced January 16. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed March 7.	30	250
MISCELLANEOUS:—			
Waiters, Toronto, Ont.	Commenced February 27. In protest against the employment of waitresses. Un-terminated.	50	1,350
Strikes Commencing During March, 1922.			
MISCELLANEOUS:—			
Waiters, Hamilton, Ont.....	Commenced March 1. In sympathy with the waiters on strike in Toronto. Un-terminated.	18	486

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING FEBRUARY, 1922

THE following details with regard to strikes and lockouts in the United Kingdom during February, 1922 based on returns from employers and workpeople, are taken from the March issue of the British *Labour Gazette*.

NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND DURATION.—

The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in February, was 66, as compared with 57 in the previous month, and 63 in February, 1921. In these new disputes about 18,000 workpeople were directly involved, and 3,000 indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition to the numbers involved in new disputes, about 12,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 49 other disputes which began before February and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of new and old disputes in progress in February was thus 115, involving about 33,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during February of about 316,000 working days.

CAUSES.—Of the 66 new disputes, 40, directly involving about 10,000 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 12, directly involving 4,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; 2, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 7, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or per-

sons; and 5, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on other questions.

RESULTS.—During February settlements were effected in the case of 30 new disputes, directly involving about 4,000 workpeople, and 21 old disputes, directly involving about 6,000 workpeople. Of these disputes, 5, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 27, directly involving 4,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 19, directly involving 5,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 7 disputes, directly involving about 2,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The following table classifies the disputes by groups of trades, and indicates the number of workpeople involved (whether directly or indirectly) at the establishments concerned and the approximate time lost during February in all the disputes in progress:—

Groups of Trades	Number of disputes in progress in February			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in February	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in February.
	Started before February 1.	Started in February.	Total.		
Building	6	12	18	2,000	21,000
Mining and quarrying	11	9	20	13,000	123,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	8	9	17	6,000	41,000
Textile and clothing..	3	5	8	1,000	20,000
Transport	3	11	14	4,000	46,000
Food, etc., trades.....	4	2	6	2,000	25,000
Other trades	12	11	23	3,000	30,000
Employees of public authorities	2	7	9	2,000	5,000
Total, February, 1922	49	66	115	33,000	316,000
Total, January, 1922	36	57	93	18,500	184,000
Total, February, 1921	49	63	112	44,000	758,000

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK FEDERATION OF LABOUR

THE annual convention of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour was held at Moncton on February 14 to 16 under the presidency of Mr. J. E. Tighe. About 60 delegates, including two ladies, were in attendance.

The secretary reported receipts for the year of \$887.87, including a balance of \$308.45 from the previous year; the expenditures were \$661.03 and the balance on hand \$226.84.

The executive reported that the provincial government had on February 9, 1921, promised consideration of the legislative programme of the last convention. Two members of the executive had been asked to act on a commission to consider legislation on the minimum wage and mothers' allowances. About May 1, a committee had visited the New Brunswick hydro-electric works at Musquash and had found that in their opinion wages were too low and board excessively high. As a result of their investigation the manager promised to reduce the board from \$8 to \$7 per week, but stated that if wages had to be increased some of the men would have to be replaced by machinery, so the wage matter was not pressed.

Among the proposals submitted to the convention were resolutions requesting the provincial government to pass minimum wage laws for women and children, and a mothers' pension or allowance law; requesting the provincial government to amend the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission Act of 1920 to make it unlawful for either the New Brunswick Electric

Power Commission or any municipality being supplied by the Commission to sell such power to any private person or corporation for distribution for profit; requesting the provincial government to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act to provide that in case of death payments to widows and children dependents be paid \$30 and \$7.50 per month respectively, and adequate minimum monthly payments be established, and to amend the act to provide a minimum weekly indemnity in case of accident of not less than \$10; requesting that representation be made by the Minister of Labour to the management of the Canadian National Railways that on all public work undertaken by the Canadian National Railway system the hours prevailing and rate of wages of the locality at the time shall be the standard; requesting that white girls be prevented from being employed where there are employees of the yellow race; and requesting that master plumbers desiring to do business in New Brunswick be compelled to undergo examination in their particular line of work, and that all journeymen plumbers be licensed and compelled to undergo examination under a provincial sanitary engineer. Other resolutions were adopted protesting against the exportation of Canadian goods through foreign ports, and urging that more protection be given labourers on staging and hoisting jobs, and that Section 28 of the New Brunswick Health Act governing the storage of foodstuffs for sale be enforced. The convention condemned the system of governing the

crown lands by commission, believing that the representatives of the people should control and appoint the employees of the people. The convention requested the incoming executive to endeavour to secure legislation respecting mothers' allowances and a minimum wage for women and to safeguard the existing compensation law while endeavouring to secure improvements to same. It also requested that organized workers having interest in co-operative stores see that these handle union label

products insofar as they can do so without financially embarrassing their organization. Chatham, N.B. was chosen as the place for the next convention.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: president, J. E. Tighe, St. John (re-elected); first vice-president, Charles Cameron, Moncton; second vice-president, Daniel Cripps, Chatham; third vice-president, Miss Lettie Glover, Milltown; secretary-treasurer, George R. Melvin, St. John.

THE COAL STRIKE IN THE UNITED STATES

ON April 1, a general strike of coal miners took place in the United States. There were directly affected over 400,000 workers in bituminous mines, and about 150,000 workers in anthracite mines in Pennsylvania, who were members of the United Mine Workers of America. About 13,000 union men remained at their posts to protect the mines from damage.

The strike took place on the expiration of an agreement signed on March 31, 1920, by representatives of operators and mine workers of the Central Competitive Field, which includes Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. This agreement was reached at the instance of a Commission appointed by President Wilson in December, 1919, to settle a dispute in the bituminous coal fields of the United States. The agreement provided among other things that prior to April 1, 1922, there should be held an interstate joint conference, the time and place of meeting to be fixed by a committee of two operators and two miners from each state in which there were parties to the agreement, together with the international officers of the United Mine Workers of America. An attempt was made to arrange for the holding of the preliminary meeting on January 6, but the operators failed to take any steps to name their representatives on the

committee, or to make any other arrangements to arrive at a collective agreement. While certain individual operators were willing to arrange a settlement with the Union, the men refused, as they preferred to have one agreement covering the entire Central Competitive Field, the rates of pay at other mines being adjusted on the basis of this agreement.

On January 17, the anthracite miners at a convention held at Shamokin, Pa., drew up a proposed wage schedule, the principal features of which were a 20 per cent increase in the contract wage scale and an advance of one dollar per day for all datal men. This schedule was endorsed on February 18 at a convention of the United Mine Workers of America at Indianapolis, an account of which appeared in the March issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE on pages 307 and 308. The bituminous miners at that convention decided to hold out for the maintenance of existing wage scales and against the demands of the operators for the abolition of the check-off and a reduction of from 25 to 40 per cent. The convention passed a resolution with regard to the hours of labour which contained the following clause: "The present eight-hour day is merely theoretical, the mine workers being compelled to spend greatly in excess of eight hours in the

mines. We hold that eight hours out of twenty-four is the maximum amount of time any mine worker should be required to spend underground. We therefore recommend that all new agreements be based upon a six-hour day, five days per week."

A policy committee of 117 members created by the convention "for the purpose of meeting in a practical way all unforeseen emergencies which may arise" subsequently met in Cleveland to arrange a nation wide coal strike to

start on April 1. A referendum of the members of the United Mine Workers was taken with regard to the cessation of work and it was stated by officers of the Union that 90 per cent of the membership were in favour of a discontinuance of operations.

When the strike began it was estimated that the stock of anthracite coal on hand was sufficient for about two months full supply and that there was about three months' supply of bituminous coal.

COMMERCIAL STOCKS OF COAL IN THE UNITED STATES

An estimate of the amount of the commercial stocks of anthracite and bituminous coal in the United States on March 1 was recently made in a report prepared jointly by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, and the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.

BITUMINOUS COAL

It was found that on March 1 consumers had in storage approximately 52,500,000 tons of soft coal. This figure does not include coal in the cellars of domestic consumers, concerning which statistics are not available; neither does it include fuel for steamships, or coal on the docks at the head of the Great Lakes, which is classed as coal in transit. At the rate of consumption and exports prevailing in January and February, namely, 8,150,000 tons per week, the reserve on March 1 was calculated as sufficient to last for forty-three days, assuming that all consumers had stocks in similar proportion to the amount they consumed. This assumption, however, cannot be made with certainty, since in every community there are consumers who store virtually no coal. In estimating stocks available for consumption it must further be remembered that a certain minimum stock must be held in reserve at each plant in order

to ensure its steady operation. In 1920, for instance, stocks fell to 20,000,000 tons, a figure below the necessary minimum, with the result that the market was seriously disturbed. In addition to the 52,500,000 tons held by consumers on March 1, considerable quantities were either in transit or were held in storage by the producers either at the mines or at intermediate points. For instance, about 5,160,000 tons were reported on the Upper Lake docks, while at least 674,000 tons were in the producers' stores. Another factor to be considered in estimating the above-ground reserve of fuel is the amount of the stocks of unsold coke at the by-product coke plants. The quantity of such coke remaining on March 1 was estimated at about one million tons, most of which could be used for household fuel.

Basing their calculations on the stocks in existence on March 1, the investigators estimated that the reserves on April 1 amounted to 63,000,000 tons, the rate at which coal left the mines in recent weeks having been more rapid than in the previous month. In this connection it is noted that between the production of coal at the mine and its delivery to the consumers there is a "lag" which averages perhaps two weeks. Thus on April 1 it was assum-

ed that the 46,000,000 tons started on its way from the mines between February 15 and March 15, had reached its destination, and a few millions of tons have been added to the stock piles.

ANTHRACITE COAL

The stocks of anthracite held by consumers cannot be estimated so fully as the bituminous stocks. Production during the first two months of the year was slightly below normal. No statistics are available concerning the amount of anthracite in the cellars of householders, but domestic consumers have recently been slow to buy, and must therefore have less in hand than usual. Retail coal dealers' stocks on March 1 were about the same as a year ago, and much larger than in 1920 or 1919. Reports from 642 dealers, estimated to

handle one-fourth of the total business in domestic anthracite, reported 1,169,180 net tons in hand on March 1. The amount of anthracite in transit is considerable. Upper Lake docks held 821,448 net tons on March 1. The quantity in cars at tidewater piers and at the New England gateways on March 1 was about normal.

Producers' stocks have not been estimated since November 11, 1921, when 4,487,000 tons were reported as held in storage, of which 1,768,000 tons were of domestic and 2,719,000 of steam sizes. At the beginning of the year a slight increase was noted in the domestic and a slight decrease in the steam coal. For the first three weeks of March production was at the rate of 7,800,000 net tons a month.

DISABLEMENT COMMISSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

AT the eleventh session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office held in January, a commission of experts was appointed for the study of questions concerning disabled men. The commission was composed of six experts nominated by agreement with the most important associations for the disabled in France, Great Britain, Italy, Germany, Austria, and Poland; four experts from Government departments in France, Great Britain, Italy and Germany; and one representative each from the Health section of the League of Nations, the League of Red Cross Societies, the International Red Cross Committee and the Permanent Inter-Allied Committee of the Disabled. The following agenda was also approved:—(1) The formation of a plan for the organization of an international prosthesis exhibition, that is an exhibition of artificial limbs and other means of supplying deficiencies. (2) The study of the administrative or-

ganization of prosthesis in different countries. (3) The study of the administrative organization of medical aid available for the disabled in different countries.

The first session of the commission was held at Geneva on March 2-4 when resolutions were passed in which the following general conclusions were agreed upon:

(a) The great progress accomplished in each country as regards artificial limbs and orthopaedic treatment is not sufficiently known in other countries, and it is urgently necessary that full and accurate information on these subjects should be generally diffused.

(b) Legislation concerning industrial accidents should be amended in such a way as to allow men disabled in industry to receive artificial limbs and orthopaedic and medical treatment for an unlimited period.

(c) Disabled men living in countries other than their own should be provided with artificial limbs and orthopaedic and medical treatment.

In order to put their conclusions into effect the experts requested the International Labour Organization (1) to undertake the organization of a centre for the supply of information and an institution for scientific research and an international exhibition of artificial limbs and orthopaedic instruments; (2) to include in the 1923 budget the sum of 50,000 francs which they consider requisite for the above mentioned work. They also considered that it was urgently necessary to provide artificial

limbs and medical treatment for disabled men domiciled in countries other than their own, and that it would be desirable to provide protection of this kind by international convention, and until such a convention is concluded there should be conventions for this purpose between states. The International Labour Office was requested to communicate these conclusions to all governments, to supply the governments with any information which might facilitate the conclusion of agreements, and to do everything in its power to ensure that all such conventions should conform to the principles unanimously agreed upon by the experts as the most desirable.

RECENT LABOUR LEGISLATION IN QUEBEC

THE third session of the fifteenth legislature of the Province of Quebec opened on January 10 and closed on March 21, 1922. In accordance with the intimation given by Premier Taschereau to a labour delegation on the eve of the session, there was little important legislation directly affecting labour, but a number of measures of general social interest were passed. These measures included acts establishing a Provincial Bureau of Health and a Bureau for the Maintenance and Repair of Roads, and several acts for the reorganization of the system of public education and for the promotion of higher education.

The Mining Act was amended in respect to the employment of boys on working machinery in mines. Previously no boys could be employed on mine machinery except in connection with machinery put in motion by horses or other animals, in which case the driver might be of the age of sixteen years. The new amendment provides that "no male person under 20 years of age shall be employed, to have charge of hoists or windlasses used for hoisting or lowering workmen in mines or in workings

connected therewith. No male person under 18 years of age, employed in mines, quarries, or in immediate connection therewith, shall have charge of machinery of any kind used for hoisting, for lifting, for haulage, or for drilling blasting holes. The transmission of signals and orders for putting such machines in motion shall not be entrusted to persons under the full age of 16 years."

By an amendment to the Quebec Election Act the hours for polling were extended from five to six o'clock in the afternoon of election days.

The new Bureau established under the Provincial Bureau of Health Act will take control of the existing public health service, and report annually to the Legislature. It will consist of a director, an inspector-in-chief, and a secretary, together with analysts, a sanitary engineer, a statistician, inspectors, and other officers, all to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council. Under the control of the Provincial Secretary the Director will exercise authority over the officers of the Bureau, the existing Board of Health, and municipal sanitary authorities. His

staff will make a study of medical and vital statistics, make, or cause to be made locally, investigations into the causes of disease; superintend the formation of local boards of health; and give instruction to officials and to the public in matters relating to public health. The new inspector-in-chief will have general control of sanitary inspection throughout the Province. The Board of Health will consist of eight members composed of the three chief members of the new Bureau, and five medical doctors of five years' practical experience. This body will make recommendations to the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council in regard to the sanitary regulation of houses, dairies, slaughter-houses, places where food is stored, as well as of industrial establishments. In regard to such establishments the Board will make recommendations relating to the supply of drinking water, lighting, the distance to be left between certain establishments and dwelling houses, as well as arrangement and construction, cubic space, ventilation, cleanliness, disposal of dust, gas, and waste, drainage, temperature and general sanitary conditions.

Among the educational acts may be mentioned one to encourage the production of literary or scientific works by means of annual competitions with prizes supplied from a Provincial grant. Another measure authorizes the establishment of vocational courses in any school municipality, and provides for special annual provincial subsidies. The preamble to this act refers to the increasing need for such courses for the direct training of technical workmen or competent employees in industry, commerce and agriculture. The courses will be under the control of the school boards, commissioners or trustees, who will be required to pay for the maintenance of vocational courses an amount equal to the Provincial subsidy. This condition, however, may also be met by the payment of an equal amount by corporations, companies, or individuals. Previous laws governing the submis-

sion of money by-laws will not apply to by-laws issued by municipal corporations for the purpose of acquiring the right to receive the special subsidy. A Provincial officer will supervise and inspect vocational training, and the appointment of teachers must also meet with the approval of the Provincial authority.

Among the appropriations for educational purposes made by the Legislature was the sum of \$38,000 for gratuities for teachers of ten, fifteen, and twenty years' standing.

Other measures passed at the late session included an act to amend the Motor Vehicle Act in regard to the registration of commercial and other motor vehicles, and their use upon public thoroughfares; an act amending the Provincial Police Act respecting the constitution, duties and discipline of the force; and an act amending the law relating to Civil Engineers in regard to qualifications of candidates.

The Legislature decided, in view of the advantages likely to result to the farming industry from organized rural credit, to appoint a special committee to inquire into the various credit systems elsewhere existing or proposed, and to study their probable economic effects if adopted in Quebec. This committee will sit during the recess and report at the next session of the legislature.

The following resolution was passed by the Legislature by a vote of 34 to 4. "That this House, recognizing that Canadian labourers are one of the sanest elements of our population, invite the labour organizations of this Province to give themselves a constitution which will be essentially Canadian, and to continue to co-operate in the industrial development of the Province in an orderly manner and while having respect to our laws." The foregoing resolution was in the form of an amendment to a resolution in favour of legislation to compel all labour organizations to become incorporated, and "more strictly enforce laws against strikers who resort to violence."

LABOUR AND WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN CANADA

Reports by Dominion Bureau of Statistics on (a) Lumbering Industry, 1920; (b) Meat Industry, 1920; (c) Automobile Industry, 1920; (d) Furniture Industry, 1920; (e) Brush and Broom Industry, 1920.

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued preliminary reports for the calendar year 1920 on the lumbering industry, the meat industry, the automobile industry, the furniture industry, and the brush and broom industry. Previous reports in this series relating to other industries have been outlined in the March issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE and in various other issues.

The Lumbering Industry during 1920

The statistics of the lumbering industry in Canada during 1920 are based on returns from 925 plants engaged in logging operations, and 3,481 sawmills.

The total capital invested in this industry in 1920 was \$234,793,646, of which sum the investment in mill operations was nearly \$200,000,000, and a capital of over \$35,000,000 was invested in forest operations. In 1919 the total capital invested in the industry stood at \$231,203,247.

The following table shows the number of persons employed in lumbering during 1920 by provinces, salary and wage payments. Compared with 1919 the number of persons employed increased by 5,048 or 7 per cent, and the amount paid in salaries and wages increased by \$23,470,392, or 38.5 per cent.

Classes of Employees	In Sawmills		In Logging Operations	
	Employees	Salaries and wages	Employees	Salaries and wages
Alberta—		\$		\$
Superintendents and managers.....	19	41,100	12	28,400
Clerks, typists, etc.	16	24,704	13	17,661
Wage-earners, average No.....	337	352,293	271	254,545
Totals	372	418,097	296	300,606
British Columbia—				
Superintendents and managers.....	382	1,209,444	173	520,727
Clerks, typists, etc.	510	750,902	192	270,291
Wage-earners, average No.....	11,645	15,093,981	7,766	12,213,594
Totals	12,537	17,054,327	8,131	13,004,612
Manitoba—				
Superintendents and managers.....	16	32,453	8	16,708
Clerks, typists, etc.	44	17,620	19	10,904
Wage-earners, average No.....	584	640,254	752	540,506
Totals	644	690,327	779	568,118
New Brunswick—				
Superintendents and managers.....	139	327,922	68	130,731
Clerks, typists, etc.	192	204,357	72	63,256
Wage-earners, average No.....	5,029	4,316,814	2,029	1,682,697
Totals	5,360	4,849,093	2,169	1,866,684

Classes of Employees	In Sawmills		In Logging Operations	
	Employees	Salaries and wages	Employees	Salaries and wages
Nova Scotia—				
Superintendents and managers.....	64	117,225	25	36,044
Clerks, typists, etc.	56	53,320	16	17,135
Wage-earners, average No.....	2,457	1,485,983	1,314	780,788
Totals	2,577	1,656,528	1,355	833,967
Ontario—				
Superintendents and managers.....	289	797,519	172	401,734
Clerks, typists, etc.	354	452,113	334	400,480
Wage-earners, average No.....	8,705	9,041,956	13,476	12,119,554
Totals	9,348	10,291,588	13,982	12,921,768
Prince Edward Island—				
Superintendents and managers.....	1	1,500	....	....
Clerks, typists, etc.	1	750	....	....
Wage-earners, average No.....	68	38,468	1	150
Totals	70	40,718	1	150
Quebec--				
Superintendents and managers.....	271	595,915	148	448,372
Clerks, typists, etc.	443	412,203	421	478,465
Wage-earners, average No.....	9,067	8,143,768	9,763	8,889,302
Totals	9,781	9,151,886	10,332	9,816,139
Saskatchewan--				
Superintendents and managers.....	9	24,741	2	4,600
Clerks, typists, etc.	23	35,124	16	6,592
Wage-earners, average No.....	437	516,246	307	417,501
Totals	469	576,111	325	428,693
Canada—				
Superintendents and managers.....	1,190	3,147,819	608	1,577,313
Clerks, typists, etc.	1,630	1,951,093	1,083	1,264,787
Wage-earners, average No.....	38,329	39,629,763	35,679	36,898,637
Totals	41,158	44,728,675	37,370	39,740,737

The total days that mills were in actual operation, the total days that men were employed in woods operations, the hours worked per day and per week are shown by provinces and for the Dominion in the following table. The aver-

age actual time of operation was 96 days in mills and 162 days in the woods, the average hours per day 9.5 in the mills and 9.0 in the woods, and per week 56.3 in the mills and 54.8 in the woods:—

Provinces	In Mills				In Woods			
	No. of plants reporting	Total days in actual operation	Hours worked per day	Hours worked per week	No. of plants reporting	Total days in actual operation	Hours worked per day	Hours worked per week
CANADA	3,481	333,887	33,297	196,008	939	152,118	8,505	51,448
Alberta	47	3,870	447	2,559	16	2,102	138	832
British Columbia	313	54,946	2,894	16,878	268	54,243	2,259	13,542
Manitoba	40	2,344	375	2,029	16	1,883	155	933
New Brunswick...	224	26,774	2,104	12,015	69	9,365	649	3,869
Nova Scotia...	476	41,508	4,500	25,442	131	16,771	1,196	7,151
Ontario	748	63,376	7,248	43,362	208	35,132	1,885	11,818
Prince Edw. Id..	53	7,968	489	2,949	1	26	10	60
Quebec	1,553	130,925	14,986	89,228	225	31,945	2,169	12,977
Saskatchewan ..	27	2,176	254	1,546	5	651	44	266
Averages ....	....	96	9.5	56.3	....	162	9.0	54.8

The Meat Industry in Canada during 1920

An advance report on the meat industry in Canada has been issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The number of individual plants covered by the report was 86, the number by provinces being as follows:

Ontario	29	British Columbia	6
Quebec	16	Prince Edward	
New Brunswick.	9	Island	6
Manitoba	8	Saskatchewan ..	3
Alberta	7		
		Total	86

The value of production in the industry increased from \$233,936,913 in 1919 to \$240,544,618 in 1920. The largest business was done in fresh beef, of which there was sold 297,297,935 lbs. with a selling value at the plant of \$55,239,777. Bacon and sides came next with a production of 96,128,042 lbs. valued at \$36,772,497. The total capital invested in this industry was \$84,288,306, a decrease of \$9,075,485 compared with 1919, accounted for by reductions in the items of working capital, such as materials on hand, cash, trading accounts, etc., fixed capital having increased by \$1,023,487.

The number of employees of different

classes, by sex, and the amount paid in salaries and wages is shown in the following table:

	No. of employees		Salaries and wages
	Male	Female	
Officers, superintendents, managers,	353	1	\$ 1,487,895
Clerks, typists, etc.	2,055	542	3,723,383
Employees on wages. average No.	8,429	598	11,480,693
Totals	10,837	1,141	\$16,691,471

A classification of employees according to weekly wage payments within specified groups is given below:

Specified wage groups	Over 16 years		Under 16 years		Total employees
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Under \$5 per week	9	1	.....	.....	10
\$5 to under \$10 per week	71	67	10	.....	148
\$10 to under \$15 per week	253	245	17	2	517
\$15 to under \$20 per week	604	227	2	1	834
\$20 to under \$24 per week	1,426	25	.....	.....	1,451
\$24 to under \$28 per week	3,224	1	.....	.....	3,225
\$28 to under \$30 per week	857	.....	.....	.....	857
\$30 per week and over ...	1,768	.....	.....	.....	1,768
Totals	8,212	566	29	3	8,810

The following is a summary of the principal statistics of the industry by provinces:

	No. of Plants	Capital	Employees		Cost of materials	Value of products
			No.	Salaries Wages		
		\$		\$	\$	\$
CANADA	86	84,288,306	11,978	16,691,471	170,916,888	240,514,618
Alberta	7	8,490,363	1,309	2,059,425	117,226,033	23,265,841
British Columbia	6	2,987,726	380	531,019	10,506,252	12,033,029
Manitoba	8	6,842,063	1,264	1,832,610	17,043,948	26,822,930
New Brunswick & Nova Scotia	{9 2	396,162	74	76,820	881,492	1,098,224
Ontario	29	49,596,862	6,586	9,149,550	97,092,566	138,713,947
Prince Edward Island	6	3,410,343	74	61,442	1,114,469	1,336,889
Quebec	16	13,071,862	1,898	2,388,096	22,790,296	29,496,537
Saskatchewan	3	2,492,923	393	392,509	4,261,832	7,777,221

The total working time of plants in 1920 amounted to 22,680 days on full time and 1,652 on part time, an average of 283 days per plant. The average working time per day or per shift was 8.8 hours, and the average per week was 51.3 hours.

The Automobile Industry in Canada during 1920

Preliminary statistics of the automobile industry for 1920 issued by the

	1919	1920
Automobile manufacturing..	\$80,619,846	\$101,465,846
Automobile supplies and accessories	8,571,890	19,361,882
Automobile repairs	12,004,970	16,592,623
Totals	\$101,196,706	\$137,420,351

Dominion Bureau of Statistics show a continued expansion of this industry. The accompanying table shows the value of production by classes of plants for the calendar years 1919 and 1920.

The following tables give the principal statistics of the automobile industry by provinces during 1920:

	Automobile Plants		
	Canada	Ontario	Quebec
No. of Establishments..	17	15	2
Capital	\$ 53,966,506	\$ 53,597,244	\$ 309,262
Employees on salaries—			
Males	829	816	13
Females	260	258	2
Salaries paid	\$ 2,642,427	\$ 2,611,219	\$ 31,208
Employees on wages—			
Males	6,974	6,937	37
Females	218	218	.....
Wages paid	\$ 10,688,657	\$ 10,643,843	\$ 45,314
Cost of materials	\$ 67,157,045	\$ 66,984,309	\$ 222,736
Value of products	\$ 101,465,846	\$ 101,147,891	\$ 317,955

Items	Automobile Supply Plants				
	Canada	Ontario	Quebec	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
No. of establishments	62	40	4	10	8
Capital	\$15,332,887	14,982,276	145,135	74,940	130,536
Employees on salaries:—					
Males No.	264	231	8	74	17
Females No.	74	70	1	2	1
Salaries paid	\$ 1,022,847	945,459	19,835	10,631	46,922
Employees on wages:—					
Males No.	2,525	2,418	20	31	57
Females No.	239	224	7	7	1
Wages paid	\$ 3,747,149	3,585,487	28,070	47,289	86,303
Cost of materials	\$10,603,632	10,325,296	50,533	97,870	129,933
Value of products	\$19,361,882	18,701,486	115,204	212,662	332,530

Automobile Repairs

Items	Canada	Maritime Prov- inces	Quebec	Ontario	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Colum- bia
No. of establishments....	2,503	157	202	1,048	160	419	315	202
Capital	19,943,913	1,143,238	2,214,650	7,408,110	1,918,643	2,869,745	2,710,464	1,679,013
Employees on salaries:—								
Males	No. 290	24	66	115	23	22	19	30
Females	No. 41	2	7	26	2	3	1	1
Salaries paid	\$ 4,932,203	20,774	503,375	2,039,681	359,234	608,205	603,667	511,818
Employees on wages:—								
Males	No. 4,688	309	512	1,945	346	568	540	467
Females	No. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wages paid	\$ 4,932,203	306,473	503,375	2,039,681	359,234	608,205	603,667	511,818
Cost of materials	\$ 6,671,767	336,779	827,842	2,682,268	377,620	847,142	945,897	654,219
Value of products	\$ 16,592,623	880,987	1,950,635	6,707,780	1,094,511	2,126,664	2,108,938	1,723,058

The Furniture Industry during 1920

An advance report on the furniture industry of Canada contains statistics of manufacturing plants and upholster-

ing and repair plants for 1920 with comparative figures for 1919.

The following table gives comparative statistics of the whole industry by provinces for the years 1919 and 1920:

	Year		Canada	Western Provinces	Maritime Provinces	Ontario	Quebec
Establishments	1919	No.	270	26	15	180	49
	1920	No.	320	41	18	200	61
Capital	1919	\$	24,400,099	302,615	258,400	21,030,165	2,808,919
	1920	\$	31,181,219	761,612	408,795	26,143,617	3,867,195
Employees	1919	No.	9,080	190	161	7,230	1,499
	1920	No.	10,264	337	168	7,884	1,875
Salaries and wages	1919	\$	7,873,153	202,356	114,151	6,273,180	1,283,471
	1920	\$	10,933,464	412,006	134,752	8,496,270	1,890,436
Cost of materials	1919	\$	9,666,073	213,971	83,053	7,836,375	1,523,334
	1920	\$	13,206,583	507,376	119,621	10,599,378	2,070,208
Value of products	1919	\$	25,166,305	526,625	260,298	20,662,069	3,717,513
	1920	\$	33,606,637	1,199,193	316,187	26,848,128	5,243,129

The following tables give the principal statistics by provinces for this industry:—

Furniture Manufacturing

Provinces	Estab- lish- ments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and wages	Cost of materials	Value of products
CANADA	No. 167	\$ 29,436,010	No. 9,681	\$ 10,236,576	\$ 12,694,745	\$ 31,773,289
Western Provinces..	10	593,459	233	279,480	379,562	833,895
Maritime Provinces..	4	368,435	151	123,381	110,103	283,943
Ontario	125	24,948,290	7,641	8,241,004	10,288,090	26,073,748
Quebec	28	3,525,826	1,656	1,592,711	1,916,990	4,581,703

Furniture Upholstering and Repairs

CANADA	153	1,745,209	583	696,888	511,838	1,833,348
Alberta	10	25,400	20	21,954	19,391	54,081
Br. Columbia	13	81,503	48	56,975	56,492	171,900
Manitoba	5	35,468	16	25,699	34,168	83,228
New Brunswick	4	9,700	6	4,262	4,311	12,005
Nova Scotia	9					
P. E. Island	1	30,660	11	7,109	5,207	20,239
Ontario	75	1,195,327	243	255,266	221,288	774,380
Quebec	33	341,369	219	297,725	153,218	661,426
Saskatchewan	3	25,782	20	27,898	17,763	56,089

The number of employees by classes with their salaries and wages in 1920 is shown in the following table:

Classes of employment	Manufacturing			Upholstering and repairs		
	Employees		Salaries and wages	Employees		Salaries and wages
	Male	Female		Male	Female	
	No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
Officers, superintendents and managers.....	353	5	1,098,006	38	.....	70,545
Clerks, typists, etc.	387	240	805,333	17	14	33,197
Wage earners, average number	8,257	439	8,330,314	479	35	580,576
Outside pieceworkers	8	11	2,923	1	3	570
Totals	9,005	695	10,236,576	535	52	696,888

In the following table employees are classified by age and sex according to weekly earnings, the wage rates being taken as in effect on December 15, 1920:

Specified wage groups	Manufacturing					Upholstering and repairs		
	Over 16 yrs.		Under 16 yrs.		Total empl.	Male	Female	Total employees
	Male	Female	Male	Female				
Under \$5 per week	8	5	11	1	25	6*	.....	6
\$5 but under \$10	339	67	81	12	499	47	6	53
\$10 but under \$15	1,001	205	44	6	1,256	69	16	85
\$15 but under \$20	1,530	75	.....	.....	1,605	70	11	81
\$20 but under \$24	1,511	4	.....	.....	1,515	53	3	56
\$24 but under \$28	1,241	4	.....	.....	1,245	56	1	57
\$28 but under \$30	380	.....	.....	.....	380	18	.....	18
\$30 and over	859	1	.....	.....	860	158	.....	158

*Includes 1 male under 16 years.

The total working time of manufacturing plants amounted to 44,584 days on full time and 3,876 days on part time, an average of 290.1 days per establishment. In upholstering and repair plants, the respective totals were 41,666 days on full time and 2,217 days on part time, an average per establishment of 286.6 days. The average hours worked per day and per week, in the manufacturing plants were 9.1 and 52.1 respectively, and in the upholstering and repair plants, 8.6 and 50.0 respectively.

The Brush and Broom Industry in Canada during 1919 and 1920

An advance report on the brush and broom industry in Canada for the calendar year, 1920, with comparative figures for 1919, contains statistics of 78

separate establishments, which produced articles to the value of \$4,284,915 in 1919 and \$4,680,985 in 1920. Comparative statistics for 1919 and 1920 for the various parts of Canada are given in the following table:

Provinces	Establishments	Capital	Employees	Salaries and wages
1919	No.	\$	No.	\$
Ontario	47	1,720,735	745	671,272
Quebec	19	331,994	164	108,044
British Columbia ..	3	91,365	50	50,650
Prairie provinces ..	4	32,532	34	39,323
Maritime provinces ..	5	810,786	329	200,650
Canada	78	2,987,412	1,322	1,069,948
1920	No.	\$	No.	\$
Ontario	45	2,127,690	770	741,828
Quebec	24	499,209	166	135,604
British Columbia ..	3	117,026	54	58,119
Prairie provinces ..	3	22,147	17	22,032
Maritime provinces ..	3	1,014,180	364	254,958
Canada	78	3,780,252	1,371	1,212,541

The following table shows the number of employees by classes and the amounts paid in salaries and wages in 1920:

Classes of employees	Number of employees		Salaries and wages
	Male	Female	
Officers, superintendents managers	72	1	\$181,387
Clerks, stenographers, etc.	79	56	208,243
Wage earners, average number	846	306	822,026
Outside piece workers....	3	8	885
Totals	1,000	371	\$1,212,541

In the following table, the employees are classified according to specified groups of weekly wage earners and their age and sex:

Specified wage groups	Over 16 yrs.		Under 16 yrs.		Total employees
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Under \$5 per week	6	2	3	.....	11
\$5 to under \$10 per week	106	177	8	2	293
\$10 to under \$15 per week	151	107	10	1	269
\$15 to under \$20 per week	196	18	.....	.....	214
\$20 to under \$24 per week	147	3	.....	.....	150
\$24 to under \$28 per week	104	.....	.....	.....	104
\$28 to under \$30 per week	25	.....	.....	.....	25
\$30 per week and over	70	.....	.....	.....	70
Totals	805	307	21	3	1,136

The total working time of establishments in 1920 amounted to 20,177 days on full time and 644 days on part time, an average of 267 days per establishment. The average working time per day or per shift was 8.8 hours, and the average per week was 50.7 hours.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR FEMALE TELEPHONE OPERATORS IN ONTARIO

REGULATIONS governing the wages paid to female telephone operators were issued during March by the Ontario Minimum Wage Board, and become effective on May 15, 1922. These regulations establish various rates according to the status of the employees and the population of the communities served, the urban centres being divided into categories as shown in the following table. In the more sparsely populated districts throughout the Province the minimum wage rates are based upon the number of subscribers connected with the exchange, subscribers being counted by subscriber station, and extension sets on the same premises being excluded. For exchanges having less than 200 subscribers no rates are enjoined.

Inexperienced female employees over 18 years of age are considered experienced after one year, and young girls under 18 years after two years' service. If, however, a young girl should pass the age of 18 before completing this two years' training, the schedule rates will continue till the two training years are completed, but in no case is she to receive less than the wages prescribed for an inexperienced adult of her own age. In exchanges situated in communities of population under 4,000 no distinction is made between inexperienced employees over and under 18 years, the training period for both these classes being limited to one year.

Part time payment is to be calculated upon the proportion of the number of hours worked in any week to the number of hours in the normal weekly work

period at the exchange. Violations of the orders are punishable under the act (section 22) by a fine not exceeding \$500 and not less than \$50 for each employee affected, the employer being also required to pay to such employee the

amount by which her wages fell short of the prescribed minimum. Each establishment affected by these regulations is required to keep a copy posted up in a position in which it can be readily seen by the employees.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR FEMALE TELEPHONE OPERATORS IN ONTARIO

Classes of employees	In Toronto	In cities of 30,000 population or over (excepting Toronto)	In cities and towns having from 10,000 to 30,000 population.	In cities and towns having from 4,000 to 10,000 population.	Throughout the Province except in urban population of 4,000 or more.		
					For exchanges having 600 or more subscribers	For exchanges having from 400 to 600 subscribers.	For exchanges having from 200 to 400 subscribers.
Experienced female employees of 18 years or over, per week.....	\$12.50	\$12.00	\$11.00	\$10.00	\$9.00	\$8.00	\$7.00
Inexperienced female employees of 18 years or over—					All inexperienced female employees		
1st 6 months	10.00	10.00	9.00	8.00	7.00	6.00	5.00
2nd 6 months	11.00	11.00	10.00	9.00	8.00	7.00	6.00
Young girls under 18 years—							
1st 6 months	8.00	8.00	7.00	6.00			
2nd 6 months	9.00	9.00	8.00	7.00			
3rd 6 months	10.00	10.00	9.00	8.00			
4th 6 months	11.00	11.00	10.00	9.00			

REPORT OF EXPLOSIVES DIVISION DEPARTMENT OF MINES

THE annual report of the Explosives Division of the Dominion Department of Mines for the year 1921 shows a total of 20 factories licensed for the manufacture of explosives during the year. Three new factories were established for the manufacture of blasting explosives and one for the manufacture of fireworks. Thirty-one visits of inspection were made of these factories, and in one case it was found necessary to suspend for a time the license of a factory because of repeated contraventions of the regulations. A considerable increase was shown in the number of magazines under license, or continuing certificates, or temporary license; there being in effect at the end of De-

cember, 72 licenses—including continuing certificates—and 98 temporary licenses. Several of these temporary licenses were issued in the latter part of the year, in anticipation of the requirements of construction works and logging camps in the spring. All the magazines in use were inspected, and there were many reinspections. Visits were made to 125 cities and towns for the purpose of inspecting certain representative stores as well as discussing with officials of various municipalities questions relating to the conditions of storage. Systematic inspections were made by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police of over 1,500 premises containing explosives; two visits on the aver-

age having been paid to each. A change was made in the regulations previously in force under Order in Council of March 1, 1920 (P. C. 363) by an Order in Council of August 13, 1921 (P. C.

2864), whereby licenses for factories and magazines were made valid for periods not exceeding one year. Three hundred and twenty-eight permits were issued for importations during the year. The accompanying table shows the number of killed and injured by explosives and their causes.

Circumstance or cause	In mines and quarries		Other uses		Total	
	No. of		No. of		No. of	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
1. Manufacture	0	0	2	5	2	5
2. Keeping	0	0	1	3	1	3
3. Conveyance	0	0	3	0	3	0
4. Use and miscellan- eous shot firing—						
(a) Prematures, and falling to get away from shot hole.....	4	10	2	1	6	11
(b) Firing by electri- city when persons are at shothole.....	0	1	0	0	0	1
(c) Not taking proper cover	1	1	2	3	3	4
(d) Projected debris...	2	2	2	6	4	8
(e) Hang fires and re- turning too soon to shot-hole	2	1	2	0	4	1
(f) Tampering with miss-fired shots....	0	0	0	1	0	1
(g) Ramming or stem- ming the charge....	0	1	2	3	2	4
(h) Sparks, flames, etc.	0	0	0	2	0	2
(i) Boring into un- exploded charges....	1	5	0	0	1	5
(j) Striking unex- ploded charges in removing debris....	1	6	0	0	1	6
(k) Preparing charges	0	4	1	2	1	6
(l) Various	1	0	0	0	1	0
Miscellaneous—						
Various	0	0	1	3	1	3
Total	12	31	18	29	30	60
Playing with detona- tors	0	0	1	22	1	22
Playing with other ex- plosives	0	0	1	8	1	8
Total	12	31	20	59	32	90

The accidents due to playing with detonators and other explosives are shown in the report to have been brought about by persons, usually children, tampering with explosives they have found. The report emphasizes the necessity of persons permitted to store small quantities of explosives for their private use, keeping them as prescribed by the regulations and terms of license for the larger users of explosives. Of the two fatalities that occurred in manufacturing, one was attributed to spontaneous ignition of the free admission of air to the explosive, a part of which had probably been in contact with heated bearings, and the other fatality occurred while the employee was removing dry fulminate of mercury from the drying house. One fatality in the conveyance group was due to the cart conveying the explosives being hit by a train, and two deaths occurred when a box of dynamite being carried by a man fell, due to the breaking of the strap by which the box was slung.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

THE Ontario Department of Labour recently issued its first annual report containing an account of the work accomplished in 1920. It is recalled that the Department was provided for by an Act of the Legislature passed in 1919, but came into actual being somewhat later, the present minister being the first incumbent of his office. The Trades and Labour Branch, superseded by the new Department, was established in 1916, charged with the duty of administering the Factory Act, the Bureau of Labour

Act, the Steam Boiler Act, the Stationary and Hoisting Engineers' Act, and the Building Trades Protection Act. It was also instructed to conduct investigations into labour conditions and laws, and to make suggestions for any change which might seem desirable in laws affecting labour. The rapid development of the Employment Service and of the other work of the Branch suggested the necessity for a distinct Labour Department. The first duty of the new Department was to complete the investigations

already under way into the question of setting up a Minimum Wage Board and a Mothers' Allowances commission. Both of these bodies have since been established. A series of bulletins, entitled "Vocational Opportunities in Ontario", was also undertaken. (Some of these publications have been reviewed in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE.)

A large part of the present report is occupied with the report of the General Superintendent of Ontario Government Employment Bureaus. The bureaus, he reports, "have now been firmly established and are functioning with a gratifying degree of success." Much detailed and intensive work, however, remains to be done before the service can be considered as complete. Development should be, the report claims, in the direction of setting up a service for specialized employment in certain fields, including a service for professional and technical men and women; and for the placing of handicapped and juvenile workers. The scope of the Employment Bureau should not, in the opinion of the Provincial officer, be limited by "a policy of false economy," which would hamper the service as a permanent and efficient institution.

Under the Stationary and Hoisting Engineers' Act 9,941 certificates were granted during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1920, to stationary engi-

neers; 700 candidates qualified by examination in the 4th class; 433 in the 3rd class; 60 in the second; and 35 in the first class, the balance of the total number being renewals from the previous year. The number of hoisting engineers' certificates for the same period was 1,819.

The inspection of factories, shops and office buildings was carried out by a staff of twelve inspectors, of whom three were women. Inspections during the year numbered 13,812, of this number 5,199 being second inspections. The total number of employees in the industries inspected was 203,923. Of this number 72,644 were females over 18 years of age; 8,547 were females between the ages of 14 and 18; and 281 were children under 14 years. Six prosecutions were instituted for violation of the Act, convictions being secured in all cases.

During the year 117 complaints were investigated, about half of these being upheld. Several complaints were made through trade unions and associations; others came from individuals, and two or three were anonymous. The accidents reported during the year numbered 5,185, with 55 fatalities, as compared with 4,029 accidents and 57 fatalities in the previous year.

The report also contains the records of boiler inspection in the Province during the year.

MINING ACCIDENTS IN ONTARIO IN 1921

THE Ontario Department of Mines recently issued its report on accidents occurring during the year 1921 at the mines, metallurgical works, quarries and clay and gravel pits regulated by the Mining Act of Ontario. The report shows that 1286 accidents, of which 24 were fatal, occurred in 1921; as compared with 1526 accidents, of which 29 were fatal, in 1920. In 1921 about 9,000 workers were employed as against about 11,486 in 1920. The

greatest number of fatalities in recent years occurred in 1913 when 64 men were killed out of a total of 16,293 workers employed. The highest ratio of fatalities per 1,000 employees in recent years was in 1908 when 47 fatalities occurred with 9,185 men employed, the percentage being 5.11. In 1921 the percentage was 2.66 per 1,000 employees as against 2.61 in 1920.

The classification of fatalities in 1921, according to industry, was as fol-

lows: 6 at gold mines and mills, 4 at silver mines and smelters, 3 at iron mines and blast furnaces, 1 at iron pyrites mines, 2 at nickel mines and smelters, 5 at limestone quarries and 3 at gravel pits. An analysis of the fatalities at the mines for the years 1920 and 1921 is given as follows:

	1920	1921
	Per cent	Per cent
Falls of ground.....	23.8	33.33
Shaft accidents	9.5	16.66
Explosives	23.8	16.66
Miscellaneous underground.	14.3	25.00
Surface	28.6	8.33

Of the 1,262 non-fatal accidents, 597 occurred underground and 246 at the surface of the mines, 211 at the metallurgical works and 208 at the quarries, clay and gravel pits. The highest number of these accidents at the mines occurred while working at chutes, 110 being reported; at the metallurgical works falling objects were responsible for 25 accidents, and at the quarries, clay and gravel pits 44 accidents were caused by material while loading at face. Of these non-fatal accidents, 763 of the injured were English-speaking and 499 of foreign nationalities.

The following table shows the causes of explosive accidents:

	Non-fatal	Fatal
Explosion, while tamping..	3	1
Drilled into explosive.....	2	1
Struck unexploded charge with hammer or pick.....	1	1
Detonators	1	..
Premature explosion	2	1
Hit by rock from explosion.	1	1
Walked into blast.....	..	1
Explosion while shovelling..	2	..
Total.....	12	6

The report states that a knowledge of explosives and a strict observance of the Mining Amendment Act would have prevented 4 of the fatalities at the quarries and 3 at gravel pits.

With regard to Workmen's Compensation rates, the report states that the adjusted rates for 1920 and the provisional rates for 1921 show a decrease in the silver mining industry, a slight increase in gold and nickel-copper mining and a 50 per cent increase in quarrying. Most of the employees in the quarries were stated to be English-speaking but were unskilled in handling tools and material, had no knowledge of explosives and were seldom under skilled supervision such as prevails at mines. The Department of Mines has lately appointed an inspector who will devote all his time to the inspection of quarries, clay, sand and gravel pits in an effort to cut down the unnecessary accident hazard in this industry.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE QUEBEC DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND LABOUR

THE report of the Minister of Public Works and Labour of the province of Quebec for the year ending June 30, 1921, contains chapters on the inspection of industrial establishments, provincial employment bureaus, reports of the Registrar and Joint Registrar of Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration for Trade Disputes, Examination of Stationary Engineers, and report on the work of the Fair Wages Office.

The inspection of industrial establishments was carried on as in previous years. Much time was devoted by the inspectors to the enforcement of the law respecting the registration of children employed in factories and workshops, and this law was stated to have produced good results.

Private employment bureaus were inspected before the annual permits were issued. Many complaints were

made against certain registry offices for domestic servants but they were not suppressed as the government intended to establish a central bureau for the placing of domestics, charwomen and shop and office girls which will allow of the closing of all private employment bureaus for women. The reports of the superintendents of the employment bureaus show that notwithstanding the stagnation in business, the placing of the unemployed had not markedly diminished. During the year ending June 30, 1921, the operations of the provincial employment bureaus were as follows:

Number of unemployed.....	33,391
Vacancies notified by employers	14,433
Persons referred to employers.	14,784
Persons reported as placed....	12,237

In the report of the Registrar of Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration reference is made to the Municipal Strike and Lockout Act, which was applied for the first time in May 1921. Two cases were referred to the Council of Arbitration under this Act during the year. The first case was that of the Quebec Policemen's National Union which petitioned for arbitration with the city of Quebec as respondent. After many days' deliberation the Council recommended an increase in wages of \$1 a week. The second case was that of the Quebec Firemen's National Union, in which the arbitrators failed to agree upon an unanimous award, three re-

ports being presented. The majority of the Council recommended an increase of 75 cents per week; the arbitrator for the firemen recommended an increase of \$1.50 per week; and the arbitrator of the city of Quebec recommended a minimum wage of \$18 per week for new employees, with the existing scale for the others.

The annual report of the Board of Examiners for stationary engineers for the District of Montreal states that 1,219 applications for examinations were received during the year, and 1,199 passed the examinations, only 20 failing to do so. The licenses of 3,049 engineers and firemen were received making a total of 4,248 licensed engineers and firemen in the district. In the Quebec district 55 engineers passed during the year and the certificates of 1,135 engineers and firemen were renewed.

The report of the Fair Wage Officer states that during the year only one complaint was made to the Fair Wages Office concerning the wages paid by contractors on government works. These grievances were settled to the satisfaction of the interested parties after an inquiry. It is suggested that it would be more just to contractors and workmen if the scale of wages to be paid on contracts were prepared before asking for tenders and formed part of the specifications given to the contractors.

REPORT ON MINES AND QUARRIES IN NOVA SCOTIA

A REPORT on the mines and quarries of Nova Scotia for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1921, issued by the Nova Scotia Department of Public Works and Mines, has recently been received. The coal output for the year was 5,373,230 long tons and the sales were 4,715,977 long tons, showing a decrease in output of 314,740 tons and in sales of 371,767 tons compared with the

previous year. The total number of men employed at the collieries was 12,276 an increase of 968 over the previous year. The reduced output notwithstanding the increase in the number of men employed was attributed to a lack of demand for coal resulting in unsteady employment at the mines. The total quantity of coal distributed for consumption in Nova Scotia in the

fiscal year 1921, was 1,860,671 tons, a decrease compared with the previous year of 584,524 tons. This was due to the lessened consumption by the steel plants and the general depression in manufacturing of all kinds. There was also a decline in gold production, the output for the year having been 379 ounces as compared with 744 ounces in the previous year. The number of fatal

accidents in the coal mines of Nova Scotia during the fiscal year of 1921 was 29; this represented 3.36 per 1,000 men employed as compared with 2.30 in the previous year and an average of 3.71 during the last fourteen years. There were 5.39 fatalities per 1,000,000 long tons mined compared with 4.57 in 1920 and an average of 7.48 for the last fourteen years.

FACTORIES INSPECTIIN IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1921 Development in Safety and First Aid Work

CONSIDERABLE progress in safety work in Nova Scotia is noted in the annual report of the Provincial factories Inspector, covering the year ending September 30, 1921. An interesting development during this period was the organization, for the first time, of employees' safety committees. Sixteen such committees were formed in as many different departments of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited, of Sydney, which company and the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, of Glace Bay, are now under the same management. An active safety campaign was carried on in this concern during the year, and the workshops are now reported as being "models of advanced methods of accident prevention and sanitation." The workmen's committees are said to be entering into the spirit of the movement with enthusiasm. Some committees meet once a week, and others on alternate weeks, safety measures being freely discussed and precautions taken where dangers exist. Careful records are kept by a secretary and copies sent to the safety department. Sub-committees are placed in charge of special departments of work, their recommendations being submitted to an executive committee for approval. Officials of the safety department assist the committees in an advisory capacity, and also see that their recommendations are carried out. "There is no reason to suppose", the chief inspec-

tor comments, "that the employees of this company will not respond as well as those in the steel plants in the United States, where the movement has produced such remarkable results." The report states that most employers now favour safety measures, the feeling of hostility towards factory regulations having disappeared. Employers now generally discuss precautions with the factory inspector in a cooperative spirit, the foreman and some of the machine operators being sometimes invited to join the discussions.

A corresponding development in first aid work is also noted. This growth is attributed partly to the first aid regulations of the Workmen's Compensation Board, which became effective on May 1, 1921, requiring every employer of more than fifteen workmen to provide a first aid kit. The importance of this provision is apparent from the number of cases of infection each year, some of these resulting in serious disability. Some employers, for instance the Imperial Oil, Limited, now retain a permanent physician on the plant, while in many other plants there is a trained nurse, with improved equipment, and the workers are generally instructed as to the danger from infection.

Child labour is stated not to be a serious problem in the Province. The statutory limit for employment is 14 years, but in addition many towns have

passed an ordinance under the authority of the Towns' Incorporation Act raising the working age to 16 years unless the child has reached a certain school grade. The result is that very few young persons under 16 are now employed in industry.

Discussing the accident statistics of the past year the chief inspector finds that while, notwithstanding decreased industrial activity in 1921, the reduc-

tion of industrial accidents generally amounted only to 22 per cent from the previous year's record, a substantial reduction had occurred in accidents of a serious nature. Reductions were effected in sawmills and woodworking plants, in the metal, car building, steel shipbuilding and repairing plants and steel and textile factories. On the other hand a slight increase was noted in the pulp mills.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1921

THE following is a summary of the more important laws affecting labour which were passed by the British parliament in 1921.

A number of laws were enacted dealing with the problem of unemployment. The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1921, which came into effect on March 3, increased the weekly rates of benefit to 20s. for men and 16s. for women and to half these amounts for boys and girls between 16 and 18 years of age. It provided that a maximum of 16 weeks' benefit could be drawn during each of two periods one from March 3 to November 2, 1921, and the other from November 3, 1921, to July 2, 1922. The Act provided that after this date there would be a return to the rule under which the number of weeks' benefit that may be drawn is made proportionate to the number of contributions paid. The treasury was also given power to make advances not exceeding at any time £10,000,000. On account of the unexpected increases in unemployment, the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1921, was passed on July 1, by which the weekly benefit was reduced to the rates fixed by the Act of 1920, namely 15s. for men and 12s. for women and the joint weekly contributions of employers and employees were increased to 1s. 3d. in respect of men and 1s. 1d. in respect of women. There were corresponding reductions of benefit rates and increases in contributions in

the case of boys and girls. The waiting period was increased from three to six days. In addition to the benefit periods of sixteen weeks laid down in the previous Act, the Minister of Labour was empowered to provide for two additional periods of benefit of not more than six weeks each. Section 44 of the principal Act was repealed, which allowed during the first year the payment of eight weeks' benefit to the insured persons in respect of whom four contributions had been paid. Other provisions of the Act suspended the power of the Minister to make or approve special schemes under section 18 of the principal Act, and raised the limit of the amount of advances that may be made by the Treasury to the Unemployment Fund to £20,000,000. On November 8, the Unemployed Workers' Dependents (Temporary Provision) Act 1921, became law. This provided for the payment of temporary grants for six months to unemployed workers in receipt of unemployment benefit toward the maintenance of their wives, dependent husbands and dependent children. In certain cases housekeepers having the care of dependent children are included. The grants are at the rate of 5s. a week for a wife, housekeeper or dependent husband and 1s. a week for each dependent child. The necessary funds are derived from special contributions payable in respect of all persons insured under the Unemployment

Insurance Acts. Other Acts passed to meet the unemployment situation were the Trade Facilities Act which enabled the Treasury after consultation with an advisory committee to guarantee the payment of interest and principal, or either interest or principal, of any loan calculated to promote employment in the United Kingdom. Under the Local Authorities Financial Provisions Act and the Poor Law Emergency Provisions (Scotland) Act, local authorities were aided in carrying out various public works to provide employment. The Unemployment (Relief Works) Act, 1920, which would have expired on December 3, 1921, was continued until December 31, 1922, by the Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1921. This law expedites the processes by which local authorities may compulsively acquire lands for public works.

The Coal Mines De-Control Act, 1921, brought to an end government control of the coal mining industry on March 31.

Part IV of the Railways Act, 1921, which deals with the reorganization of the railways, contains important provisions concerning labour. The Central and National Wages Boards are re-constituted and continued until January 1, 1924, up to which date all differences as to rates of pay, hours of labour, etc. will be referred to the Central Wages Board, or on appeal to the National Wages Board. The Central Board is to be composed of eight representatives of railway companies and eight of railway employees. The National Board is to be composed of six representatives each of the companies and of the employees and four representatives of the users of railways, with an independent chairman nominated by the Minister of Labour. The four representatives of the users of railways are nominated, one each, by the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, the Co-operative Union, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, and the Federation of British Industries.

The Corn Production Acts (Repeal) Act, 1921, substituted conciliation committees in place of the Agricultural Wages Board and District Wages Committees, to deal with wages, hours and conditions of employment. The formation of the new committees is voluntary, but is to be encouraged by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries as regards England and Wales and by the Board of Agriculture for Scotland as regards Scotland. Until a joint conciliation committee is established under the new Act, or until the expiration of two years, the representative members of the District Wages Committees will act as a joint conciliation committee.

The National Health Insurance (Prolongation of Insurance) Act, 1921, prolongs the insurance of persons who are able to show that their absence from work has not been due to any change of normal occupation, but to inability to obtain employment. This law is retroactive from December 31, 1920, and will continue until December 31, 1922.

The Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1921, provides for the continuance of certain acts among which are mentioned: (1) the Workmen's Compensation (War Addition) Act, 1917, which will continue until December 31, 1922. This act increases by one-fourth the weekly payments payable by way of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, during total incapacity; (2) the Shops Early Closing Act, 1920, which requires shops, with certain exceptions, to be closed not later than 8 o'clock on every day, except Saturday, and not later than 9 o'clock on Saturday.

The Education Act, 1921, consolidated the provisions of the statutes relating to education and the employment of young persons and children in England and Wales. In particular it substantially re-enacts the provisions of the Education Act, 1918, relating to the establishment of Continuation Schools and compulsory attendance at such schools for 320 hours in each year

(which may during the first seven years be reduced to 280) of young persons up to the age of eighteen. During the first seven years, however, the attendance of young persons between the ages of 16 and 18 is not obligatory. An important provision re-enacted is that giving power to the Local Education Authority for Higher Education to re-

quire a young person's employment to be suspended on any day when his attendance at a continuation school is required, not only during the actual school hours, but also for a sufficient period, not exceeding two hours, to render him mentally and bodily fit to receive full benefit from his attendance at the school.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION IN DENMARK

IN order to meet the greatly increasing demand in Denmark for conciliation in labour disputes, an Act came into effect on January 1, which has for its object the improvement of the legislation of 1910 (amended in 1918 and 1919), which provided for a Permanent Arbitration Court and a Public Conciliator.

The Permanent Court consists of an equal number of representatives of employers and workers elected by their respective national federations, with a president and two or three vice-presidents of judicial qualifications, who are paid officials. The jurisdiction of the Court extends to industry and handicrafts, agriculture, transport and commerce, and general office work. Its functions are to enforce and interpret existing collective agreements. Up to the year 1920 the Court dealt with 363 cases of which almost half fell within the last three years. Of these, 70 per cent were heard and settled; 20 per cent were disposed of in the preliminary proceedings, and 10 per cent were withdrawn.

The Public Conciliator is a paid official, appointed by the Minister of the Interior on the nomination of the Permanent Arbitration Court for a period of two years. His functions are defined in the Act as being "to endeavour to adjust disputes between employers and workpeople," his intervention or non-intervention in any particular dispute being left to his own discretion. Whenever a strike or lockout has occurred, or

seems likely to occur, which threatens to have serious consequences for the community, and after negotiations between the parties have proved fruitless, the Conciliator may, either on his own initiative or at the request of one of the parties, summon both to a conference. This summons they must obey. At this conference he is empowered to suggest terms of settlement, but these must not be published, according to the original legislation, without the consent of both parties unless a stoppage of work takes place. If, in the course of the negotiations, differences of opinion arise on important questions of wages or hours of labour, the Conciliator may require both parties to furnish information on these points; if the information furnished appears unsatisfactory, he may demand an examination of witnesses before the Permanent Court. Up to the year 1921, however, it had not been found necessary to make use of this power. During the period from October, 1910 to the middle of 1919, the Conciliator dealt with 132 cases, in 99 of which he succeeded in bringing about a settlement during the preliminary negotiations.

The new Act does not affect the Permanent Arbitration Court in any way. With regard to conciliation procedure it was agreed that the existing system had worked satisfactorily, and that there was no necessity for making any alteration in principle. In view of the great increase of work, it was, however, necessary to appoint three conciliators

instead of one. These have equal authority, and will apportion the work among themselves. Provision is also made for joint conciliation by all three in case of extensive negotiations. The Conciliators are to be appointed for three years, but the appointments must not terminate simultaneously, in order that there may be no interruption of the work.

The most important alteration is the replacement of the clause prohibiting the publication of the Conciliator's proposals without the consent of both parties by one which states that the pro-

posals may not be published without the consent of the Conciliator until the answers of both parties to the proposals have been received. A further new provision empowers the Conciliators to require any employers' or workers' organization to produce a copy of any collective agreement they may have concluded, while another provides that only the exact text of any conciliation proposal may be laid before any organization of employers or workers, and that the voting must take the form of a direct refusal or a direct acceptance of the proposal.

FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, MARCH, 1922

DURING March the Department of Labour received for insertion in the LABOUR GAZETTE the following information relative to two fair wage contracts which were awarded by the Department of Public Works. Both contracts contained the usual fair wage clause which provides for the prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed, and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour, and which otherwise prevents abuses and secures the legitimate rights of the labour employed.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Repairs, renewals, scraping and painting of tug "Witherbee" at Champlain Dry Dock, Lauzon, Que. Name of contractor, Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Company, Ltd., Lauzon Quebec. Date of contract, March 21, 1922. Amount of contract, \$2,973.

Repairs, renewals, scraping and painting of dredge "P.W.D. No. 116"

(Progress) at Champlain Dry Dock, Lauzon, Que. Name of contractor, Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Company, Ltd., Lauzon, Que. Date of contract, March 21, 1922. Amount of contract, \$2,125.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in March for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, and the performance of work under sanitary conditions:

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
Making metal dating stamps and type, and other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 733.70
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.....	141.55
Supplying mail bag fittings.....	2,250.00
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	7,163.14
Repairing letter boxes, etc.....	110.75
Satchels	1,710.70
Stamping ink, pads, etc.....	364.89
Scales repaired	53.05

RECENT CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR

THE following is a statement by industrial groups of the more important changes in rates of wages and hours of labour reported to the Department of Labour in recent months.

MINING.—*Timmins, Ont.* Wages of 1,500 gold miners were reduced 6 cents per hour, or 48 cents per shift at the end of January.

Porcupine, Ont. Wages of employees of mining companies were reduced at the end of January, reductions in one case being as follows: men in mill, formerly receiving 53-62 cents per hour, reduced to 47-56 cents; men in shops, formerly receiving 53-75 cents per hour, reduced to 47-69 cents; miners, formerly receiving 59-66 cents per hour, reduced to 53-60 cents.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURES.—*Port Arthur, Ont.* Wages per hour of employees in shipbuilding were reduced 10 per cent on March 13, and hours per week increased from 54 to 60.

Hamilton, Ont. Wages of 17 jobbing moulders were reduced on February 11 from 80 cents per hour to 67½ cents; hours per week, 48.

Guelph, Ont. Wages of certain employees of one firm were reduced on January 9, as follows: iron moulders, from 61 1-9 cents; coremakers from 45 to 40 61 1-9-76 1-3 cents per hour to 52 7-9 cents.

TEXTILE MANUFACTURES.—*St. Hyacinthe, Que.* Wages of certain clothing workers were reduced 10 per cent on April 1, 1920, hours per week, 55.

Hamilton, Ont. Wages of clothing workers in one firm were reduced on February 1, as follows: cutters (men), from \$26.00-36.00 to \$25.00-32.00; off pressers (men), from \$34.00 to \$30.60; seam pressers (men), from \$18.00-29.00 to \$17.00-27.00; operators (men), from

\$20.00-41.00 to \$19.00-36.90; operators (women), from \$19.00-25.50 to \$18-24; tailors (men), from \$20-34 to \$19.00-30.60; hand sewers (women) from \$14.50-23.50 to \$14-23. Any receiving \$14 or under were not reduced. Hours per week, 44. In another firm an adjustment of the payroll in February affected 87 per cent of the employees by an average reduction of 8 1-4 per cent. In a third firm, reductions on February 1, were as follows: cutters (male), reduced from \$34.00 per week to \$30.60; trimmers (male), from \$28-34 to \$25.65-30.60; operators, male and female, from \$14-42 to \$13-38; hand sewers, male and female, from \$14-31 to \$13-30; pressers (male), from \$14.34 to \$10.00-30.60. Hours per week 40; no work on Saturday.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES.—*St. Hyacinthe, Que.* Wages of employees manufacturing musical instruments reduced 10 per cent on April 1.

Peterborough, Ont. Wages of employees manufacturing electrical supplies were reduced about 10 per cent on February 1. The chief classes affected were: machinists reduced from a maximum of 75 cents per hour to a maximum of 61 cents; fitters from 40-67½ cents to 36½-55 cents; labourers, from 30-40 cents to 25-36½ cents. Rates for apprentices were changed from 18-24¾ cents to 18½-22½ cents.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION.—*Halifax, N.S.* Wages in the building trades were reduced 15 per cent on February 17, as follows: carpenters reduced from 66 to 57 cents; plumbers from 70 to 60 cents; painters, from 66 to 57 cents; electricians, from 70 to 60 cents; bricklayers, masons and plasterers, from 75 to 64 cents, all working 44 hours per week.

Quebec, Que. Wages of painters were reduced on February 1 from 47-55 cents

per hour to 40-48 cents. Hours per day, nine in summer, eight in winter.

London, Ont. Wages of carpenters were reduced on February 1 from 75 to 70 cents per hour; hours per week, 44.

Ottawa, Ont. Wages of bricklayers, masons and carpenters were reduced 5 cents per hour to be effective on May 1, as follows: masons and bricklayers, reduced from 90 cents to 85 cents; carpenters, from 75 cents to 70 cents, all working 44 hours.

Toronto, Ont. Reduction in wages of plasterers effective April 1, from \$1.00 to 90 cents per hour, hours, 44 per week.

Windsor, Ont. Hourly wages of carpenters were reduced on April 1, from 90 cents to 80 cents, 48 hours per week.

Winnipeg, Man. Wages of plumbers were reduced from \$1.00 to 90 cents per hour, to be effective on May 1; hours per week, 44.

Victoria, B.C. Wages in building trades reduced on February 20 as follows: carpenters, from \$6.60 (June, 1921) to \$5.00; painters, from \$5.60 to \$4.80; plumbers, from \$7.20 to \$6.00; masons and bricklayers, from \$8.00 to \$6.80 and \$7.00; plasterers and stone cutters, from \$8.00 to \$6.80; electricians, from \$7.00 to \$6.00; sheet metal workers, from \$6.40 to \$6.00; labourers, from \$4.00-4.50 to \$3.50-4.00; all working 44 hours per week, and paid for 4 hours on Saturdays.

TRANSPORTATION — ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.—*Hull, Que.* Wages of all classes of electric railway employees reduced 2 cents per hour, retroactive to December 1, 1921, and effective until July 1, 1922, motormen and conductors being reduced from 41-48 cents per hour to 39-46 cents.

Brandon, Man. Reduction of 12½ per cent to employees of Municipal Railway. (See under Civic Employees.)

Saskatoon, Sask. Wages of motor conductors were reduced on January 1, from 60-70 cents per hour to 58-68 cents.

Wages in the mechanical department were reduced 2 and 2½ cents per hour. These are all civic employees.

Vancouver, B.C. Wages of all electric railway employees were reduced 10 per cent on January 5.

TRANSPORTATION — WATER.—*Halifax, N.S.* Wages of longshoremen reduced on January 1, from 65 cents per hour for day work to 55 cents, and from 75 to 65 cents for night work. Rates for handling bulk grain are ten cents per hour higher and have also been cut 10 cents per hour.

CIVIC EMPLOYEES. — *Amherst, N.S.* Wages of civic officials and employees were reduced 10 per cent on March 1. Street labourers were reduced from \$20.64 to \$18.00 per week of 54 hours; police patrol men were reduced 10 per cent on the old rate of \$90-105 per month.

Brandon, Man. Wages of civic employees were reduced 12 1-2 per cent on January 1, hours remaining the same. Wages for last year were: Street railway department: motormen, 45 to 50 cents; car cleaners, 43 cents, hours, nine per day. Pumping station: firemen, \$110 per month; labourers, 40 cents per hour, 48 hours per week. Health department: teamsters and helpers, 40 cents, 50 hours per week. Works, sewer and water departments: labourers, 40 cents; cement finishers, 52 1-2 cents; cement foreman, 60 cents; scantling men, 47 1-2 cents, 50 hours per week.

Saskatoon, Sask. Wages of electrical workers were reduced about 2.75 per cent, effective January 1. Street Railway employees' wages were reduced—see under "Transportation." Wages of the clerical staff have been reduced in many instances 2.75 per cent.

Edmonton, Alta. Wages of civic employees were reduced February 1, as follows: wages of fire fighters were reduced \$5 per month; wages of employees in the police department were reduced \$5 per month; wages of employees at power

plant were reduced 4 cents per hour; wages of teamsters and common labourers were reduced from 60 to 54 cents per hour, and of experienced labourers, from 65 to 59 cents; operators of engines and boilers, from 70 to 64 cents and meter installers, etc., from 75 to 69 cents. Telephone operators' wages were reduced

from \$80-95 per month to \$71-91. Steam shovel and dredgemen's wages were reduced from \$1. to 88 cents, and civic carpenters from 82 to 78 cents.

Saanich, B.C. Wages of 95 civic labourers were reduced from \$4.00 to \$3.20 per day. Hours per week, 44.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Similar agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees, but verbal agreements are also included in the records, the latter being schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In the case of each agreement the rates of wages for principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Printing and Publishing.

NANAIMO, B.C.—ONE PRINTING FIRM AND INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 337. Agreement signed by one firm to be in effect from May 1, 1921, to November 1, 1922, and verbally accepted by others from May 1, 1921, pending a general settlement *re* the forty-four hour week in Vancouver.

Minimum wages: per week—journeymen, compositors, typesetting machine operators, ad-men and other employees of news and job composing rooms, day work, \$39; night work, \$42.

Hours per day, hand compositors, floormen, machine operators, 7½, in all offices doing book, job and newspaper work combined; 44 hours to constitute a week's work. In case of a

weekly half holiday, eight hours per day on five days, and four hours on any stated sixth day.

Foremen, 50 cents per day or night above journeymen's wages.

Apprentices in fifth year, two-thirds of journeymen's wages.

Beginners on machines to be active members of union and receive wages as per special agreement. One apprentice for each five machines, or fraction thereof.

Overtime, first five hours, time and one-half. Thereafter, double time. Holidays, double time. Five hours to constitute a night's work before holidays, on morning papers.

Operators on machines to be journeymen members of union, in good standing. Apprentices in last six months to have privilege of practising on machines.

A sub, after working in an office for fifteen days not to be discharged for incompetency, provided foreman has not previously notified chairman of incompetency of said sub.

Apprentices.—One apprentice for each six journeymen. No youth under sixteen to be apprenticed. Apprentices after second year to be compelled to take the I. T. U. course, Union to advance loan for same if necessary. During second and third years, apprentice must be employed on composition at least two and one-half hours per day, and one-half such time on display work. During fifth year, apprentice must be allowed to work

eight months on make-up and four months on type-setting machine. Apprentices in last year to be paid two-thirds of journeymen's scale.

Controversies to be referred to an arbitration board of three, one appointed by each party and a chairman appointed by them.

Building and Construction.

OTTAWA.—OTTAWA BRANCH OF THE ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES AND THE OTTAWA DISTRICT COUNCIL OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1922, to April 30, 1923, with four months' notice prior to expiration by party desiring changes.

Hours per day, eight; four on Saturday.

Overtime from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. and Saturday afternoon, time and one-half. Thereafter, double time. In case of two or more shifts, men to receive regular rates during these hours.

Minimum wages: per hour—70 cents.

Both parties to agreement agree to establish an industrial council of five members from each party with an independent chairman chosen by both parties, to adjust disputes—decision to be binding.

New Year's Day, Dominion Day and Christmas Day to be recognized holidays. No work on Labour Day except for saving of life or property.

Union representatives to be allowed access to all jobs to confer with the shop steward.

Both parties agree to adopt and enforce the National Apprenticeship System as adopted at the Joint Conference of Building and Construction Industries in May, 1921—to be revised by both parties to this agreement.

Union members to have preference of employment, other things being equal.

TORONTO, ONTARIO. — CONTRACTING PLASTERERS AND MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONTRACTING PLASTERERS' ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO, AND INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PLASTERERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 48 OF ONTARIO. Agreement to be in effect from February 10, 1922, to April 30, 1923.

A Committee of five from each party to meet three months previous to expiration of agreement to discuss a renewal or otherwise.

An Arbitration Committee of five from each party to hear and adjust questions arising between parties. Both parties by all lawful means to compel members to comply with the agreement and working rules, members refusing to do so to be suspended.

Wages: per hour—February 10, 1922, to April 30, 1923, \$1.00. Overtime, from 6 p.m. until 10 p.m. time and one-half. After 10 p.m., and after 6 p.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, double time. Saturday afternoon, no work.

In the event of a contract having to be done with shifts, wages for same to be deferred to the Arbitration Committee for adjustment, prior to contract being made.

Due consideration to be made by Union in regard to day labour being supplied to general contractors and others to whom tenders have been given by the Association. Union members may work for such firms when a settlement has been made by the Arbitration Committee.

Member desiring to contract or sub-contract must resign from union and not re-enter for six months.

Union to give precedence to Association in supply of men. No employer to be permitted to advertise for plasterers without first consulting business agent of Union. If he is unable to furnish same, employer may then advertise.

Union not to order strike against Association, nor members of union to leave work before matter is brought be-

fore a joint committee. No members to leave work or take part in any sympathetic strike, except on two-thirds majority vote of entire membership of union.

Any firm in business for one year to be allowed one apprentice whose indenture shall be for four years. Any firm or persons employing eight men to be allowed a second apprentice. Union to support and enforce carrying out of indenture.

All parties to report to their respective bodies any known violation of agreement.

Association agrees not to do any work for any person owing and refusing to pay any just sum to any members of union for work performed. Union agrees to same conditions for members of Association.

Union to work only for registered plastering contractors. This does not apply to owners or general contractors.

Employers having men working in elevator shafts and other such openings should aim to protect them from injury by enclosures.

Shop hands.—Any firm in business over one year to be allowed one apprentice to every eight men working on the bench, to be indentured for four years. When first apprentice enters fourth year, a second may be taken on. Apprentice must be put on model making, casting, and all other parts of staff work.

All shop hands must have qualified and served their time in the staff shop where only union members shall be employed. If union fails to supply shop hands, employers may engage men from local 48, or other men with a travelling card.

Business agent to be permitted to interview men after permission is granted by contractors.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—MASTER PLUMBERS' ASSOCIATION, AND PLUMBERS' AND STEAMFITTERS' UNION No. 254. Agree-

ment to be in effect from May 1, 1922, until May 1, 1923. Notice of change or amendment may be given one month prior to termination. If no notice is given, agreement to remain in effect from year to year.

Hours of labour, eight per day, four on Saturdays.

Minimum wages per hour for journeymen, 90 cents.

New Year's Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day and Christmas Day to be legal holidays. Overtime from 5 p.m. until 10 p.m., time and one-half; after 10 p.m. until starting time, and Saturday afternoons, Sundays and legal holidays, double time.

Men sent out of town to have transportation, board and lodging paid.

Absolutely necessary repairs and finishing up of repair jobs on regular working days to be done at regular rate if less than one hour.

No member to do any lumping or sub-contracting, no material to be installed within the city unless supplied by a legitimate master plumber.

One apprentice of each craft to be allowed to each shop; one additional to each five journeymen; not more than four to a shop. Apprentices to serve five years; three years helping and two years with the tools. An apprentice using the tools to receive not less than 40 cents per hour for first year and 50 cents for second year.

Grievances to be referred to a joint arbitration board of three from each party, board to have power to settle grievances and to appoint an arbitrator if necessary. This board to meet during January each year to decide satisfactory scale of wages to be effective the following May.

To carry out agreement a Joint Conference Board of three masters and three journeymen to meet at least monthly with power to make recommendations for improving the general conditions of the trade.

Firms who have signed the agreement to be protected against a strike in shops which have not signed.

Public Utilities.

HAMILTON, ONT.—DOMINION POWER AND TRANSMISSION COMPANY AND CERTAIN OF ITS EMPLOYEES, MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN ELECTRICAL TRADES UNION, HAMILTON BRANCH. Wages and conditions in effect prior to February 15, 1922, to continue in force for a further period of six months from March 1, 1922, and thereafter, subject to 30 days' notice from either party, this to be retroactive to February 15, 1922.

Civic Schedules, Etc.

SASKATOON, SASK.—COUNCIL OF CITY OF SASKATOON, BY-LAW REGULATING WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS OF MUNICIPAL STREET RAILWAY, IN EFFECT FOR 1922.

One-man cars.—Wages: per hour — Motor conductors and inspectors, 1st 6 months, 50 cents; 2nd 6 months, 60 cents; 3rd 6 months, 64 cents; 4th 6 months, 66 cents; 3rd year and thereafter, 68 cents maximum for inspectors, 68 cents. Motor conductors training students to be paid 5 cents per hour above schedule. Sunday rate, time and one-quarter. Holidays, time and one-half. Man required to make extra trips after the regular schedule has been worked to be allowed time and one-half. Motor conductors on snow sweeper or work car to be paid at maximum rate for time worked up to ten hours, thereafter, time and one-half.

No discrimination by either party against any motor conductor for being or not being a union member.

Superintendent to arrange the schedules of runs to conform as nearly as possible with the eight-hour day. This clause not to apply to inspectors, who shall work nine hours per day.

Reasonable leave of absence to be granted to all employees when services can be spared. When possible through

change in service or schedule, six months' leave of absence to be granted to as many men as can be spared, preference of application for such leave being given to returned soldiers.

After one year's service prior to May 1, each motor conductor to be entitled to one week's holidays with pay during the succeeding year, and after two years' service, two weeks' holidays. Not more than six men to be away at once. Sick leave up to two weeks to be allowed to hourly and daily employees who have been in the service for one year. Sick pay to be approved by a committee of two representatives chosen by the men and one by the superintendent.

Motor conductors to be furnished with uniform each year, and if leaving within six months after issuance of same to have opportunity of returning or buying same. After six months, uniform to become property of motor conductor.

Proper officials of the city at all times to treat with motor conductors or a committee of same on any subject in their interests or in the interests of the city.

Complaints or grievances to be heard by the proper officials of city, and if decision is not satisfactory to employee he may appeal to the mayor, commissioner or city council.

Mechanical Department.—Wages: per hour—lineman, 88.4 cents; lineman's helper, 77.6 cents; blacksmith, 67.5 cents; junior mechanic, 66.6 cents; skilled mechanic, 72.5 cents; pitman and general worker, 56.5 cents, car cleaner and helper, 51.5 cents.

Hours of car barn men, shopmen and linemen, nine per day; overtime, time and one-half; Sundays, (when a regular duty day) time and one-quarter. All men in these classes, one rest day in seven. Emergency work on Sundays or public holidays, double time; public and civic holidays when regular duty days, time and one-half. This not to apply to trackmen or greasers, who shall be allowed additional pay for overtime only as determined by the superintendent.

In event of men being taken on, city reserves right to pay wages according to ability.

Employees in service for one year prior to May 1, one week's holidays with pay; for two years, two weeks. Not more than three men to be off at same time.

Sick leave to be allowed with pay after one year's service, same not to exceed two weeks. Sick pay to be approved by a committee of three.

Office staff: wages, per month: chief clerk, \$146.40; clerk, \$141.40; night clerk, \$121.30. These officers to perform duties as assigned by superintendent on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. Each member of staff to have twenty-one days' holidays with pay each year after one year's service. No overtime to be paid to any of these employees. Each member to be allowed sick pay up to two weeks.

SASKATOON, SASK.—COUNCIL OF CITY OF SASKATOON, BY-LAW REGULATING WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYEES OF THE PUMPING PLANT AND ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENTS, IN EFFECT FOR 1922.

Outside Electrical Workers.—Hours per day, eight and one-half, excepting Saturday, four and one-half. Meter readers and wiring inspectors, seven hours per day, four on Saturday. Workers, after regular hours: till 10 p.m. time and one-half; after 10 p.m., or on holidays, double time; Saturday overtime from 12.30 p.m. and double time from 5.30 p.m.

Any worker having charge of four or more journeymen or twelve or more labourers to be deemed a sub-foreman. Every sub-foreman must have had at least three years' experience.

One apprentice to every two journeymen; apprentices not to work on a high voltage nor on primaries.

Special provisions are made for work on high voltage and high tension wires.

The electrical engineer or line foreman may dismiss any worker without notice when his work has been completed or is proving unsatisfactory. In filling a vacancy seniority of service to be given preference.

Minimum wages: per month—meter reader and collector, \$139.25 and \$138.70; wiring inspector, \$165.70; per hour—sub line foreman, 94 cents; leading lineman, 90.9 cents; lineman, 88.4 cents; wireman, 78.2 cents; are patrolman, 72.2 cents; meter installers, 72.4 cents; arc trimmers, 67.4 cents; tungsten patrolman, 60.9 cents; apprentice linemen, from 57 cents for 1st three months to 69.5 cents for last nine months.

Power House Workers.—Hours per day, 9, with $4\frac{1}{2}$ on Saturdays (excepting shift men). Workers called to work after completion of a regular day's work, time and one-half to 10 p.m.; thereafter and holidays, double time. If a double shift of men is ordered, no overtime to be allowed until after first nine hours. Monthly workers to work over eight hours only in event of breakdown at plant. Workers whose duties demand Sunday labour, one day off in seven or overtime on seventh day.

Wages: per month—construction foreman, \$159.60; turbine attendant, boiler room attendant, \$138.70; switchboard operator, \$148.80; chief electrician, \$177; storekeeper, \$130; meter repairer and tester, \$156.70; per hour—skilled mechanic, motor mechanic, 72.5 cents; blacksmith, 67.5 cents; foreman boiler cleaner, 67.2 cents; boiler cleaners, ash and coal handlers, 57.4 cents; mechanic's helpers, 57.4 cents.

Pumping Station Workers.—Monthly workers not to work over eight hours per day except in case of a breakdown in the plant. Sunday workers, one day off in seven or overtime for seventh day. Hours per day, nine.

Minimum wages at pumping station and filtration plant; per month—Shift engineer, \$154.40; spare engineer, 1st 12 months, \$143.20; fireman, \$133.70; oiler and cleaner, \$118. Workers re-called

to duty after hours, time and one-half to 10 p.m.; thereafter, double time. In case of double shift, overtime only after nine hours.

General conditions.—All workers who are paid on monthly basis, with exception of Chief Engineers, Wiring Inspector, Draughtman, Construction Foreman, Meter Readers, after one year's service, fourteen days' holidays per year. The above mentioned classes

to have twenty-one days per year. No overtime to be paid to any of these workers. Hourly employees, one week's holidays after one year's service; two weeks after two years.

Those temporarily laid off to be entitled to holidays on a pro rata basis. Sick pay to be allowed up to two weeks after one year's service, sick pay to be approved by a committee of at least three electrical workers.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLES ALE, IN CANADA, MARCH, 1922.

THE movement of prices was slightly downward during March, the retail prices food budget averaging 6c lower and the index number of wholesale prices showing a decline of 4 points or nearly 2 per cent. The chief changes were in eggs and dairy products.

In retail prices the average cost in some sixty cities of a family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$10.54 for March as compared with \$10.61 for February; \$13.23 for March last year; \$15.98 for March, 1920; \$13.05 for March, 1919; \$12.65 for March, 1918; \$10.70 for March, 1917; and \$7.68 for March, 1914. The chief changes for the month were in eggs, milk, butter, and cheese, but there were slight increases in meats and slight decreases in nearly all of the other items. Coal and wood were practically unchanged. The total for food, fuel, and rent averaged \$20.96 for March as compared with \$21.07 for February; \$23.87 for March last year; \$25.01 for March, 1920; \$20.99 for March, 1919; \$20.00 for March, 1918; \$17.16 for March, 1917; \$14.22 in March, 1916; and \$14.39 in March, 1914. Between 1914 and 1916 the increase in food costs was more than counterbalanced in the budget by the average decrease in rent, due chiefly to steep declines in western cities.

In wholesale prices the index number, based upon the average prices of 271 articles in the decade 1890-1899, was

225.6 for March as compared with 229.5 for February; 263.1 for March last year; 349.0 for March, 1920; 277.6 for March, 1919; 269.2 for March, 1918; 224.9 for March, 1917; and 137.0 for March, 1914. The chief changes during the month were increases in grains, livestock, miscellaneous foods, and decreases in metals and building materials. All groups were lower than a year ago except fruits and vegetables and raw furs.

A special index number of 50 commodities including 20 foods, 15 raw materials and 15 manufactured goods, based upon prices in 1913 as equal to 100, was slightly lower, being down to 148.1 for March as compared with 148.4 for February and 148.0 for January, 174.3 for March, last year, and 241.0 for March, 1920.

An index number of 40 commodities calculated by Professor H. Michel, designed to reflect sensitively industrial conditions, was down to 157.1 for March as compared with 159.1 for February, 190.0 for March, 1921, and 295.2 for April, 1920.

An index number calculated by the Canadian Board of Commerce for goods mainly exported was down to 148.27 for March as compared with 150.43 for February, and that for imports was down to 144.93 for March as compared with 145.65 for February. Flour, oatmeal, wool, worsteds, mess pork, coke

and linseed oil were up but metals were down.

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of March of over one hundred staple foodstuffs and groceries, of coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these have been published each month since the beginning of 1910, the figures being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers who did a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915, when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts chiefly occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts, with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desir-

ably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the difference in quality. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time

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RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Lamb leg roast, per lb.	Pork			Bacon	
	St loin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.				Fresh leg roast, per lb.	Fresh chops, loin, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.
Dominion (Average)...	cents 28.3	cents 24.0	cents 21.8	cents 16.1	cents 12.5	cents 19.7	cents 28.6	cents 31.3	cents 29.5	cents 31.8	cents 26.2	cents 40.5	cents 45.0
Nova Scotia (Average)	28.1	24.7	21.5	17.5	14.1	16.0	23.1	26.8	27.7	28.7	25.4	38.8	42.3
1-Sydney	28	23.7	22.2	18.1	15.5	15.7	24	24.8	28.6	29.3	27	35	42
2-New Glasgow	28.2	23.7	20.5	17.5	14	15	20	25	27.3	29.7	25.3	36.6	40
3-Amherst	20.7	19.7	14.7	12.2	10.5	15	20	25	23.2	22.2	23.6	35	39
4-Halifax	32	26.2	27	19.7	15.7	15	25	34.3	32	32.5	24.6	42.5	42.5
5-Truro	31.6	30	23.3	20	14.6	19.3	26.6	25	27.6	30	26.6	45	48.2
6-P.E.L.—Charlott'tn.	23.3	22.3	19.6	13.6	11	12	16.3	22	25	25	22.4	34.2	36.6
New Bruns. (Aver.) ..	30.3	25.9	22.3	16.3	13.3	20.3	25.2	27.8	29.6	29.1	24.5	37.9	41.8
7-Moncton	28.5	22.5	24	16	13.5	20	30	.....	33.5	33	24	32.5	39
8-St. John	36.6	30	25.6	17	14	16	27.3	30	30	30	23.9	41.6	46.2
9-Fredericton	31	26	22	17	13.5	25	25	25	30	28.5	25.2	37.3	38.6
10-Bathurst	25	25	17.6	15	12	.....	20	25	25	25	25	40	43.3
Quebec (Average).....	25.6	24.3	23.8	16.9	14.9	17.9	22.1	28.1	25.9	25.4	23.4	38.3	41.6
11-Quebec	22.2	23.7	20.4	17.4	10.4	21.4	22	24.1	23.8	22.3	24.8	40	40
12-Three Rivers	20.7	25.8	25.9	16.3	11.2	17.6	21.4	30	22.7	24.1	23.2	40	45
13-Sherbrooke	33.3	23.3	33.3	23.3	16.7	12.8	.....	31.3	30	29.7	22.7	36.6	40
14-Sorel	25	21.7	21.7	15	11.3	18.3	19.3	23.3	20	21	23	40	40
15-St. Hyacinthe	19.2	20.4	17.9	13	8.5	15.3	19.4	25.8	22	22.3	20.9	30	.....
16-St. John's	26.5	26.5	26.5	18	15	24	21	25	24	25	23.5	50	50
17-Theford Mines	25	25	20	18	15	18	25	.....	35	28	25	35	.....
18-Montreal	28.3	24.9	26.6	14.6	9.2	14.8	25.4	32.4	29	29.8	23.1	37.4	40
19-Hull	24.3	22.1	21.6	15.7	10	18.6	23.3	32.5	26.4	26.7	24.1	35.8	36
Ontario (Average).....	26.6	24.3	23.8	16.9	11.9	17.9	22.1	32.7	29.9	33.0	26.7	36.7	40.2
11-Ottawa	28.7	24.1	23.8	18.2	11.9	20.8	28.3	33.7	28.7	30.6	25	36.8	40.5
21-Brockville	31.2	24.3	23	16.2	12.2	18.7	31	33.3	30	29.5	24.2	38.4	42
22-Kingston	26.5	21.8	22	14.3	9.8	14	22.9	28.1	26.4	28.6	23	32.7	36.1
23-Bellefleur	26.2	20.7	22.2	16	10.6	20.2	27.9	32.5	29	30	25	36.4	39.9
24-Peterborough	26.4	20.6	22.2	15.4	11.7	22	24.8	30.4	30.2	31.8	24.5	41.7	45
25-Orillia	25.5	20.6	20.1	14.6	11.6	21.8	23.8	28.6	25.8	28.1	24.3	35.3	38.3
26-Toronto	30.7	22.5	23	13.8	12.5	21.8	25.9	34.5	31	35.7	25.6	37.7	41.9
27-Niagara Falls	29.2	24.6	23.4	16	11.8	23.7	33.3	36.6	34.8	35.2	23.3	35	35.8
28-St. Catharines	26.3	20.5	21	14.1	11.1	19.8	30	32.3	28.7	33.4	25	32	34.2
29-Hamilton	28.6	23.2	21.9	16.9	13.7	22.9	27	35.6	30.5	35.9	28	34.5	38.6
30-Brantford	28.8	23.7	22.3	16.7	12.5	20.6	28.3	34.7	32.3	35.9	29	34.8	37.9
31-Galt	30	25	23.3	16.6	15.3	19.3	20	31	31.6	36	30	37	40.1
32-Guelph	30	25	25.8	18.3	14.5	22.3	30	37.5	29.1	35	25	36.2	36.5
33-Kitchener	29.7	27.1	20.9	19	16	25.5	28	33.2	28.2	32.5	30	33.9	37
34-Woodstock	28.5	22.8	23	16.6	13.6	20.2	30	33.3	30.7	34.8	35	33.2	35.1
35-Stratford	25	20.6	19.6	16.2	13.2	20.8	26.6	31	27	31.4	24	38.3	44.1
36-London	30.7	25.1	24.2	17.9	12.5	22.2	26.7	33.6	30.4	34.5	27.3	35.2	37.4
37-St. Thomas	27.7	22.7	20.3	14.9	11.1	20	24	30.4	30	35.5	26.3	35.4	39.1
38-Chatham	27.4	25.9	21.8	16.4	12.5	22	25.5	28.7	28.7	33.8	25.7	37.6	40.7
39-Windsor	28.6	23	21.8	16.4	12.1	25.1	28.7	34	33.3	35.8	25	34.6	42.8
40-Owen Sound	25	20	21.5	15	11.7	22.5	25	29	27.5	27.5	23	40	42.5
41-Cobalt	27.5	24	22	19.7	13.5	.....	.....	32.5	29	29.3	25.5	37	40
42-Sault Ste. Marie	31	26	22.4	16.1	10.9	23	26.2	31.2	31	33	25.4	40.2	43.6
43-Port Arthur	31.8	25.1	21.9	16.3	13.3	21.5	35	39	33.6	37.8	34.1	43.4	48.3
44-Port William	32	23.1	21.3	17.5	13.8	22.2	28.8	33.8	30.8	33.2	35	40.6	46.6
Manitoba (Average)...	25.7	19.3	19.1	13.4	9.3	16.7	25.4	29.4	27.0	32.0	27.0	41.6	47.9
45-Winnipeg	27.7	20.3	20.5	13.5	10.6	17	25.3	31.6	27.8	35.2	27.2	43.1	47.9
46-Brandon	23.6	18.3	17.6	13.2	8	16.3	25.4	27.1	26.1	28.8	26.7	40	47.8
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	29.1	21.6	19.8	14.4	10.1	17.9	27.1	31.2	28.5	32.6	27.0	50.4	56.6
47-Regina	30.9	18.6	20.1	13.3	10.5	17.3	28.8	32.4	29.7	35	31	50.6	60
48-Prince Albert	27.5	22.5	19	15	10	16.5	25.5	30	30	32.5	25	56.7	57.5
49-Saskatoon	25.6	20.2	18.4	13.3	8	16	25.1	28.4	25.9	31.9	24.4	46.4	53.9
50-Moose Jaw	32.5	25	21.6	16	11.9	21.6	28	34	28.3	31	27.5	47.9	55
Alberta (Average)....	24.7	18.3	16.8	11.3	9.9	15.0	26.6	30.3	27.6	33.4	23.8	50.0	56.1
51-Medicine Hat	25	17	17	10	.....	15	32	35	30	35	30	55	57.5
52-Edmonton	24	17.5	17.5	11.2	8.7	17.5	25	32.5	30	35	22.2	47.2	55.8
53-Calgary	23.6	18.1	16.8	12.4	9.6	13.1	26.3	28.7	26.3	33.6	21	48.4	55.6
54-Lethbridge	26	20.7	16	11.7	11.2	14.2	23	25	24	30	22	49.4	55.6
British Colum. (Aver.)	32.7	26.8	23.8	17.6	14.6	23.6	33.4	36.6	35.9	38.2	30.7	48.3	55.7
55-Vernon	31.3	27	25	18.3	12.5	21.7	34	35	40	38.3	30	44	51.2
56-Nelson	29.7	23.7	20	18.7	10.7	19.5	28.7	35	35	35	25	50	65
57-Trail	28.3	23.3	18	14.2	12.1	18	30	32	31.7	35	28.3	55	60
58-New Westminster	35	30	25	22	16.5	25	30	30	40	40	35	46.9	58.3
59-Vancouver	34.4	27	24.3	16	15.9	24.5	34.6	39.2	32.6	39.2	31.9	48.6	53
60-Victoria	30.2	24.2	22	16.3	15.7	27.2	35	39	30.4	38	27	43.4	47.5
61-Nanaimo	37.5	30	31	20	21	32.5	35	40	37.5	37.5	35	50.6	55.5
62-Prince Rupert	35	29	25	15	12.5	20	40	42.5	40	42.5	33	47.5	55

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1922.

Ham, hotted, sliced per lb.	Fish														Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.
	Cod steak, fresh, and frozen, per lb.	Haddock, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Herring, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Other fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt cod bone- less, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon sockeye, lb. tin.	Canned salmon medium, lb. tin.	Canned salmon pink, lb. tin.		
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
58.8	16.8	14.5	27.5	12.5	18.3	22.4	12.8	53.2	21.6	19.7	50.6	33.4	23.1	21.5	
57.8	12.8	11.8	30.0	.....	.....	25.0	.....	55.1	17.7	16.1	43.4	34.0	22.8	21.9
55	10	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	57.5	17.2	16	41.5	31.3	24.7	22.5
60	13	15	30	.....	.....	20-30	.....	58.1	16.9	17.2	42	34.9	22.1	20.5
58.3	12	.....	30	7	.....	20-30	.....	52.1	18.3	15	40	35	23	21.3
52.1	14	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	54	17.5	16.2	50	37.5	20.6	23.7
63.7	15	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53.7	18.6	16.3	.....	31.5	23.6	21.3
52.5	13	15	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	59.5	15.2	23.3	40	35	33.5	21
55.9	13.3	11.9	33.3	10.0	.....	26.3	.....	52.2	18.2	17.5	42.2	34.7	25.0	21.8
57.5	12	12	35	.....	.....	.....	10	58	17.6	18.6	35	30	25	20
61	20	15	35	10	.....	25	.....	55	17.5	17	49.3	33.7	22.5	25
55	10-16	10-15	30	10	.....	25-30	.....	50	19.1	17.5	.....	35	27.5	19.6
50	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.6	18.6	17	.....	40	25	22.5
58.3	14.6	11.7	28.6	10.5	20.5	21.5	8.8	60.4	22.0	19.1	49.1	31.0	23.0	22.1	
61	10	10	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	48.7	.....	20.4	48.2	29	23.6	23.2
60	10	10-12	35	.....	.....	.....	7.5	66.7	.....	17.5	47	28.3	23.7	22.1
62.5	20	15	35	.....	25	.....	10.6	.....	25	18.6	51.2	32.1	22.9	25
52	.....	13	30	12	20	.....	.....	70	.....	20	45	27.5	22.5	21.5
50.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	48	31.2	25	20.1
65	.....	.....	20	.....	25-28	.....	10	60	25	.....	.....	32.5	21.5	20.7
55	15	15	30	10	25	.....	8.7	.....	.....	.....	50	32.5	20.3	24
60.2	15-20	8	25	10	10-25	25	5	61.7	22.8	20.4	52.5	31.3	22.9	20.5	
58.5	15	9-11	25	10	16	8-18	10	55	15	17.5	51.2	35	24.4	22.2	
57.9	18.6	16.6	23.0	13.3	19.4	18.4	11.9	59.0	21.4	19.2	53.0	36.0	23.4	20.8	
57.5	15	9-11	25	10	16	8-18	10	67.5	21.3	18.4	52.7	33.5	20.8	21.4	
59.5	.....	.....	30-35	10	15	14-15	.....	55	21	19.1	50.8	35	22.5	21.8
23.1	10-15	10-15.5	20-30	8-10	18-20	.....	.....	47.5	20.2	17.1	46.8	37.5	23.6	19.6
59	.....	.....	23	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	20	20.7	52.6	34	27.6	21.3
57.4	15	15	25	12	15	.....	10	60	17.5	20.2	54.1	33.3	22.5	22.5
58.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	18	.....	.....	20	17.2	51.4	34.1	24.7	21.1
60.2	18-20	12-14	30	12	15-18	20-22	.....	40	24.6	17.4	53	34.4	22.1	20.1
55.6	.....	.....	30	.....	18	25	.....	.....	22.5	20.3	56.6	32.5	25	20.6
56.2	20	.....	30	.....	25	15	.....	.....	20.6	19.8	52.9	36	29.7	20.1
56.9	20	15-20	35-40	15-18	25	15	.....	55	19.8	19.1	51.6	34.8	21.9	19.7
59.3	25	20	28	15	20-35	.....	12.5	.....	20.6	17.7	52.5	36.6	23.5	20
55.5	18	18	30	.....	17	20	.....	.....	22.5	20	56.3	38.5	20.7	19.7
57.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	15	12.5	.....	25	19.6	50.6	34	23.2	21.3
58	.....	.....	25	12.5	18	20	.....	.....	25	20	52.5	35.6	20.5	19.4
53.9	20	18	25	15	22	.....	15	.....	20.5	20	51.5	36.5	22.8	18.8
56.6	20	25	25	12.5	17	.....	12.5	.....	22.6	21	56.2	40	20	21.1
56.6	15-18	15	25	12.5	15	.....	.....	50	20.1	17.6	52.4	38.3	21.3	20.2
52.5	20-25	15	30	15	18	.....	10	50	21.2	18.4	54	35	25.1	20.3
59.6	18	15	30	12	18	.....	12	.....	19	22.1	55	39	25	20.4
57.3	.....	.....	20	25	25	.....	25	.....	23	20.1	54.3	32.5	26	20.6
53.3	.....	.....	22	.....	12.5	10	.....	.....	17	15.2	51	37.5	23	20
59.4	20-25	30	15	.....	25	.....	.....	65	22.5	19.1	56.6	36.2	25.4	25.2
60.5	.....	.....	25	25	25	.....	.....	67.5	23	20.7	54.5	36.6	27	20.8
67.5	25-30	.....	18	18	18	8.3	.....	90	22.5	20.1	52	35-45	18.7	22.5
66.3	.....	.....	30	18	15	.....	.....	60	24	18.5	52.7	38.3	22.8	22.2
63.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.0	.....	13.5	.....	.....	17.8	52.4	31.1	20.9	21.7
64.5	18-20	18-23	25-35	12-15	15	.....	12	90	22.6	18.7	51.8	33.8	21.4	21.2
61.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	.....	.....	16.8	52.9	28.3	20.4	22.1
65.0	15.3	.....	25.0	.....	11.7	.....	15.3	.....	22.9	21.7	51.2	29.7	21.0	22.6
67.2	18	20-25	25	.....	10	.....	18	.....	26.7	22	50.8	27.5	18.3	22.5
60	.....	.....	25	.....	10	.....	15	.....	20	20.5	53.3	25	23.3	25
63.6	.....	.....	25	.....	10	.....	13	.....	25	21.7	52	26.2	20	25
69.2	10-15	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	75	20	22.5	48.7	40	22.5	18
64.3	19.7	.....	23.1	14.4	13.1	27.5	15.3	.....	25.0	21.6	51.7	30.0	18.6	20.4
62.2	24	22-27	25	.....	12.5	.....	12.5	.....	.....	.....	55	35	21.7	25
62.5	17.5-20	23-25	25	12.5-15	12.5	25-30	16	.....	24.9	21.9	49.8	30	19.3	20
64.1	18	.....	22	.....	12.5	.....	12.5	.....	25.1	20	52.1	30	16	21.5
64.2	.....	.....	22	15	15	.....	20	.....	25	22.8	50	25	17.5	53
66.0	19.1	.....	25.0	12.7	20.0	27.1	16.5	24.6	23.5	50.3	30.4	24.2	22.3	22.3
69	22	25-30	15	20	30	15	.....	22.5	24.6	57.5	.....	35	25.2	25
62.5	20	25	20	.....	30	22.5	.....	30	25	55	.....	25	22	56
61.9	20	25	15	20	30	20	.....	24.2	25	45	30	25	23.6	57
63.7	18	20	10	.....	15-20	20	.....	23.1	24	50	25	21.7	20.2	58
64	21	27.5	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	21.9	21	47.2	32.5	19	20.4	59
64.2	18	30	8	.....	30	14.2	.....	22.2	20	49.3	30	15	19.5	60
66	15	25	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	22.5	23.7	48	30	27.5	21	61
71.7	.....	.....	20	8	.....	.....	12.5	30	25	50	35	25	26.7	62

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter			Oleomargarine, best, per lb.	Cheese		Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.
	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh, No. 1 and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids, per lb.	Dairy, prints, per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.		Old, per lb.	New, per lb.		
Dominion (Average)...	cents 50.7	cents 43.6	cents 12.7	cents 37.5	cents 38.4	cents 43.5	cents 28.6	cents 31.1	cents 28.4	cents 7.0	cents 18.2
Nova Scotia (Average)	57.8	52.6	12.8	40.5	42.1	47.9	33.6	30.3	29.5	7.6	17.9
1-Sydney	63.8	58.7	17	40	41.2	49.6	33	31.5	29.2	7.3	19.6
2-New Glasgow	56.5	51.6	13	41.6	45	45.4	.....	29.7	30	8	17.4
3-Amherst	56.8	50	a8	42.5	42.5	49	.....	29	27.3	8	17.3
4-Halifax	57	50	14	38.6	40	46.6	32.8	31.2	30.8	7.3	17.5
5-Truro	55	.....	12	40	41.6	49	35	30	30	7.3	17.6
6-P.E.L.—Charlott'n.	47.2	44	10-12	39.5	40	43.2	.....	26.1	25	8	19
New Bruns. (Aver.) ..	57.8	54.4	11.6	37.7	40.8	45.7	28.8	29.9	29.4	7.8	18.0
7-Moncton	61	60	13-14	45	.....	47.6	.....	30	30	7.3-8	18.5
8-St. John	59.8	52.6	12	39.3	42.5	46.7	29.2	31.2	29	7.3	19.1
9-Fredericton	60.2	55	11	35	41.5	42.8	27.3	28.5	28.5	8	17
10-Bathurst	50	50	10	31.5	38.3	45.7	30	.....	30	8	17.2
Quebec (Average)....	50.3	44.5	12.1	35.3	38.1	41.4	28.1	29.6	27.0	6.3	18.4
11-Quebec	49	42.5	14	35	36.3	40	29	30.9	28	7.5	17.6
12-Three Rivers	56.8	44.6	13	40	.....	42.7	27.7	35.4	28.6	6	20.6
13-Sherbrooke	51.2	50	a11.1	.....	.....	41.4	30.1	31.7	31.2	7.3	17.7
14-Sorel	52.5	50	12	.....	.....	38.7	25	26.7	25	5.3	19.3
15-St. Hyacinthe	49.1	40	9	.....	.....	42.4	25	23	25	5.3	17.7
16-St. John's	58.7	52.5	12	32.5	.....	42.3	32	29	28	6	18.7
17-Thetford Mines	41.5	35	13	35	.....	42	.....	28.3	25	6	19.2
18-Montreal	46.3	40.6	13-15	33.9	39.6	40.4	27.8	34.7	28.1	6.7-7	18
19-Hull	47.6	45	11	35.3	38.5	42.4	28.5	26.7	24.4	6	17.1
Ontario (Average)....	46.3	41.9	12.2	39.4	40.3	43.6	27.4	32.6	28.1	6.4	17.9
11-Ottawa	53.1	47.7	11	36.4	40	45.3	29	31.1	26.9	6.7	17.7
21-Brockville	46.5	.....	8	37.5	.....	42	27.4	31.9	24.4	5.3-6	18.1
22-Kingston	50.5	43.6	11	35	39.8	42.7	27	32	25.1	6	16
23-Bellefleur	39.7	32.5	a9	42.5	43.2	43.8	28.2	33.3	26	5.7	18
24-Peterborough	41.1	40	11	42	40	43.4	27.5	35	28.6	6.7	18.2
25-Orillia	45.3	36.5	9-12	40	40	44.3	25.9	30.6	28.1	6	19.2
26-Toronto	45.7	42.1	a13.3	37.8	39.1	45.6	26.3	32.8	27.1	6	17.9
27-Niagara Falls	49	45	14	.....	.....	44	28.3	30	30	6.7	17
28-St. Catharines	45.8	42.5	14	40	40	40.9	25.4	37.1	25.3	6.7	16
29-Hamilton	50.5	39.3	13	39	41.6	44	26.2	33.2	28.9	5.3	17.6
30-Brantford	43.7	.....	12	42	42.6	43.5	26.3	33.7	27.7	6	17.3
31-Galt	43.6	.....	a12.5	38	38.2	41.5	28.1	31	28.3	6.7	17.8
32-Guelph	46.1	45	12	38.5	37	42	28.5	34.6	26	6.7	16.4
33-Kitchener	43.5	.....	a13.3	40	38.6	40.9	27.7	34.3	31	6.7	17.8
34-Woodstock	37.3	35	10	.....	35.6	40.6	27.1	31.5	26.7	6	16.6
35-Stratford	40	40	10	41	.....	43.2	27.5	31.6	31.5	6.7	18.5
36-London	41.7	35	11	.....	40	42.7	26.4	35.8	26.6	5.3-6	17.3
37-St. Thomas	38.9	32.5	a11.5	.....	43.6	44.9	27.7	34.2	30	6.7	17.9
38-Chatham	34.3	32	12	38.7	40.4	44.5	27.5	36	30.1	6.7	18.2
39-Windsor	49	47.2	15-20	44	45	47.3	29.1	35	30.3	6.7	17.5
40-Owen Sound	38	.....	12	41	.....	42	27.6	31.2	24	6	17.3
41-Cobalt	55.1	45	18	.....	.....	48.4	29.3	31.6	32	7.4	20
42-Sault Ste. Marie	56.9	49.1	14	40	40	43.6	26.3	30	30.5	6.7	19
43-Port Arthur	58.1	52.5	a12.5	40	.....	44.1	25	28.3	27.5	7.3	20
44-Fort William	60	55	a12.5	35	.....	45	30	28.3	29.2	7.3	19
Manitoba (Average)...	55.2	46.5	13.0	35.0	36.0	43.6	30.0	31.0	29.7	7.1	20.1
45-Winnipeg	53.1	45.5	12	35	35.8	44.9	29.9	32.5	29.4	7	20.5
46-Brandon	57.3	47.5	a14	35	36.2	42.2	30	29.5	30	7.2	19.6
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	59.8	54.6	14.0	32.5	31.2	41.3	27.1	28.7	28.5	6.7	18.5
47-Regina	57.5	53.3	15	.....	31.7	41	25	28.6	25	6.6	17.8
48-Prince Albert	60	55	14	.....	31	43.3	30	30	30	6.7	16.3
49-Saskatoon	63.6	60	13	35	30.8	41.7	28.3	27.5	30.4	6.6	20
50-Moose Jaw	58	50	14	30	.....	39.3	25	28.7	.....	6.7	20
Alberta (Average)....	55.8	45.9	11.6	29.3	32.4	39.5	28.8	30.2	29.0	7.7	16.8
51-Medicine Hat	54.4	45	a14.3	35	.....	40	.....	31.7	27.7	8	16
52-Edmonton	57.5	48.7	10	.....	32	39.6	30	28.2	28.7	8	17.7
53-Calgary	54.4	35	10	28	33.4	39.3	26.5	33.2	30.7	6.6	16.3
54-Lethbridge	56.7	55	12	25	31.9	39.2	30	27.7	29	8	17
British Colum. (Aver.)	49.1	43.1	15.4	36.5	35.5	44.8	31.2	31.6	30.0	8.4	19.1
55-Fernie	61.7	57.5	20	37.5	35	45	34.2	35	30	10	17
56-Nelson	52.5	40	a17	40	.....	47.5	30	30	.....	8.3	17
57-Trail	58.7	43.7	15	.....	35	42.5	30	30	.....	7.7	16.5
58-New Westminster	39	33.3	11.1	.....	35	42.5	25.7	31	28.7	8.9	21.7
59-Vancouver	43.1	39	a11.1	30	37.5	42.2	29	29.6	27.1	6.7-7.4	18.7
60-Victoria	38.9	.....	a12.5	35	.....	44.6	28.4	30.5	29.4	7.4	17.7
61-Nanaimo	44.2	.....	16.5	40	.....	48.7	37.5	35	35	8	21.7
62-Prince Rupert	54.3	45	20	.....	35	45	35	31.7	30	10	22.5

a. Price per single quart higher.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1922.

Flour		Rolled oats, per lb.	Cornmeal, per lb.	Barley, pearl, per lb.	Rice				Tapioca medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables			
Spring wheat in 24 lb. bag, per lb.	Ordinary family, in 24 lb. bag, per lb.				Rangoon "B", per lb.	Patna, per lb.	Japan, per lb.	Siam, per lb.		Tomatoes, 2½s, per can	Peas, standard 2½s per can	Corn 2½s, per can.	
cents 5.1	cents 4.8	cents 5.5	cents 5.8	cents 9.5	cents 9.6	cents 11.4	cents 11.3	cents 9.8	cents 12.1	cents 19.2	cents 19.2	cents 17.0	
5.5	5.2	5.9	5.5	8.8	11.2	11.9	10.8	10.2	15.3	20.6	20.2	18.2	1
5.1	.....	6.2	5	9	12.3	11.6	.....	10	14.7	20.9	20.6	19.3	2
5.4	4.9	5.7	5.5	7.7	11.3	10.8	10	9.5	14	20.5	19.8	19	3
5.8	5.4	5.2	5.7	8	12	11.3	11	8.3	17.5	19.7	19.7	15.2	4
5.4	5.4	6	6.3	9.4	9.5	12.2	12	11.3	16.2	21.5	20.7	18.3	5
5.6	5.2	6.2	6.2	10	11	13.5	10	12	14.2	20.2	20	18.5	
5.2	4.7	5.5	6.2	7.6	10	14.2	12	12	15.1	19.2	18.3	18.4	6
5.5	5.1	6.1	5.7	9.3	10.0	12.8	11.3	10.1	14.0	19.8	19.0	18.0	7
5.4	4.8	5.9	6.6	8	.....	12.3	.....	10	15	20	20	19.2	8
5.4	5.2	6.3	6	11.5	10	12	.....	9.5	14.4	20	19.2	17.2	9
5.5	5.2	5.8	4.4	11.6	10	14	12.5	11	13.1	19.1	18.5	17	10
5.5	.....	6.2	5.7	6	10	.....	10	10	13.5	20	18.2	18.6	
5.3	5.0	6.2	7.3	9.7	8.9	10.8	10.9	9.5	13.9	17.2	19.3	15.8	
5.1	4.5	5.8	.....	9.1	9.9	10.8	9.6	9.3	14.9	17.5	18.6	16.4	11
5.6	5.4	5	10	11.2	9	10.4	9	10	15.7	17.3	20.1	17.1	12
5.3	.....	6.9	6.2	10.1	8.6	12.4	12.5	9	12.8	19.5	20	15.9	13
5.3	5.1	6.3	10	10	9	10	.....	.....	15	15	19.3	15	14
5.1	4.8	6	5.3	.....	8.9	11.6	10	11	13.5	17.9	20.8	15.9	15
4.8	.....	8	6	10	10	11.5	15	10.3	15	17.2	18.2	15.7	16
6.3	5.5	6.5	.....	8	9	9	10	10	15.2	17.1	22.2	16.5	17
5.2	5.2	5.8	7.5	9.3	8.7	11.3	10	8.8	11.7	17.3	18.2	15.5	18
5.3	4.8	5.7	5.8	10	7.2	10.5	.....	7.3	11.6	15.9	16.6	14.2	19
5.0	4.7	5.3	5.4	9.7	9.7	11.0	12.3	10.4	11.6	17.9	17.8	15.5	20
5.6	5.1	5.8	6	9.6	10.7	10	12	9.3	10.8	17.6	17.7	15.8	21
5	4.7	5.1	5.2	9.5	9.1	11	.....	10	10	17.5	17.5	15.5	22
4.8	4.6	4.8	4.7	9.5	9	11.2	.....	9	11.2	15	15.1	14.3	23
5.2	5.2	4.7	5	10	8	11.2	12.5	10	10	16.7	17.1	15.1	24
4.8	4.6	4.9	4.6	10.6	11	11.2	11	9.5	10.6	17.7	16.6	16.3	25
5.2	4.8	4.7	4.7	9.6	9.6	13.7	12.7	9.4	10.6	18	17	15.5	26
5.7	4.8	5.2	5.3	9.5	9	11	10.7	9.1	11.1	17.1	17.3	15.1	27
5.3	4.8	5.3	5	10	.....	10	10	.....	12.5	19.1	19.3	15	28
5.3	4.7	5.1	4.6	9.5	10	11.6	13.3	12.5	11.7	18.5	18.1	13.9	29
5.1	4.9	5.1	6.3	8.6	10.4	11.1	10.7	8.4	10.8	17.1	17.5	15	30
5.3	4.6	4.8	5	10.5	9.5	10	12.5	10	12.1	17.7	17.1	15.4	31
4.5	4.2	4.8	6.2	10.2	10.2	12.3	12.5	10	10.9	17.8	18.6	14.9	32
4.7	.....	5.7	7.3	10	10.4	10.8	20	7.7	11.6	18.2	18.5	14.3	33
4	4	5.5	5.6	9.4	11.8	10	11.6	9	12.2	18.2	18.3	16.1	34
4.2	4.2	5	6.1	9.3	12	9.1	12	11	12	17.3	17.6	14.8	35
4.9	4.4	5.6	6.2	9.2	7	.....	13.3	10	12	18.2	19.2	16	36
4.8	4.7	4.9	5.3	8.7	9	9.6	10.6	9.2	10.1	17	17.2	14.9	37
4.4	4.4	4.8	3.8	11	10.5	12	13.1	13	11.2	17.9	16.8	14.9	38
4.8	4.8	5.3	5.5	9.2	10	11.2	12.5	9	11.1	19.1	18.8	15.2	39
5.2	5	5.1	5.5	11	10.3	9.5	10.8	15	13.2	18.5	17.5	16	40
5	.....	5.7	5	8.4	6	.....	14	15.2	11.6	18.2	16.9	15	41
5.7	5	7.6	7.5	10.9	.....	13.3	12.5	15	13.9	19.8	19.4	19	42
5.5	.....	6.6	5.7	9.6	10	13.1	10	10	14	19.4	18.3	16.1	43
5	4.8	4.7	4.3	10.2	8.3	9.1	13.7	8.2	13.3	19.1	19.6	16.7	44
4.9	4.8	4.8	5	9.6	10	10.5	9.8	11	11.6	19	18.5	16.3	45
4.8	.....	5.3	5.3	8.8	6.5	13.1	10.6	8.6	11.9	20.8	20.1	18.3	46
4.9	.....	5.6	5.3	8.8	7	11.2	11.1	8.9	11.2	20.2	19.3	17.7	47
4.7	.....	4.9	5.2	8.7	10	15	10	8.2	12.5	21.3	20.9	18.8	48
4.7	4.5	5.1	6.2	9.7	10.0	12.7	11.4	9.3	11.5	22.2	20.5	19.3	49
4.6	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.4	.....	12.5	11.5	9.1	10.7	20.6	19	17.3	50
4.8	4.5	5.4	7	9.6	10	15	10.2	9.6	13	23.5	20.5	20	51
4.7	4.6	5.5	5.1	10.1	11	10.7	12.5	9.5	12.1	21.8	22.3	21.1	52
4.7	4.2	5	6.7	9.6	9	12.5	11.2	9.1	10	22.7	20	18.7	53
4.8	4.7	4.7	5.4	8.7	9.5	11.3	10.1	8.1	10.3	21.0	22.3	18.5	54
5.1	5.0	4.7	5.1	10.5	11	9	10.2	8.7	11.1	20.4	21.2	19.6	55
4.6	4.4	4.4	5.2	8.1	8	10.3	9.9	8.1	9.5	21	20.9	19.7	56
4.8	4.4	4.8	5.1	8.2	.....	14	10.6	7.5	10.8	22.4	27	19.6	57
4.8	4.8	5	6.1	8.1	.....	12	9.7	8	9.7	20	20	15	58
5.0	4.9	5.3	6.0	9.6	8.5	10.3	9.9	8.0	9.8	21.4	20.4	19.6	59
5.2	.....	5.8	6.2	10.3	.....	12.5	12.5	10.8	10	21.7	21.7	21.7	60
4.8	.....	5	5	10	.....	.....	10	.....	12.5	20	20	20	61
4.6	.....	4.5	4.7	8.1	.....	.....	10	.....	10	20	20	20	62
5.3	.....	5.4	7	9.6	.....	.....	9	6	8.5	22.5	20.1	19.6	63
5.1	5.1	5.4	5.5	9.8	8	8	9.4	8	8.7	21.2	20.3	18.8	64
4.7	4.6	4.6	6.1	9.3	9	.....	8.7	7.1	8.3	23.1	20.7	18	65
4.6	.....	5	5.7	9.6	.....	.....	10	.....	9.7	20	20	19	66
5.3	.....	7	7.5	10	.....	.....	9.3	.....	10.3	22.5	20	20	67

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Beans, dry, com- mon, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples			Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per packet (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.
			Per bag, 1½ bu. (30 lb.)	Per peck, (15 lbs.)	Fresh, best or eating, per gal.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.			
Dominion (Average)...	cents 8.6	cents 12.4	cents 1.16	cents 30.5	cents 44.8	cents 36.2	cents 22.6	cents 18.4	cents 28.0	cents 23.4
Nova Scotia (Average)	8.7	14.3	1.412	28.8	34.2	32.0	20.4	18.7	28.3	24.5
1-Sydney	9.1	15.5	1.57	30.6	.....	33	20.5	19.7	31.4	30
2-New Glasgow	7.5	15.2	1.45	26.1	26.6	.....	23	17.1	28	25
3-Amherst	8.2	11.8	1.11	20.6	36	25	17	20	25	25
4-Halifax	10.6	15.8	1.51	30	40	30	20	16.5	29.1	22.5
5-Truro	8	13	1.42	26.6	.....	40	21.5	20	28.2	20
6-P.E.L.—Charlott'n.	8.1	12.2	1.08	18	30	.....	20	17.8	25	25
New Bruns. (Aver.) ..	9.2	14.2	1.349	30.7	42.8	29.8	20.6	19.4	26.2	24.0
7-Moncton	9.4	13.4	1.36	29.1	32.5	23.3	20	18.6	26	.....
8-St. John	9.5	16.5	1.95	39.8	48.3	37.5	21.2	19	26.5	22
9-Fredericton	9.6	13.5	1.11	27.1	47.5	28.5	21.2	20	24	25
10-Bathurst	8.2	13.3	.975	26.6	.....	.....	20	20	28.2	25
Quebec (Average).....	8.6	14.1	1.550	31.5	49.2	38.6	21.8	18.6	29.6	25.3
11-Quebec	9.4	13.7	1.18	26.7	47.5	35	20.2	18.6	29.6	23.5
12-Three Rivers	9.1	13.6	1.69	36.1	50	32.5	25	19.5	30.8	25
13-Sherbrooke	8.6	14	1.61	31.2	52.6	39.6	22	19.1	27.9	22
14-Sorel	9.1	12.5	1.30	30	.....	.....	21	17	30	35
15-St. Hyacinthe	7.7	15	1.72	33	.....	40	22	18.2	31.5	.....
16-St. John's	7.2	15.3	1.88	38.3	.....	50	23.3	18.2	25	21.7
17-Thetford Mines	8.5	13.5	1.50	27.5	.....	.....	21.7	22.5	35	26.5
18-Montreal	8.9	14.1	1.53	29.4	49.6	40.1	21	18.2	29.3	24.1
19-Hull	9.3	15.3	1.54	31	46	33	20	16.3	27	25
Ontario (Average).....	8.5	13.0	1.632	33.5	41.7	34.7	23.1	18.3	27.2	21.2
11-Ottawa	9	12.6	1.70	35.7	58.5	44.6	23.6	17.9	27.1	23.6
21-Brockville	7.4	11.3	1.84	34	40	40	22.8	16	27	19.5
22-Kingston	8.1	13.8	1.70	31.5	40	26.6	18.9	17	25.6	19.3
23-Bellefleur	7.9	13.1	1.78	37.5	30	30	.....	18.3	25	19.5
24-Peterborough	9	12.9	1.55	30.8	35	24.3	23.3	18.6	26.3	23.2
25-Orillia	8.3	12.9	1.26	25.5	40	37.5	21	18.7	27.2	20.5
26-Toronto	9.5	13.9	1.55	30.8	48.4	41.3	24.3	17.7	26.2	20.1
27-Niagara Falls	10.4	13	1.79	35.8	45	.....	.....	20	29.5	23
28-St. Catharines	8.3	14.7	1.78	34.5	40	.....	.....	18.6	29	19.7
29-Hamilton	9.1	13.8	1.74	38	50	45	24	18.4	26	19.9
30-Brantford	8	13.6	1.95	37.3	37.5	.....	20	18.8	25.3	18
31-Galt	9	11.8	1.73	35	38.7	36.6	26.5	18	27.7	19.8
32-Guelph	8.2	13.4	1.53	33.3	50	.....	25	18.1	27.5	21
33-Kitchener	8.7	13.6	1.93	36.8	41.8	37.5	20	20.1	28.8	21.8
34-Woodstock	6.5	12.4	1.88	36.4	25	20	.....	18.7	25	19.7
35-Stratford	8.2	13.6	1.84	37	.....	.....	25.5	19	27.6	20
36-London	7.5	12.1	1.76	33.3	35.7	33.3	.....	17.8	25	19.6
37-St. Thomas	8.7	11.4	1.95	35.7	34.1	26.1	20	19.1	27.1	20.4
38-Chatham	7.8	9.1	1.86	37.5	41.6	30	25	18.2	26.6	21.1
39-Windsor	8.9	12.5	1.91	34.6	.....	38.6	30	19.7	26.5	22.4
40-Owen Sound	8.6	13.7	1.32	26.2	35	25	.....	17.5	22.5	19.3
41-Cobalt	9	15.7	1.29	26.6	37.5	27.5	22.8	19.4	32.5	25
42-Sault Ste. Marie	8.2	13.7	1.91	38.3	48.3	43.3	23	18.4	28.8	25
43-Port Arthur	10	14.7	1.14	26.6	60	45	20	16	30	25
44-Fort William	8.5	12.5	1.36	28	48.7	41.6	25	17.3	29.3	23.8
Manitoba (Average)...	9.3	9.2	1.337	23.5	.....	.....	24.6	19.0	28.3	25.7
45-Winnipeg	9.6	10.8	1.403	22.7	.....	.....	23.1	19.3	26.5	24.2
46-Brandon	8.9	7.6	1.27	24.3	.....	.....	26	18.7	30	27.2
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	8.9	10.9	1.105	22.6	.....	.....	23.3	18.3	30.1	26.4
47-Regina	8.3	12.5	1.17	25	.....	75	20	15.1	28.4	25.4
48-Prince Albert	9.7	11	1.275	25	75	.....	23.3	20	27.5	28.5
49-Saskatoon	9.5	10.5	.999	21.7	.....	.....	25	19.7	29.3	24
50-Moose Jaw	8.2	9.6	1.975	18.7	.....	.....	25	18.5	35	27.5
Alberta (Average).....	8.3	10.6	1.264	26.0	.....	.....	25.5	18.3	28.7	25.1
51-Medicine Hat	9.1	11.9	1.36	30	85	.....	30	20	31	27.6
52-Edmonton	8.1	10.6	.974	19	.....	.....	22.3	17.9	27.8	24
53-Calgary	7.8	10.6	1.655	30	.....	.....	24.5	17.2	28.4	25.2
54-Lethbridge	8.2	9.4	1.035	25	.....	.....	25	18.2	27.7	23.6
British Colum. (Aver.)	8.2	8.9	1.885	32.4	.....	.....	23.2	17.6	28.5	24.3
55-Fernie	9.7	7.3	1.923	.....	75	47.5	25	16.7	32.5	27.5
56-Nelson	8.3	7	2.025	35	.....	.....	.....	20	30	25
57-Trail	8.1	7	1.71	35	.....	.....	15	17.5	28	25
58-New Westminster	7.6	10.6	1.553	25	.....	.....	20.5	18.7	27	22
59-Vancouver	7.8	10.3	1.652	27.2	.....	.....	23.8	17.3	26	22.1
60-Victoria	7.2	10.4	1.728	40	.....	.....	26.7	16.7	25.4	20.5
61-Nanaimo	8.2	9.2	1.189	.....	.....	.....	27.5	18	30	25
62-Prince Rupert	8.5	9.2	2.439	.....	.....	.....	23.7	15.9	28.7	27.5

a. Price per 90 lb. bag calculated from price quoted.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1922.

Jam		Canned Fruits			Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.	Honey, clover, strained, per 5 lb. tin.	Sugar		Tea			
Strawberry, pure, per 4 lb. tin.	Raspberry, pure, per 4 lb. tin.	Peaches, 2's, per can.	Pears 2's, per can.	Plums 2's, per can.				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black medium (bulk), per lb.	Black medium (packets), per lb.	Green medium, (bulk), per lb.	Green medium, (packets), per lb.
\$ 1.034	\$ 1.015	cents 35.7	cents 34.6	cents 27.3	\$.908	cents 52.8	\$ 1.253	cents 8.6	cents 8.2	cents 52.8	cents 55.6	cents 60.9	cents 56.9
1.038	1.001	35.0	35.6	28.7	.964	66.7	1.625	8.5	8.1	49.1	55.6	58.8	56.7
.966	.95	29.8	36	30	.966	.....	.....	8.5	8.5	49.8	58.3	.....	1
1.03	1.02	33.3	33.3	27.1	1.03	.75	1.50	8.7	8.3	48	54.5	55	55
.975	.925	36.2	36.2	28.2	1.00	60	.....	8.1	7.8	51.6	55	.....	2
1.17	1.07	38.4	37.5	30	.95	75	1.75	8.1	7.6	47.5	56.5	62.5	60
1.05	1.04	37	35	28.3	.975	56.6	.....	8.7	8.1	48.7	53.7	.....	4
1.14	1.14	35	40.8	34	1.00	75	1.75	8	7.7	46.4	53.5	85	.....
1.054	1.028	34.9	36.4	28.3	1.063	53.1	.....	8.5	7.9	51.2	53.0	69.8	58.3
1.06	1.03	35	36.2	27.5	1.00	65	.....	8.4	7.8	50	53	.....	7
.966	.941	36	36	27.4	.84	47.5	.....	8.3	7.8	56	52.1	71.2	62.5
1.19	1.14	33.6	35	28.3	.912	47.3	1.50	8.6	7.9	51.2	52	68.3	55
1.00	1.00	35	38.5	30	1.50	52.5	.....	8.5	8.1	47.5	55	.....	10
1.087	1.061	33.8	34.0	27.2	1.015	53.7	1.269	8.2	7.7	54.8	56.1	57.6	54.2
1.06	1.00	32.5	34.4	29	1.01	46.2	1.44	7.9	7.5	52.3	56.8	56.8	56.5
1.15	1.11	36	34	30	1.07	52.1	1.00	8.9	8.1	59.2	55	61.2	54.8
1.14	1.11	36.9	36.2	26.4	.895	51.2	1.41	8.3	7.9	58.7	57.2	59.3	55.3
1.00	1.00	38.3	35	25	1.17	58.3	.....	8	7.5	50	55	55	52.5
1.15	1.06	35	35	.....	1.20	51.7	1.12	7.9	7.6	62.5	61.5	57	55
1.13	1.13	31.7	31.7	25	.95	65	1.12	8	7.5	53.3	55	58.5	50
1.16	1.17	30	35	30	.....	55	1.75	8.8	8.2	55	55	56.2	55
1.06	1.06	31.6	32	25.3	.857	55	1.11	7.8	7.4	56.2	56.3	62.2	55.6
.93	.913	32.5	32.5	26.7	.937	48.6	1.20	8	7.5	46.4	53.1	52.5	52.7
.991	.976	35.5	32.5	25.5	.864	47.2	1.015	8.4	8.2	53.2	54.6	54.1	55.1
.997	.993	34.1	34.6	26.4	.88	47	1.05	8	7.6	51.1	54.9	59.2	57.2
.987	.962	35.6	35	25	.887	45	1.02	8.8	8.3	52	55.2	59	53.7
.993	.981	31.6	27.1	19.1	.771	45	.988	7.8	7.5	44	54.8	55.7	52
.922	.91	38.7	35	28.7	.772	44	.925	7.8	7.8	54.5	55.7	56.6	55.5
1.02	1.02	40	33.3	23.2	.90	46.2	1.00	8.4	8	47.5	55.5	50	55.6
1.01	.928	36.6	30	17.5	.776	46.4	1.00	8.5	8.4	47.8	55	56.6	55
.887	.868	29.7	26.1	18.6	.734	44.2	1.00	8	7.8	51.7	55.3	59.4	52.5
1.10	1.10	33.7	35	26.6	.806	45	1.10	8.7	8.3	61.2	54	66.6	54
.901	.891	30.8	30.6	22.1	.753	44.6	1.00	7.9	7.9	56.3	55	65	27
.964	.952	29.9	29.1	20.3	.794	46.5	.968	8	7.8	58.4	52.9	60.2	55.6
.885	.885	33	30	25	.791	45.7	.91	8.5	8.3	52.8	54.4	60.8	58
.914	.914	32.1	32	28.7	.80	44.5	1.00	8.5	7.8	50	55.4	58.5	55.5
.97	.97	38	36.6	23.3	.83	45.3	1.00	8.1	8	52	54.5	60	55.3
.91	.88	40.8	33.3	29	1.08	43.7	1.05	8.4	8.4	54.7	53.1	57.5	55.6
.928	.914	34.1	31.6	23.3	.818	44.2	.92	8.3	8.1	52.1	55.2	58.3	55.2
1.15	1.13	36.2	35	25	1.12	48	1.00	8.5	8.1	52.5	55	53.7	55
.94	.94	34.2	31.8	26	.83	47	.90	8.3	8	52.7	55	56	54.7
.986	.986	38.8	31	31	.827	47.5	1.05	8.4	8.1	61	55.6	70	55.6
1.05	1.00	35	28.3	30.8	.933	48.5	1.01	8.4	7.9	53	55.3	56.8	54.1
1.11	1.10	37.1	38.3	30	.908	56.4	1.07	8.6	8.1	58.1	54	62.1	54.7
.925	.95	40	25	25	.916	50	.95	8.9	8.3	55	50.6	53.3	55.6
1.02	1.00	36.4	35.7	32	.95	50.2	1.17	9.5	9.5	51.6	55	60	57.5
1.10	1.12	37.5	35.8	27.5	.916	45	1.05	9	8.7	50	54.1	56	55
1.08	1.00	36.6	36.6	28.3	.866	51.6	1.16	9.1	9	55	56.6	47.5	57.5
1.02	1.01	37.7	36.8	24.5	.927	48.3	1.08	9.6	8.3	55	53.3	59.4	54
1.010	1.002	36.0	33.0	26.8	.793	46.6	1.250	9.0	8.8	51.9	57.7	62.9	62.3
1.02	1.02	34.4	32.7	26.9	.794	47.4	1.31	8.8	8.5	51.3	58.7	61.8	64.5
1.00	.983	37.5	33.3	26.7	.792	45.8	1.19	9.2	9.1	52.5	56.7	64	60
1.051	1.038	36.7	31.4	26.9	.820	53.7	1.628	9.3	8.8	57.8	57.6	64.7	60.3
.983	.983	33.9	31.3	27.3	.837	49.3	1.31	8.8	8.4	50.8	53.7	63.7	53.3
1.13	1.105	41	31	27	.98	53	1.90	9.4	8.9	65	60	60	65
1.09	1.08	35	35	28.3	.892	54.3	1.30	9.6	9.2	52.9	58.3	65	63
1.00	.983	36.7	28.3	25	.85	58.3	2.00	9.3	8.6	62.5	58.3	70	60
1.043	1.034	35.8	38.3	27.5	.858	54.6	1.475	9.6	8.9	52.4	58.3	74.6	68.2
.975	.975	40	38.3	30.5	.883	54.2	1.45	10.1	9.3	50.6	56.7	72.5	71
1.095	1.07	34.7	38	27.2	.829	53.3	1.45	9.3	8.7	52.1	58.3	73.3	62.6
1.09	1.07	30.2	36	24.2	.82	56.7	1.65	9.5	8.8	54	58.7	70	69
1.03	1.02	38.4	40.8	28	.90	54	1.35	9.6	8.8	53	59.5	82.5	70
1.074	1.056	38.7	39.9	31.1	.862	60.0	1.627	8.9	8.3	51.2	56.9	72.1	64.5
1.27	1.20	45	45	40	.917	65	.....	10.1	9.5	55	60	80	.....
1.00	1.00	40	40	30	.90	65	1.75	10	9	52.5	65	75	56
1.00	1.00	35	36.5	30	.875	60	1.50	9.1	8.5	47.5	56.2	65	66.2
1.06	1.04	42	43	30	.86	57.5	1.55	8	7.6	54	51.2	75	75
1.03	1.03	34.2	37.7	27.1	.806	50.5	1.37	8.1	7.6	52.3	50.3	70	63.7
1.07	1.07	34	37	30	.779	57.3	1.92	8.7	8	45.8	55.2	69	60
1.09	1.09	44	45	35	.86	60	.....	8.6	8.4	54	58	72.5	66.7
1.07	1.02	35	35	27	.90	65	1.67	9	7.9	48.7	58.7	70	45

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Coffee		Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit XXX, per quart	Salt, fine in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch laundry, per lb.	Soap laundry, standard, per bar.
	Ground, medium, per lb.	Beans, roasted Rio, etc., per lb.							
Dominion (Average)...	cents 53.3	cents 51.3	cents 29.4	cents 15.3	cents 3.8	cents 46.6	\$.775	cents 12.3	cents 8.2
Nova Scotia (Average)	56.5	57.2	30.7	12.5	4.5	48.0	.539	13.5	8.8
1-Sydney	54.3	65	32.7	14	5	58	.60	14	9
2-New Glasgow	59.3	55	32	12.4	4	43.5	.475	13.4	9
3-Amherst	61.2	52.5	31.6	10	.....	40	.493	14	8.3
4-Halifax	51.7	60	29	15	4.8	53.6	.675	13	8.7
5-Truro	56.2	53.3	28	11	4.2	45	.45	13.2	9.2
6-P.E.L.—Charlott'n.	58	60	29	16.4	3.3	46.8	.55	13.7	8
New Bruns. (Aver.) ..	60.0	56.9	29.9	12.1	3.8	43.8	.509	12.8	8.5
7-Moncton	65	60	33	11.4	3.5	55	.50	13.6	9
8-St. John	58.3	60	28.6	12.2	3.7	42.5	.505	13	8.6
9-Fredericton	55.5	50.6	27.8	11.9	4.5	37.5	.48	12	8.1
10-Bathurst	61.2	.....	30	13	3.5	40	.55	12.7	8.1
Quebec (Average)....	54.2	52.1	29.2	14.2	4.1	43.3	.875	11.9	8.4
11-Quebec	51.2	54.5	28.7	17.5	4.2	42.3	.857	10.9	8.8
12-Three Rivers	57.1	50	30	16.7	5	48.6	1.00	12	8.2
13-Sherbrooke	55	51.2	26.6	14.5	4.2	42.5	.769	11.4	8.2
14-Sorel	49.2	56.7	30	13.3	4.2	60	1.32	12.3	9.3
15-St. Hyacinthe	53.2	45	29.5	12	3	47.1	.77	13	8.3
16-St. John's	55	53.3	27	13.7	3.3	51.2	.725	13.7	8.3
17-Thetford Mines	60	50	32.5	13.1	5	47.7	.80	11	8.5
18-Montreal	54.5	57.9	28.4	15.4	3.8	48.9	.797	11.5	8.2
19-Hull	52.9	50	30	11.4	3.9	46.7	.837	10.9	7.9
Ontario (Average)....	53.3	51.9	28.1	13.0	3.0	43.5	71.4	10.9	8.7
11-Ottawa	50.9	47.3	28.3	12.2	3.2	46.9	.71	10.9	7.9
21-Brockville	57	60	23	12.2	3.3	41	.612	10.5	8.6
22-Kingston	48.7	47	28.5	13.4	2.9	41.8	.671	10.5	8.2
23-Bellefleur	50	55	26.6	12.5	3	40	.662	11	8.1
24-Peterborough	54	50	31	14	2.8	38.7	.604	10.4	8.7
25-Orillia	55.7	60	27.7	13.7	2.9	41.4	.725	11	9
26-Toronto	53.4	53.7	28.1	11.8	3.3	43.9	.596	10.2	7.9
27-Niagara Falls	52.5	50	27.5	14.2	3	43.9	.616	10.1	8.7
28-St. Catharines	56.6	56.6	28	12	3.3	41.4	.71	10.4	8.6
29-Hamilton	55.8	55.5	28	11.6	3.2	41.1	.712	10.5	8.1
30-Brantford	52.5	52.4	26.3	12.3	2.6	42	.675	10.7	8.8
31-Galt	52.5	52	27.6	12.8	3	51.2	.76	11.4	8.5
32-Guelph	56.3	50	26.6	12.6	2.5	43.3	.95	12	8.6
33-Kitchener	39	.....	28.7	12.1	2.5	42.5	.933	10.6	9
34-Woodstock	52.8	50	25	12.5	2.4	42.8	.591	10.7	8.9
35-Stratford	55	55	26	13.5	3	44	.69	11.3	8.7
36-London	53.2	52.6	27	12.8	3.4	45	.693	10.5	8.7
37-St. Thomas	55	53.5	27.3	12.7	2.8	43.6	.712	10.5	8.5
38-Chatham	52.3	48.2	27.7	12.6	2.9	43.7	.716	10.5	8.5
39-Windsor	55.5	52	30.8	13.5	3.1	49.1	.75	10.9	8.6
40-Owen Sound	58.7	.....	26.6	11.6	3.2	35	.583	10.8	9.6
41-Cobalt	57.1	54	32.5	15	3.6	42.5	.962	13	10
42-Sault Ste. Marie	52.5	47.5	29.2	15	3.1	44	.787	12.1	9.3
43-Port Arthur	42.5	43.3	26.6	15	4	50	1.00	10	8.2
44-Port William	57.2	48.7	31.1	12.7	3.2	43.5	.90	10.3	8.7
Manitoba (Average)...	50.8	45.4	30.1	13.4	3.9	41.9	.823	13.2	7.8
45-Winnipeg	52.3	48.3	30.2	11.7	4.1	43.7	.745	11.5	8.1
46-Brandon	49.2	42.5	30	15.1	3.6	40	.90	14.8	7.5
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	43.8	43.7	32.2	19.2	4.3	50.3	1.076	15.4	8.8
47-Regina	47.9	45	29.6	15.7	4	48	.833	13.8	7.2
48-Prince Albert	45	48.7	32.5	21.2	4.7	50	1.07	15	8.2
49-Saskatoon	47.9	46.2	33.3	22.5	4.6	48	1.00	17.7	9.6
50-Moose Jaw	58.3	55	33.3	17.2	4	55	1.40	15	10
Alberta (Average)....	49.6	45.8	31.8	19.6	4.5	46.3	.914	13.3	7.4
51-Medicine Hat	46.7	47.5	33	24	4.8	47.5	1.09	12.9	7.2
52-Edmonton	48.9	43	30.7	16.2	3.8	41.7	.937	12.9	7.2
53-Calgary	54	51.8	31.2	18	5.2	46	.82	12.8	8
54-Lethbridge	48.6	41	32.4	20	4.2	50	.90	14.7	7.2
British Colum. (Aver.)	50.3	47.3	30.3	23.8	4.6	54.0	.933	13.9	6.3
55-Fernie	58.3	56.7	26.7	22.5	4.5	55	.975	13.3	5
56-Nelson	55	55	30	25	5	60	1.00	20	7
57-Trail	46.5	40.2	30	27.5	4.6	50	.90	15	6.7
58-New Westminster	50	50	32	23	4.8	56	1.01	12.5	6
59-Vancouver	48.8	44.2	29.3	21.2	4.1	49.2	.86	11.3	6.1
60-Victoria	47.5	45.8	29.8	23.7	4.2	52	.90	12	6.8
61-Nanaimo	56	46.7	32	21	4.8	60	.917	13.6	6.2
62-Prince Rupert	40	40	32.5	26.2	5	50	.90	13.7	6.5

a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively.
 d. Lignite. f. Jackpine, poplar, etc. h. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c to 15c more per gallon than in bulk. m. Hard coal.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1922.

Coal		Wood					Coal old, per gallon	Matches parlour, (500), per box	Rent	
Anthracite, per ton	Bituminous, per ton	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood cutting, etc., per cord			fix-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	groomed house with modern conveniences or none, p. m.
\$ 17.394	\$ 10.992	\$ 12.586	\$ 14.420	\$ 9.365	\$ 10.913	\$ 9.770	cents 31.8	cents 14.6	\$ 27.653	\$ 19.242
18.000	9.345	9.400	10.600	7.000	7.600	8.977	33.0	14.8	24.000	18.600
.....	a7.20	6.00	7.00	5.00	6.00	.....	33-35	15	16.00-20.00	10.00-14.00
.....	a7.50	b10.00	b10.00	b8.00	b8.00	b11.43	34	14	25.00	18.00
19.00	8.90	8.00	9.00	6.00	7.00	5.00-6.00	28-30	15	12.00-20.00	7.00-12.00
17.00	11.00-12.25	15.00	16.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	35	15	40.00	25.00-35.00
.....	11.50	8.00	11.00	4.00	5.00	.....	33	15	16.00-26.00	12.00-15.00
18.00	10.75-11.75	10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	b9.75	30	15	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00
18.500	12.094	10.500	12.500	6.750	8.500	6.607	31.6	15.0	24.500	17.250
19.00	11.25-13.50	10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	.....	34	15	25.00-45.00	18.00-24.00
17.00	10.00-14.00	16.00	18.00	8.00	10.00	b8.42	27-32	15	20.00	18.00
18.00	12.00	10.00	12.00	6.00	8.00	b6.40	30-32	15	25.00	18.00
20.00	12.00	6.00	8.00	5.00	7.00	b5.00	32	15	18.00	12.00
16.403	10.667	14.239	15.684	9.972	11.093	10.768	29.6	14.6	21.611	14.375
16.75	10.00	b16.00	b16.00	b13.33	b13.33	b13.00-14.00	30	15	22.00-27.00	.....
16.00	10.00	12.00	18.00	9.00	12.00	b10.00	30-35	15	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00
16.50	11.50	12.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....	30	15	25.00	22.00
16.00	12.00	b14.67	b16.00	8.00	10.00	b10.00	30	15	14.00	7.00
15.00	.....	.....	b16.00	.....	b10.667	.....	28-30	.....	22.00	12.50
16.00	10.00	14.00	17.00	10.00	b11.00	b14.00	22-23	12	18.00-25.00	12.00-18.00
18.50	.....	.....	b9.00-10.50	.....	b7.50-9.00	6.00	28	15	12.00-18.00	8.00-15.00
16.50	10.00-11.00	15.00-19.00	17.00-20.00	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	b12.00-15.00	30-45	15	20.00-35.00	14.00-20.00
16.25-16.50	.....	14.00	16.00	8.50	11.00	8.50	23-25	15	20.00-25.00	15.00-18.00
16.375	11.131	13.875	15.820	10.912	12.626	11.174	27.7	14.3	29.220	20.090
16.25-16.50	.....	14.00	16.00	8.50	11.00	8.50	30-35	15	27.00-35.00	26.00
16.50	.....	b18.461	.....	b16.615	b14.40	b14.40	23-25	13-15	22.00	15.00
16.50	10.00	14.00	16.00	13.00	14.00	b14.00	23-25	14	20.00-30.00	18.00-23.00
15.50	10.00	12.75	13.75	10.00	11.00	10.00	22-25	10	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00
16.00	9.50	12.00	13.50	7.00	8.50	6.00	28-30	12.5-15	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
16.50	10.00	10.00	12.00	8.00	10.50	b7.724	25	15	15.00-20.00	13.00-15.00
15.50	.....	17.00	18.00	15.00	16.00	13.00	31	15	35.00-40.00	22.00-25.00
15.50	10.00	c	c	c	c	c	30	15	20.00-25.00	18.00-23.00
15.50	.....	c16.00	c18.00	c15.00	c16.00	bc20.00	27	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
15.75	11.50	15.00	15.00	13.00	13.00	.....	25	12	25.00-35.00	20.00-30.00
15.50	11.00	.....	14.00	.....	12.00	b10.00	30	15	35.00-40.00	18.00
16.00	11.00	.....	18.00	14.00	.....	b12.00	26	12.5-13	20.00	16.00
16.00	11.00	18.00	19.00	11.00	12.00	b9.00	28	15	24.00-30.00	16.00-20.00
16.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	10.00	12.00	.....	28-30	15	40.00	25.00
16.00	9.00	12.00	15.00	10.00	12.00	b13.33	30	15	20.00	15.00
16.50	11.00	17.00	.....	16.00	.....	.....	30	.....	30.00-40.00	17.00-19.00
16.00	13.50	15.00	16.00	.....	13.00	12.00	27	14	25.00-40.00	16.00-25.00
17.00	16.50	12.00-13.00	17.00	.....	14.00	b16.00	30	15	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
16.00	10.00	b20.00	.....	b20.00	b20.00	b9.00-15.00	25-28	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
16.00-17.50	10.00-12.50	c	c	c	c	.....	25-30	15	32.00-50.00	20.00-35.00
16.50	10.00	15.00	16.00	.....	6.00	.....	23-25	15	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00
18.00	13.00	12.00	13.00	10.00	10.50	.....	30	15	22.00	14.00
17.00	11.50	11.00	14.00	8.00	11.00	b6.00	30-35	15	35.00	20.00-25.00
18.00-18.25	9.50	.....	.....	8.50	9.50	.....	25	13.5	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
18.25-18.50	10.50	10.50	11.50	8.50	9.50	.....	25	15	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
21.250	13.125	10.250	11.500	7.750	9.000	.....	32.5	15.0	35.000	24.500
20.50	13.75	7.50	9.00	6.50	8.00	.....	35	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00
22.00	12.50	13.00	14.00	9.00	10.00	.....	30	15	25.00-30.00	18.00-20.00
24.333	12.625	11.500	11.500	8.750	10.750	10.630	38.1	14.4	35.000	21.875
25.00	13.50	f13.50	f15.00	11.50	12.00	12.00	35	15	35.00-50.00	30.00
23.00	d10.50	f7.00	f8.00	6.00	7.00	b5.189	35	15	25.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
25.00	13.00-15.00	f14.00	.....	.....	12.00	13.00	40	15	30.00-40.00	20.00
.....	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40-45	12.5	35.00	20.00
c	7.833	c	c	c	11.000	.....	38.8	15.0	33.750	23.250
.....	6.00	.....	.....	8.00	b8.00	c	40-45	15	30.00	30.00
.....	d8.50-9.50	.....	.....	.....	b14.00	b12.00	35	15	35.00	25.00
.....	a8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	15	40.00	30.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35-40	15	30.00	18.00
.....	11.156	.....	.....	9.250	10.199	5.334	h39.9	15.0	25.500	20.357
.....	7.50-7.75	.....	.....	12.00	.....	b4.00	50	.....	20.00	18.00
.....	10.50-13.75	.....	.....	8.50	11.25	.....	50	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-25.00
.....	9.50-12.75	.....	.....	9.00	12.00	.....	45	15	30.00	20.00
.....	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	b7.50	40	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-14.00
m16.00-18.00	10.75-11.50	.....	.....	.....	8.00	5.35	35-40	.....	29.00	25.00
.....	11.50-12.00	.....	.....	7.50	b9.544	b4.491	27	.....	18.00-22.00	.....
.....	a8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	b5.33	35	.....	22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00
.....	14.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30.00-40.00	20.00-30.00

**COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.**

Commodities.	Quantity	1900*	1905*	1910	1911	1912	1913	Mar. 1914	Mar. 1915	Mar. 1916	Mar. 1917	Mar. 1918	Mar. 1919	Mar. 1920	Mar. 1921	Feb. 1922	Mar. 1922
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	48.0	46.6	44.4	56.2	66.6	71.4	74.6	69.2	55.4	56.6
Beef, shoulder, roast...	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	32.8	32.0	33.2	38.2	47.6	50.4	48.8	43.6	31.4	32.2
Veal, roast foreq'r....	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.3	17.7	17.9	21.6	26.0	27.4	26.3	26.1	18.8	19.7
Mutton, roast, hindq'r	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	20.9	20.5	22.1	26.5	32.3	30.9	33.9	31.9	26.2	23.6
Pork, fresh, roast ham	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.2	18.5	20.5	26.8	34.4	35.4	37.5	34.9	27.5	29.5
Pork, salt, mess.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	36.8	34.8	36.8	46.8	65.2	68.0	71.6	68.2	51.6	52.4
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	29.5	24.9	27.2	33.3	46.5	49.3	52.6	51.5	39.3	40.5
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.6	35.2	37.2	52.8	68.0	69.2	79.2	59.4	41.6	43.0
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	20.7	30.0	32.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	37.0	28.6	33.9	46.9	58.9	54.6	73.9	55.0	56.2	50.7
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	25.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	33.3	26.7	29.1	41.8	50.5	49.2	63.3	50.6	47.7	45.6
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	53.4	55.2	52.8	60.6	72.0	72.2	90.6	90.6	78.8	76.2
Butter, dairy, solid...	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	53.0	58.4	58.0	61.2	64.4	67.6	85.4	97.6	103.4	132.6	106.2	77.0	75.0
Butter, cream'y, prints	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	35.5	37.4	38.7	48.7	54.3	58.0	72.9	63.0	44.7	43.5
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.2	23.4	24.4	31.9	33.1	35.8	40.7	39.0	31.9	31.1
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.2	21.8	23.4	30.1	30.4	34.4	38.2	37.7	28.7	23.4
Bread, plain, white...	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	64.5	72.0	69.0	90.5	114.5	118.5	136.5	127.5	105.0	105.0
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	32.0	43.0	38.0	53.0	67.0	67.0	76.0	66.0	47.0	48.0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	21.0	26.0	24.0	27.5	37.5	37.5	41.5	34.0	27.5	27.5
Rice, good, medium...	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	11.8	11.8	12.4	13.0	20.6	24.2	32.0	24.0	19.2	19.2
Beans, handpicked...	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	12.0	13.6	18.2	25.6	33.6	26.0	23.4	19.8	17.0	17.2
Apples, evaporated...	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	12.5	11.8	19.5	14.2	21.3	22.2	28.7	22.9	21.7	22.6
Prunes, medium size...	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.9	12.2	12.8	12.8	14.0	17.1	20.0	27.0	21.4	18.5	18.4
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	22.4	32.4	32.8	36.4	42.4	47.6	72.8	50.4	35.2	34.4
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	12.0	11.0	10.4	14.6	15.0	16.8	20.0	22.2	33.8	24.0	16.6	16.4
Tea, black, medium...	¼ "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.6	9.2	9.9	10.7	12.7	15.7	16.4	14.3	13.6	13.6
Tea, green, medium...	¼ "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.1	9.7	10.1	10.7	12.1	15.3	16.9	15.7	15.0	14.7
Coffee, medium.....	¼ "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.7	10.0	10.0	10.2	12.1	15.2	14.4	13.5	13.3
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	40.5	33.0	61.0	98.7	72.2	56.3	140.3	57.4	53.3	52.0
Vinegar, white wine...	½ pt.	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
All Foods.....		\$ 4.8	\$ 5.96	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.14	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.68	\$ 7.88	\$ 8.36	\$ 10.70	\$ 12.66	\$ 13.05	\$ 15.98	\$ 13.23	\$ 10.61	\$ 10.54
Starch, laundry.....	½ lb.	c. 2.9	c. 3.0	c. 3.1	c. 3.1	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.1	c. 3.2	c. 3.3	c. 3.5	c. 4.6	c. 4.7	c. 4.6	c. 4.7	c. 4.2	c. 4.1
Coal, anthracite.....	½ ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	54.6	53.5	53.5	66.6	71.7	80.6	92.8	118.4	109.0	108.7
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	38.6	37.2	37.6	51.1	57.9	61.4	66.8	86.4	70.5	63.7
Wood, hard.....	" cd.	22.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	41.9	41.4	41.6	49.6	68.6	77.9	77.5	88.3	79.6	78.7
Wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.9	31.3	30.3	36.1	49.4	55.6	59.4	65.9	57.9	58.5
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	23.7	23.8	23.0	23.4	26.3	28.1	33.1	38.8	31.7	31.7
Fuel and lighting....		\$ 1.50	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.82	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.87	\$ 1.86	\$ 2.27	\$ 2.74	\$ 3.04	\$ 3.30	\$ 3.98	\$ 3.43	\$ 3.46
Rent.....	¼ mo.	\$2.37	\$2.89	\$4.05	\$4.05	\$4.60	\$4.75	\$4.77	\$4.22	\$3.96	\$4.16	\$4.56	\$4.90	\$5.69	\$6.62	\$6.93	\$6.91
Grand Totals.....		\$ 9.37	\$ 10.50	\$ 12.76	\$ 13.60	\$ 13.73	\$ 14.02	\$ 14.35	\$ 14.01	\$ 14.21	\$ 17.16	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.99	\$ 25.01	\$ 23.87	\$ 21.07	\$ 20.96

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5.61	5.83	6.82	6.78	7.17	7.29	7.45	7.68	8.49	10.57	12.61	13.60	16.24	13.75	10.85	10.83	
Prince Edward Island.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	5.80	6.11	6.34	6.70	6.69	7.45	8.94	11.07	11.18	14.17	12.21	9.77	9.80	
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.63	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	7.36	7.72	8.44	10.38	12.61	12.94	15.80	13.40	10.88	10.78	
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	5.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	7.23	7.40	8.14	10.56	12.62	12.57	15.26	12.78	10.23	10.10	
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	6.67	7.25	7.20	7.60	7.70	8.32	10.89	12.72	12.86	16.03	12.99	10.46	10.39	
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.41	7.88	7.87	8.28	7.97	8.51	10.08	12.07	13.34	15.90	13.18	10.45	10.41	
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.08	8.16	8.25	8.24	8.31	8.40	10.37	12.63	13.68	15.67	13.32	10.61	10.58	
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.08	8.15	8.33	8.35	8.45	8.40	10.90	12.98	13.29	15.78	13.16	10.21	10.17	
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	8.79	9.03	9.13	8.91	8.97	8.72	10.90	12.95	14.13	16.95	14.21	11.59	11.47	

*December only.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR MARCH, 1922,
FEBRUARY, 1922, MARCH, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, AND 1913
(Average price 1830-1899-100.)

		INDEX NUMBERS.											
		Number of commodities	*Mar. 1922	*Feb. 1922	*Mar. 1921	*Mar. 1920	*Mar. 1919	*Mar. 1918	Mar. 1917	Mar. 1916	Mar. 1915	Mar. 1914	Mar. 1913
I.—GRAINS AND FODDERS—													
Grains, Ontario	6	183.0	172.1	233.1	403.9	281.9	443.4	297.3	176.5	230.0	144.7	137.2	
Grains, Western	4	192.7	189.6	207.7	433.7	286.5	383.0	255.3	162.2	199.1	125.6	116.6	
Fodder	5	241.7	238.8	244.1	300.4	249.9	215.3	201.4	176.1	192.6	163.8	144.8	
All	15	205.0	199.0	229.4	384.0	272.5	353.4	254.1	172.5	209.3	145.8	134.2	
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS—													
Cattle and Beef	6	210.1	208.5	280.2	344.5	368.4	325.5	272.1	207.0	207.7	221.0	181.7	
Hogs and hog products	6	245.9	227.7	288.9	363.9	344.1	358.1	2.2	192.2	154.5	175.9	180.6	
Sheep and mutton	3	206.5	196.1	238.6	285.8	290.5	321.4	236.3	211.0	167.5	170.4	157.1	
Poultry	2	436.2	465.1	533.2	476.6	444.2	382.2	296.8	271.5	200.8	221.8	190.1	
All	17	248.7	243.2	308.1	356.5	355.0	342.5	268.7	200.1	181.0	196.2	179.1	
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS—													
All	9	187.9	217.3	268.8	317.9	264.1	245.9	223.0	171.1	163.1	162.9	152.2	
IV.—FISH—													
Prepared fish	6	179.4	179.4	200.5	229.4	246.6	241.6	186.4	151.8	153.9	153.6	160.5	
Fresh fish	3	215.6	210.3	254.9	263.2	247.8	225.8	212.7	182.0	153.9	161.0	171.5	
All	9	191.5	189.7	218.6	240.6	247.0	236.3	195.1	161.9	154.0	156.1	164.2	
V.—OTHER FOODS—													
(a) Fruits and Vegetables—													
Fresh fruits, native	1	376.8	330.9	258.8	312.5	275.7	193.0	248.2	174.6	128.7	165.4	124.1	
Fresh fruits, foreign	3	242.1	242.7	238.7	201.0	183.0	180.8	122.4	98.7	85.3	84.2	100.1	
Dried fruits	4	204.6	197.6	192.3	283.4	249.0	272.0	198.6	150.3	121.9	119.1	113.2	
Fresh vegetables	5	294.7	306.2	177.0	589.3	236.0	300.5	473.0	266.1	136.5	188.7	128.3	
Canned vegetables	3	170.6	174.2	171.7	216.3	202.4	252.9	196.8	102.4	101.2	97.7	125.2	
All	16	244.2	243.9	209.6	352.7	225.6	255.3	288.3	169.3	116.2	139.4	118.4	
(b) Miscellaneous groceries—													
Breadstuffs	10	192.8	183.8	245.6	304.3	246.1	261.2	205.7	147.5	166.6	124.4	125.8	
Tea, coffee, etc.	4	179.4	179.4	210.1	294.0	196.4	151.6	140.0	125.4	113.3	107.7	118.2	
Sugar, etc.	6	179.7	178.5	258.5	373.8	305.4	250.0	179.4	158.6	142.6	102.8	108.8	
Condiments	5	166.3	169.9	201.2	231.9	245.9	225.1	161.4	141.9	120.3	104.6	96.9	
All	25	182.2	179.1	234.1	293.1	252.3	233.8	180.0	145.2	143.1	112.5	114.7	
VI.—TEXTILES—													
Woolens	5	192.4	192.4	243.4	412.7	372.9	388.5	261.2	213.3	159.2	138.0	124.3	
Cottons	4	245.2	243.5	231.4	387.6	363.4	300.5	190.5	143.6	121.5	144.7	141.6	
Silks	3	167.2	173.0	155.3	261.1	140.6	133.4	112.9	108.8	79.7	95.5	86.2	
Jutes	2	284.6	276.8	305.9	676.6	609.5	600.5	415.0	320.8	198.1	226.5	205.5	
Flax products	4	259.2	290.5	363.3	529.9	471.8	388.4	280.7	203.4	153.7	114.7	126.4	
Oilcloths	2	185.6	185.6	252.1	274.0	273.8	177.7	139.8	125.6	101.1	104.6	104.7	
All	20	227.1	227.1	258.9	420.9	360.1	333.6	232.0	183.7	136.7	133.8	127.4	
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES—													
Hides and tallow	4	101.3	103.8	135.3	429.1	294.5	263.6	291.9	233.2	221.2	198.9	174.0	
Leather	4	171.6	171.6	205.5	315.0	265.0	265.0	268.5	187.1	172.2	151.4	152.3	
Boots and shoes	3	213.2	213.2	254.0	339.7	224.2	230.9	221.1	180.6	158.3	155.7	153.9	
All	11	157.4	158.3	184.1	363.2	264.2	255.2	264.1	202.1	186.2	169.9	160.6	
VIII.—METALS AND IMPLEMENTS—													
Iron and steel	11	183.6	185.1	226.4	262.3	226.0	231.4	201.8	137.3	102.7	103.3	107.2	
Other metals	12	143.8	151.7	153.2	235.7	185.8	261.6	276.4	290.6	158.6	125.4	133.8	
Implements	10	224.7	227.7	256.1	250.3	211.4	221.6	166.0	127.9	108.2	106.6	105.6	
All	33	181.6	185.8	208.8	250.2	216.0	255.5	218.1	193.5	124.6	112.7	116.9	
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING—													
Fuel	6	244.0	239.6	284.3	253.3	232.5	236.7	248.5	153.3	119.4	128.5	137.8	
Lighting	4	242.1	242.1	292.5	249.1	240.4	120.2	102.4	88.5	90.0	92.7	91.0	
All	10	243.2	240.6	275.6	254.7	235.7	190.1	190.1	129.6	107.6	114.2	119.0	
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS—													
Lumber	14	314.9	294.2	418.3	485.0	282.1	251.8	197.5	180.2	178.4	183.0	177.6	
Miscellaneous materials	20	297.9	298.1	251.2	250.5	228.4	216.0	191.1	141.1	110.1	113.8	112.3	
Paints, oils and glass	14	263.3	300.0	318.2	471.1	332.3	274.4	246.8	190.1	148.0	140.2	145.4	
All	48	255.3	298.8	322.9	383.2	274.4	250.6	209.2	166.8	141.1	141.7	141.2	
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHINGS—													
Furniture	6	243.3	243.3	436.5	449.2	311.8	207.3	185.1	143.6	146.7	147.1	146.6	
Crockery and glassware	4	452.9	462.8	512.0	479.0	367.7	220.8	224.7	187.8	155.1	133.9	127.9	
Table cutlery	2	156.3	156.3	164.1	164.1	155.1	150.7	132.2	126.6	80.3	72.4	72.4	
Kitchen furnishings	4	250.2	274.8	286.5	267.6	270.2	239.7	160.3	132.4	123.4	124.6	118.9	
All	16	288.8	295.2	384.5	364.5	205.8	226.4	182.0	148.7	134.7	128.8	125.7	
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS..													
All	16	187.7	185.4	205.2	219.5	240.4	290.5	269.6	261.4	157.7	111.1	112.7	
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—													
Raw furs	4	664.7	664.7	498.0	1851.4	887.4	585.3	412.4	287.4	133.8	236.0	353.9	
Liquors and tobaccos	6	264.0	264.0	298.0	316.3	256.2	214.7	156.4	143.5	135.3	138.8	135.0	
Sundries	7	153.5	167.3	187.7	205.3	211.8	217.2	167.5	139.2	116.1	108.2	114.7	
All	17	314.8	318.4	299.6	631.7	386.5	291.2	221.2	175.2	127.0	149.1	178.1	
All commodities	2624	227.6	222.5	263.1	349.0	277.6	269.2	224.9	177.9	145.4	137.0	126.0	

(*) Preliminary figure. (†) Nine commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915. (‡) Revised. (§) Misprinted in this table in March issue.

to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that the comparative expenditure would be little changed.

The index number of wholesale prices is based on the quotations for 271 commodities and is the simple average of the percentages of current prices of the several commodities in relation to the average prices for the base period, 1890-1899, these being therefore made equal to 100. The quotations for most farm products are obtained weekly and averaged for the month; the quotations for other commodities are taken for the middle of the month. The table of index numbers shows the changes by groups and sub-groups for the previous month and for the corresponding months back to 1913.

Retail Prices

In meats there were slight increases in the averages, most lines of beef being up $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound, while in fresh pork the advances were slightly greater. Lard advanced slightly. Fresh eggs were down, averaging 50.7c per dozen as compared with 56.2c in February; 71.2c in January; 55c in March last year; and 85c in January last year. Cooking eggs were similarly lower. Milk averaged 12.7c per quart as compared with 13c in February;

13.3c in January; 15c in March last year; and 15.5c in January last year. Dairy butter averaged 37.5c in March as compared with 38.8c in February; 41.7c in January; 53.1c in March, 1921; and 56.7c in January, 1921. Creamery butter averaged 43.5c per pound in March as compared with 44.7c in February; 48.6c in January; 63c in March, 1921; and 63.6c in January, 1921. New cheese averaged 28.4c in March as compared with 28.7c in February; 29.3c in January; 37.7c in March, 1921; and 37.5c in January, 1921.

Bread averaged 7c per pound, being unchanged, as compared with $8\frac{1}{2}$ c in March last year and 8.8c in January last year. Soda biscuits averaged 18.2c per pound as compared with 18.8c in January and 20.9c in March last year. Spring wheat flour averaged 5c per pound as compared with 7c a year ago. Rolled oats averaged 5.5c per pound as compared with 6.8c a year ago. Rangoon rice averaged 9.6c per pound as compared with 12c a year ago. Tapioca averaged 12.1c as compared with 14.3c a year ago.

Canned tomatoes averaged 19.2c per tin, practically the same as a year ago. Canned peas averaged 19.2c per tin as compared with 19.7c a year ago. Canned corn averaged 17c per tin as compared with 18.8c a year ago. White beans averaged 8.6c per pound as compared with 9.4c a year ago. Onions averaged 12.4c per pound as compared with 9.8c in February, 8.1c in January, 4.7c in March, 1921, and 5c in January, 1921. Potatoes averaged \$1.56 per bag as compared with \$1.60 last month, \$1.58 in January, \$1.72 in March last year, and \$2.23 in January, 1921. The chief changes for the month occurred in New Brunswick where the average

price was down from \$1.48 in February to \$1.35 in March. In British Columbia the average for the province showed a slight increase, that is from \$1.82 to \$1.87. Eating apples averaged 44.8c per gallon as compared with 43.7c in February, and 45c in March last year. Evaporated apples averaged 22.6c per pound as compared with 21.7c in February, and 22.9c in March last year. Prunes, raisins and currants were practically unchanged for the month. Strawberry jam, raspberry jam, canned peaches, pears, and plums, and marmalade averaged slightly lower. Sugar averaged slightly lower. Tea and coffee showed little change. Cocoa averaged 29.4c per pound as compared with 30.1c last month and 32.4c a year ago. Cream of tartar averaged 77.5c per pound as compared with 77.8c in February, and \$1.01 a year ago. Laundry starch averaged 12.3c per pound as compared with 14.2c a year ago. Laundry soap averaged 8.2c per bar as compared with 9.2c a year ago.

Anthracite coal averaged \$17.39 per ton as compared with \$17.44 in February, \$17.54 in January, and \$18.95 in March last year. Bituminous coal averaged \$10.99 as compared with \$11.28 in February, \$11.46 in January, and \$13.82 in March last year. Hard wood averaged \$12.59 per cord as compared with \$12.73 in February, \$12.83 in January, and \$14.13 in March last year. Soft wood was similarly lower. Coal oil averaged 31.8c per gallon as compared with 38.8c a year ago. Matches averaged 14.6c per box, the same as a year ago.

The rent of six-roomed houses with conveniences averaged \$27.65 per month as compared with \$27.73 in February, and \$26.78 in March, 1921. The

decrease in the average for the month was due to a decline in rent at Niagara Falls of \$5 a month, some industrial plants having closed down.

Wholesale Prices

GRAINS AND FODDER.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, at Winnipeg eased off from \$1.47 per bushel which had been reached at the end of February as a result of a continued rise from \$1.11 at the beginning of the year, to \$1.37. Barley had risen to 67c but eased off to 64c per bushel. Oats had risen to 52c per bushel but eased off to 48c. Corn at Toronto had risen to 76c per bushel but was down to 74½c. Flax seed at Winnipeg reached \$2.43 per bushel in February but fell to \$2.29 in March. Fodder showed little change.

ANIMALS AND MEATS.—Cattle at Winnipeg advanced from \$6.50 per hundred pounds to \$6.75. The price at Toronto was steady. Beef and veal were steady. Hogs fell from \$12.75 per hundred pounds to \$11.75 but later recovered. Breakfast bacon advanced from 27c per pound to 28c. Hams advanced from 29c to 31c. Barrelled pork rose \$1.00 to \$34.00 per barrel. Lard was ½c higher at 17½c per pound. Sheep, mutton, and lamb were steady.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Finest creamery butter at Montreal was up to 37½c per pound at the beginning of the month but eased off to 36c. Cheese was down from 18½c per pound to 17c. Fresh eggs were down from 40c to 33c per dozen. Milk at Montreal was down from 29c per gallon to 25c, and at Victoria from 35c to 27c.

FISH.—The market for salt fish showed some improvement and the stocks of herring were reported to be cleaned

up. In the lobster fishing on the western coast of Nova Scotia there was reported to be a small catch. Prices were as high as 30c to 40c per pound for large lobsters. The West Indian market for dried fish showed improvement.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Winter apples were higher, northern spies rising from \$12.00 per barrel to \$13.00 and baldwins and greenings from \$8.00 to \$10.00. Bananas were firmer at 8c per pound, rising from 7½c. Messina lemons were \$1.00 lower at \$5.50 per box. Oranges were up from \$6.50 per box to \$7.25. Evaporated apples advanced from 17½c per pound to 18½c. Prunes were ½c higher at 13c per pound. White beans were firmer at \$4.25-4.50 per box. Onions were easier at Montreal at \$8.00 per bag. Canned corn was easier at Toronto at \$1.20-1.50 per dozen.

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS.—Rolled oats advanced from \$3.10 per bag to \$3.25. Flour, spring wheat patents, advanced from \$7.90 per barrel to \$8.40 at Toronto. Winter wheat flour advanced from \$5.70 to \$6.40. Glucose was higher. Sugar was steady. Baking soda was down from \$3.00 per hundred to \$2.85.

TEXTILES.—Woolens and cottons showed little change. Raw silk, Japan, was down from \$6.90 to \$6.20 per pound. Jute was slightly higher.

HIDES, LEATHERS, BOOTS, AND SHOES.—Tallow was easier at 3c to 5c per pound. The hide and leather market was steady.

METALS AND IMPLEMENTS.—Iron bar was down from \$2.85 per hundred to

\$2.75. Black sheets were down from \$4.30 per hundred to \$4.05, and galvanized sheets from \$6.75 to \$6.50. Antimony was easier at 8c-9c per pound. Brass declined from 30c per pound to 29¼c. Copper, lead, solder, tin, and zinc were lower. Quicksilver had fallen to \$48.00 per seventy-five pound flask but recovered to \$51.00. Bar silver fell from 65¾ per ounce to 63¾c. Axes and horse shoes were lower.

FUEL AND LIGHTING.—Anthracite and bituminous coal were unchanged, but furnace coke advanced from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per ton at the ovens.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—New Brunswick shingles fell from \$6.50 per M. to \$5.75. Pine shipping culls at Ottawa fell from \$67.00 per M. to \$60.00 and box boards from \$45.00 to \$34.00. Spruce fell from \$25.00 per M. to \$23.00. Plaster of Paris was down from \$5.00 per barrel to \$4.75. Wire nails were down from \$3.95 per keg to \$3.75. Copper wire was down from 14¾c per pound to 14¼c. Iron wire was down from \$3.80 per hundred to \$3.60. Wire fencing fell from \$4.50 to \$4.30. Turpentine was easier. Paris green was down from 46c per pound to 32c.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.—Glass tumblers declined 10 per cent.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Alum and coppers were firmer, but brimstone was easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Binder twine, Sisal, was down to 11½c per pound. Crude rubber was down from 17c per pound to 16c.

PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada.

The index numbers of retail prices which are listed are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale price index numbers are named in all cases.

United Kingdom

WHOLESALE PRICES

The Board of Trade index number of average prices for February (taking prices for 1913 as 100) was 165.1 as compared with 167.4 in January, a decline of 1.3 per cent. In each of the three food groups there is an increase, the general level for food being 2.5 per cent higher than in the previous month. The five groups of industrial materials show a reduction of 3.4 per cent, each separate group being lower, the cotton group showing the greatest fall, namely 6.8 per cent.

The *Statist* (Sauerbeck's) index number of wholesale prices at the end of February, taking the average of prices in 1867-77 as 100, was 132.2, a drop of .3 points or .2 per cent from the previous month. Foodstuffs advanced 2.6 per cent and materials dropped 2 per cent.

The *Economist* index number, which has for base the average of prices in 1901-05 as 100, stood at 193.6 at the end of February. This was a decline of 1.1 points or .5 per cent from the level of the previous month. Increases were shown in the cereals and meat

group of 4.4 per cent and in the miscellaneous (rubber, timber, oils, etc.) group of 1.2 per cent, and decreases in the other food products (tea, sugar, etc.) group of 2.1 per cent, in textiles of 2.7 per cent and in minerals of 4 per cent.

The *Times* index number of wholesale prices of 60 commodities at the end of March was 156.2 as compared with 155.9 at the end of February, giving a slight rise of 0.2 per cent. This is the first rise since April, 1920. During the month of March, the food index declined 0.3 per cent, and materials rose 0.6 per cent.

COST OF LIVING

At the beginning of March the official index number for foods in the food budget was, as stated last month, 177. Eggs and fish were cheaper than on February 1, as were also milk, butter, margarine and imported beef. These decreases were largely offset by increases in bread, flour and mutton. At the beginning of April the food budget showed a further decline and stood at 73 per cent above July, 1914, a decrease of about 2.2 per cent for the month. The index numbers for other items are: rent, 155; clothing, 240, fuel and light, 215; sundries, 195; all items, 182, as compared with 155, 245, 220, 195 and 186 a month earlier.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES

The official index number of wholesale prices for February, basis 1901-1910=100, shows a decrease of 8.5 points, or 2.3 per cent from the level

(Continued on page 452)

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country	Canada	United Kingdom	France*		Belgium	Holland	Denmark	Norway	Sweden	Finland	Germany
	29 foods 60 cities	21 foods 600 towns	13 articles Chief cities	13 articles Paris	56 articles Brussels	29 articles 6 towns	Cost of living	Foods 30 towns	51 articles 44 to'ns (u)	Cost of living	Cost of living, 39 cities (g)
Base period	(a)	July 1914	July 1914	1910	1910	April 1914	1893	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	1913-14
	(b)	(b)	(c)			(f)		(c)			
1910	\$ 6.95	94	96.3(d)	1000	1000		113				
1913	7.33	99	101.6(d)				114				
1914-January ..	7.73	105					116				
July	7.42	100	100	1004	1075			100	100	100	
1915-January ..	7.97	107	118	1105(e)	1295		128		113(e)		
July	7.80	105	132.5	1235(e)	1288		148	116	124(e)	119(e)	
1916-January ..	8.28	112	145	1136(e)	1439		153		143	130(e)	
July	8.46	114	161	1420(e)	1387		170	136	160	140(e)	167(e)
1917-January ..	10.27	138	187	1547(e)	1491		186			160	
July	11.02	157	204	1845(e)	1971		212	155	261	177	
1918-January ..	12.42	167	206	2120(e)	2056					221	
July	13.00	175	210	2146(e)	2210			132	279	268	
1919-January ..	13.78	186	230	2794(e)	2665	639		190	279	339	
July	13.77	186	209	2897(e)	2811	354		211	289	310	725.0
1920-January ..	15.30	206	236	3204(e)	3119	410	258	242	295	298	819.4
April	15.99	215	235	3802(e)	3852	488	265		305	297	849.5
July	16.84	227	258	3898(e)	4006	479	275	262	319	297	911.0
October	15.83	213	270	4519(e)	4517	505	270		340	306	1063.0
1921-January ..	14.48	195	278	4303(e)	4404	477	236	264	334	283	1065.4
April	12.68	171	238	3642(e)	3522	417	202		300	248	1007.5
July	10.98	148	220	3516(e)	3292	393	192	237	292	232	1139.0
August	11.41	154	226		3403	403	193		297	234	1174.9
September ..	11.82	159	225		3537	406	199		290	228	1204.6
October	11.48	155	210	3490(e)	3558	411	196		288	218	1208.3
November ..	11.08	149	200		3504	417	194		281	211	1161.5
December ..	11.00	148	195		3474	417	191		268	202	1102.6
1922-January ..	11.03	149	185	3239(e)	3424	409	187	212	257	190	1055.1
February ..	10.60	143	179		3297				245		1058.9
March	10.54	142	177		3159						

Country	Switzerland(i)	Italy (k)	Spain		South Africa	India	Australia*	New Zealand*	Mexico	United States	
	49 articles 23 towns	Cost of(l) living Rome	12 articles Capitals	12 articles towns	18 foods 9 towns	Cost of living Bombay	46 foods and groceries, 30 towns	59 foods 25 towns	Federal District	43 foods 51 cities (s) (f)	Cost of living Massachusetts(l)(t)
Base period	June 1914	1st semester 1914	1909-14	1909-14	1910	July 1914	1911(q)	1909-13(r)	1910	1913	1913
1910					1000			991(r)	100	93	100
1913					1147			1037(r)		100	100
1914-January ..					1131(p)					104	101.3
July	100(j)		108.9(n)	106 (n)		100	1164	1070		102	102.1
1915-January ..	107(j)		107.7(o)	110.8(o)			1240	1177		103	102.9
July	119(j)		113.8(n)	117.1(n)			1522	1200		100	101.7
1916-January ..	126(j)	108.63(m)	117.6(o)	118.4(o)			1504	1236		107	105.1
July	140(j)		120.3(n)	123.4(n)			1516	1276		111	109.9
1917-January ..	149(j)	122.21(m)	123.6(o)	125.6(o)			1453	1359		128	119.6
July	180(j)		136.1(n)	139.8(n)			1470	1357		146	129.3
1918-January ..	197(j)	162.74(m)	145.4(o)	149.3(o)			1505	1426	169.14	160	144.6
July	229(j)		161.8(n)	172.5(n)			1523	1491	162.62	167	155.1
1919-January ..	252(j)	241.48	167.5(o)	175.5(o)			1627	1553	190.78	185	167.5
July	261(j)		180 (n)	190.9(n)			1714	1539	179.03	190	171.5
1920-January ..	244(c)	263.45	192.3(o)	208.1(o)			1862	1688	215.85	201	192.0
April	246(c)	306.22					2008	1738		211	196.3
July	246(c)	315.55	202.6(n)	220.3(n)		189	2260	1791	229.37	219	202.6
October	262(c)	343.17					193	2232	1899	227.76	198
1921-January ..	243(c)	374.05	175.5(o)	185.5(o)				1906	215.38	172	179.6
April	231(c)	410.94					2017	1804	193.72	152	164.5
July	214(c)	387.23						1752	186.35	148	160.8
August	209(c)	391.05					1841	1740	184.48	155	161.4
September ..	206(c)	399.72					1796	1720	180.54	153	160.0
October	200(c)	414.07						1672		153	159.7
November ..	195(c)	422.55					1705	1625		152	159.2
December ..	192(c)	422.87					1666	1605		150	159.6
1922-January ..	189(c)	429.60						1634		142	157.3
February ..	179(c)									142	156.8
March	177(c)									139	155.3

*For France, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand base is taken as 1000 instead of 100. (a) Cost of food budget. (b) 15th of month up to end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. (c) Beginning of month. (d) Calculated from annual index number. (e) Quarter beginning in specified month. (f) 15th of month. (g) Foods, fuel and lighting, and rent. (h) Average of Oct., 1913, Jan., April and July, 1914. (i) Issued by Union of Swiss Co-operative stores. (j) Beginning of previous month. (k) Municipal Labour Office, Rome. (l) Food, clothing, rent, heating, lighting and sundries. (m) End of previous month. (n) Average for April-September. (o) Average for October-March. (p) Average for year. (q) Base is average for 6 capital towns. (r) Four chief cities. (s) U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics. From January, 1913, up to and including December, 1920, only 22 articles of food included. (t) Massachusetts Special Commission on Necessaries of Life. (u) In 1920, 50 articles in 49 towns.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country	Canada				United Kingdom				France	Hol-land	Den-mark	Sweden
	Labour Dept. <i>g</i>	Mitchell	Bank of Commerce		Board of Trade (new)	Econo- mist <i>h</i>	Statist <i>h</i>	Times <i>h</i>	Statist- ique Géné- rale <i>h</i>	Central Bureau Statist- ics	Finans- tende <i>f</i>	Statist- ical Office <i>g</i>
No. of Commo- dities	271 <i>c</i>	40	24 ex- ports	24 im- ports	150	44	45	60	45	53	33	47
Base period.....	1890-1899	1900-1909	1909-1913	1909-1913	1913	1901-1905	1867-1877	1913	1901-1910	1901-1910	1914	July'13 June'14
1890.....	110.3					102.2	72					
1895.....	95.6					87.6	62					
1900.....	108.2					110.5	75					
1905.....	113.8					103.3	72		98.3			
1910.....	124.2		97.02	100.38		113.3	78		108.1			
1913.....	135.5		102.77	107.81	100.	122.3	85	100.	115.6	114.		
1914-January.....	136.5	120.9	103.96	99.05		119.0	83.5		115.4			
July.....	134.6	120.0	105.86	97.18		116.6	82.4			120a	100a	116a
1915-January.....	138.9		109.90	101.29		136.5	96.4		143.9			
July.....	150.2		115.41	114.77		149.1	106.4		163.7	165a	138a	145a
1916-January.....	172.1		123.75	128.07		174.5	123.6					
July.....	180.9		131.52	141.26		191.1	130.5		210.6	253a	164a	185a
1917-January.....	212.7		162.40	166.07		225.1	159.3		249.2			
July.....	248.7		187.26	210.52		254.4	176.9		309.8	326a	228a	244a
1918-January.....	258.1	225.7	199.13	202.98		262.9	186.2		361.6			
July.....	284.0	248.3	207.16	221.14		278.5	193.1		389.9	447a	293a	339a
1919-January.....	286.5	231.3	188.91	217.54		265.9	190.7		401.8			369
July.....	294.0	250.8	222.14	221.08		293.2	206.4		403.0	339a	294a	320
1920-January.....	338.4	280.8	239.98	233.23	303.0	353.1	245.3	380.4	562.7			319
April.....	353.1	295.2	252.76	257.93	332.3	374.2	260.1	352.9	679.2	333		354
July.....	346.8	292.9	270.12	271.96	332.8	358.0	254.6	332.8	572.9	337	383	363
October.....	317.6	242.1	230.92	240.61	308.5	326.1	239.9	305.5	580.0	321	393	346
1921-January.....	281.3	212.6	199.02	186.69	251.0	255.3	197.2	228.9	470.0	243	341	267
April.....	257.3	186.4	175.12	161.75	208.7	224.0	169.8	198.2	401.3	201	270	229
July.....	238.6	167.4	158.47	150.25	198.2	218.1	158.2	186.5	381.6	201	253	211
August.....	236.4	165.4	163.51	147.98	194.0	219.0	155.5	183.8	383.0	205	254	198
September.....	232.7	164.4	159.26	147.92	191.0	223.8	149.4	180.8	397.7	205	224	182
October.....	229.2	161.5	150.06	148.81	184.4	208.5	138.7	171.5	383.0	193	202	175
November.....	227.3	160.0	144.05	150.34	176.4	208.6	136.7	167.5	383.6	188	186	174
December.....	230.7	161.9	143.43	148.10	171.3	198.0	133.6	162.1	376.5	188	188	172
1922-January.....	227.7	158.4	147.17	147.88	167.4	194.7	132.5	158.6	362.7	183	178	170
February.....	229.5	159.1	150.43	145.65	165.1	193.6	132.2	155.9	354.2		177	166
March.....	225.6	157.1	148.27	144.93			133.3	156.2	355.0		182	

Country	Germany	Italy	Egypt	*South Africa	India	Japan	*Australia	*New Zealand	United States				
Authority	Federal Statistical Office <i>j</i>	Bachi <i>j</i>	Dept. of Statistics	Census and Statistics Office	Dept. of Statistics <i>j</i>	Bank of Japan <i>j</i>	Com'n-wealth Statistician <i>h</i>	Government Statistician	Bureau of Lab'r Statistics <i>j</i>	Federal Reserve Board <i>j</i>	Brad-street <i>f</i>	Dun	
No. of-commod's	88	76 <i>d</i>	23	188	75	56	92		327	90	106	200	
Base period.....	1913	1913	Jan 1'13 Jul 31'14	1910	July 1914	Oct. 1899	1911	1909-13	1913	1913			
1890.....	90						1058		83.5			\$ 90.876	
1895.....	71						760		69.2		\$ 6.4346	81.251	
1900.....	88						894		81.7		7.8839	93.355	
1905.....	87						910		85.7		8.0987	99.315	
1910.....	91						1003	984	97.3		8.9881	121.301	
1913.....	100	100		1125		132.2	1088	1051	100	100	9.2076	118.576	
1914-January.....		102					1085 <i>b</i>	1045 <i>b</i>	100		8.8857	124.528	
July.....	106 <i>a</i>	93		1090 <i>a</i>	100	126.3 <i>a</i>	1185 <i>b</i>	1073 <i>b</i>	100		8.6566	119.708	
1915-January.....		105					1387 <i>b</i>	1221 <i>b</i>	99		9.1431	124.163	
July.....	142 <i>a</i>	131	102 <i>a</i>	1204 <i>a</i>	112 <i>a</i>	127.8 <i>a</i>	1822 <i>b</i>	1304 <i>b</i>	101		9.8588	124.958	
1916-January.....		184					1502 <i>b</i>	1233 <i>b</i>	110		10.9163	187.666	
July.....	153 <i>a</i>	193	124 <i>a</i>	1379 <i>a</i>	125 <i>a</i>	154.9 <i>a</i>	1505 <i>b</i>	1403 <i>b</i>	119		11.5294	175.142	
1917-January.....		230					1525 <i>b</i>	1450 <i>b</i>	161		13.7277	169.562	
July.....	179 <i>a</i>	304	168 <i>a</i>	1583 <i>a</i>	142 <i>a</i>	196.4 <i>a</i>	1715 <i>b</i>	1593 <i>b</i>	188		16.0650	211.959	
1918-January.....		363					1877 <i>b</i>	1677	185		17.9436	222.175	
July.....	217 <i>a</i>	429	207 <i>a</i>	1723 <i>a</i>	178 <i>a</i>	259.0 <i>a</i>	1954 <i>b</i>	1808	198		19.1624	232.575	
1919-January.....		262	326				283.2	1959	1888	203	195	18.5343	230.146
July.....	339	362	225 <i>a</i>	1854 <i>a</i>	200 <i>a</i>	326.8	2008	1788	218	211	18.8964	227.973	
1920-January.....	1256	507	318		218	398.0	2311	1999	248	242	20.3633	247.390	
April.....	1567	664	308		200	397.2	2478	2153	265	263	20.7124	257.901	
July.....	1367	604	283		209	316.6	2671	2262	262	250	19.3523	260.414	
October.....	1446	659	300	2511	206	298.5	2450	2291	225	208	16.9094	297.341	
1921-January.....	1439	642	214	2116	178	265.8	2233	2233	177	163	12.6631	198.600	
April.....	1326	584	181	1862	183	251.1	1947	2108	154	143	11.3749	174.404	
July.....	1428	520	164	1688	183	259.8	1813	2065	148	142	10.7284	159.833	
August.....	1917	542	166		184	263.5	1827	2029	152	142	11.0576	166.677	
September.....	2067	580	176		187	273.5	1827	2030	152	143	11.0868	162.619	
October.....	2460	599	186	1553	184	289.8	1779	2010	150	141	11.1879	161.839	
November.....	3416	595	181		180	283.3	1724	1969	149	140	11.3514	163.665	
December.....	3487	595	170		180	277.0	1684	1948	149	138	11.3127	164.531	
1922-January.....	3665	577	168	1472	178	271.6		1916	148	138	11.3725	164.444	
February.....	4103	562							151	142	11.4190	164.974	
March.....											11.6001	169.721	

*For South Africa, Australia and New Zealand base is taken as 1000 instead of 100. a. Average for year. b. Quarter beginning in specified month. c. 230 commodities, 1890-1909; 272, 1910-1914; 271, 1915-1922. d. New index number is joined to old index number (38 commodities) and all converted to base 1913=100. e. The commodities in these two new index numbers are in the one case articles chiefly exported; in the other case, articles chiefly imported. f. First of month. g. Middle of month. h. End of month. i. Monthly.

of the previous month. While the decline of the index for foods was slight, being only .1 per cent, owing to a considerable increase in the sugar, coffee and cocoa group, the decline of industrial materials was nearly 4 per cent.

Belgium

COST OF LIVING

The unweighted index number for 56 articles in 59 localities, base, April, 1914=100, stood at 387 in January, 1922, a drop of 6 points, or 1.5 per cent from the previous month. The index number for Brussels decreased 8 points or 1.9 per cent during the month under review.

Holland

WHOLESALE PRICES

The official index number of the Central Bureau of Statistics for prices of 53 articles in Holland, prices in 1901-10=100, stood at 183 in January, a decrease of 5 points or 2.7 per cent from the previous month. Foods alone decreased 3.8 per cent during the month under review.

COST OF LIVING

The official index number of the Central Bureau of Statistics of cost of living of 29 articles in 6 cities, base 1893=100, stood at 187 in January, a decrease of 4 points, or 2.1 per cent from the previous month.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number of wholesale prices issued by the Federal Statistical Office, base 1913-14=100, rose from 3487 for December to 3665 for January and 4103 for February. The upward trend has been increasingly noticeable since the middle of January. At that time the

value of the mark in exchange began to drop swiftly which, with certain economic factors within the country accounts for the increase in wholesale prices. The index number of foods rose from 3229 in December to 3509 in January, and 3956 in February, increases of 8.6 and 12.3 per cent respectively. Industrial materials decreased from 3969 in December to 3955 in January, owing to decreases in textiles and metals, and increased again to 4377 in February, or 10.7 per cent.

COST OF LIVING

The official index number of cost of living, food, heating, lighting and rent in 39 cities in Germany, 1913-14=100, rose from 1550 in December to 1640 in January and again to 1989 in February—an increase in the latter month of 21 per cent. This is an increase of 120.8 per cent above the cost of living in February, 1921. The index number for foods alone rose from 2219 in January to 2727 in February—508 points, or 22.9 per cent. Factors influencing the cost of living have been the removal of the governmental control of grain, the rise in railway rates and the legalization of increases in rents. Food prices have been especially influenced, the output for heat, light and rent not having increased so much.

Austria

COST OF LIVING

The official Statistical Office reports that the index number of cost of living for a family of four in Vienna (January, 1921=100) rose from 966 in December to 1194 on January 15 and 1500 on February 15. The increases amounted to 24 per cent from December to January, and 26 per cent from January

to February. Figures compiled in Vienna by a commission recently appointed to investigate the weekly cost for one person of the most important necessities of life, show that index numbers (December 15, 1921=100) rose as follows from January 14 to February 14: Food, from 129 to 150; clothing, from 115 to 121; heat and light, from 126 to 187. Lodging remained unchanged, at 164. The increase in the

total is from 125 to 148 for the period under review.

Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES

The statistical office of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry at Milan has published a new monthly index number of wholesale prices at Milan, the average prices for the period May-December, 1921, being taken as 100. The index up to February, 1922 is as follows:

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN MILAN, ITALY, COMPUTED BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY OF MILAN.

(Average prices May-December, 1921-100.)

Date	I Edible vegetable products	II Edible animal products	III Textiles	IV Chemicals	V Minerals and metals	VI Con- struction ma- terials	VII Miscella- neous vege- table products	VIII Miscella- neous indus- trial ma- terials	General average	Food products (groups I & II)	Indus- trial ma- terials (groups III-VIII)
Number of Commodities	21	16	18	20	23	8	7	12	125	37	88
1921-May	98.37	104.27	80.35	100.13	103.89	114.17	101.14	104.93	99.20	108.84	98.51
June	92.19	88.27	77.53	90.65	97.53	110.36	92.81	95.40	91.49	90.48	91.92
July	87.83	90.06	82.35	89.28	94.06	100.98	87.69	94.36	90.04	88.79	90.58
August	93.25	96.62	91.81	96.27	96.41	95.69	95.30	94.42	94.10	94.69	95.00
September..	103.52	101.62	103.58	101.92	96.76	95.88	105.68	101.44	101.18	102.69	100.54
October ...	106.10	104.98	117.33	105.35	99.46	95.15	106.06	102.65	105.04	105.02	104.79
November..	106.13	107.14	118.85	106.42	103.72	93.84	103.77	101.81	106.18	106.51	106.04
December..	108.28	104.73	121.64	104.79	104.79	91.83	107.16	102.21	106.62	106.73	106.57
1922-January ..	107.56	98.44	121.92	102.37	104.19	91.77	109.18	102.12	105.28	103.52	106.04
February..	105.88	97.94	113.32	100.89	103.36	91.97	105.02	100.61	103.09	102.37	103.39

COST OF LIVING

The index number of the Municipal Labour Office at Rome of a complete budget for a working man's family increased from December to January 6.82 points or 1.61 per cent, a continuance of the monthly increase which has taken place since July. The foods alone included in the budget increased 2.34 per cent during the month under review.

India

COST OF LIVING

The official index number of retail prices in Bombay shows for January a decline of nearly 3.4 per cent from the previous month, and in February,

a further decline of 4.6 per cent from the level of January. Foods declined 13 per cent in the latter month; fuel and lighting and house rent remained the same; and clothing declined 8.2 per cent.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number of wholesale prices in the United States compiled by the Federal Reserve Board showed that prices during February increased 4 points, or 2.9 per cent. Imported goods did not change, but domestic goods increased 4 points, or 2.9 per cent. The largest increases were in raw materials and finished consumers' goods.

Gibson's average index number of prices for 22 articles of food for March was 73.3, an increase of 4.4 per cent from the monthly average for February, and a higher figure than that for any month since April, 1921.

Bradstreet's general index number for April 1 was \$11.5317, a decrease of nearly .6 per cent from March 1. The decline was general, being found in 10 of the 13 groups. Thirty-four articles declined, nineteen advanced and fifty-three remained unchanged. This is the second slight decline in ten months. The groups advancing were live stock, fruits and miscellaneous products. The *Annalist* index number of price of a food budget of twenty-five foods, taking the average of 1890-99 as 100, was 182.710 on April 15. Although this is a slight increase over the number for March 11, there were intermediate fluctuations—declines until April 1 and increase thereafter.

COST OF LIVING

The index number of retail prices of 43 foods in 51 cities, published by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, shows a decrease of only .3 per cent in prices in February as compared with January. There was a decrease of 2 per cent in prices in March as compared with February. During the latter month, 17 articles decreased in price, the chief decreases being strictly fresh eggs, 34 per cent; potatoes, 6 per cent; cabbage, 5 per cent. Twenty-one articles increased in price, the most notable increases being: oranges, 11 per cent; lard, 9 per cent; pork chops, ham and navy beans, 7 per cent; lamb and onions, 6 per cent.

The cost of living index number for Massachusetts for the month of March is 155.3, the average for 1913 being taken as 100. This is a drop of nearly .9 per cent from the previous month. Slight decreases were shown in food, clothing and fuel, while shelter and sundries remained the same.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

THE two legal decisions which are summarized below relate respectively to a case of Workmen's Compensation

in Saskatchewan and a case of damages under Common Law for illness in Ontario.

Right of injured workman in Saskatchewan to apply for award under Compensation Act after unsuccessful action at Common Law.

A railway employee in Saskatchewan met with an accident in the course of his employment, which caused the loss of a leg. He brought an action against the railway company for damages, and the case came before a jury in the Court of King's Bench. Judgment was entered for the plaintiff on the answers of the jury to certain questions. The defendant

company appealed, and the judgment was reversed and the action dismissed with costs. Within thirty days after the decision of the Court of Appeal, application was made by the injured workman to the Court, to assess the damages to which he would be entitled under the Workmen's Compensation Act, but the hearing of the application took place

later. The motion to assess compensation was opposed by the company on the grounds: first, that the application was not made in time, and secondly, that the provision in the Act for assessment after an unsuccessful appeal had no application to the facts of the case. The first contention was not supported by the Court, it being held that there was nothing whatever in the argument that the motion must be brought on for hearing within the thirty days; and the further argument that under Section 8 of the Act it was too late after judgment was given to determine that the injury was one for which the employee would have been liable for compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, was met by reference to a judgment in the Supreme Court of Canada. (*Western Trust Co. vs. City of Regina*, 55 S.C.R. 628). In this judgment it was stated: "My conclusion is that so long as the application for the assessment of compensation is not made too late, having regard to the provisions of the Act, that application may be treated as a proceeding in the action for the purpose of enabling the trial judge to determine, on the hearing of the application, the existence or non-existence of the elements of responsibility under the Workmen's Compensation Act." With respect to the other contention raised for the com-

pany, that the provision for assessment after appeal had no application to the facts of this case, Section 8 of the Act provided that "the judge before whom such action is tried shall if the plaintiff chooses, either immediately or *in case of an unsuccessful appeal* upon notice to the opposite party within thirty days after the disposition of such appeal, proceed to assess such compensation and to adjudge the same to the plaintiff." It was argued that the plaintiff did not choose to apply immediately and that there had been no unsuccessful appeal; the only appeal in the action was that of the defendant company, which was a successful appeal. The Court held that this was too narrow a construction of the Act. The wording "unsuccessful appeal" might well be extended to include any appeal in which the plaintiff had not succeeded in establishing his right to recover damages at common law. As the section stood the language used was far from satisfactory, but the intention was clear to permit an award to be made in favour of a plaintiff who had been unsuccessful in a common law action even after appeal.

The plaintiff was accordingly awarded \$2,000 as compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

(*Saskatchewan—Perry vs Canadian Pacific Railway Company.*)

Employer liable for damages in Ontario for illness of workmen due to insanitary premises.

The employees of a certain company in Ontario, who lived on premises belonging to the company, became ill and brought an action against their employers, alleging that their illness was due to the insanitary conditions of the premises. A jury found that the illness of

the plaintiffs was caused by the drinking of water taken from a well on the premises, and that the company was guilty of negligence. Judgment was given in favour of the plaintiffs for \$3,200 damages with costs. The company appealed against this judgment and the case was heard in the second Divisional Court.

It was held by a majority of this Court that even where there was no antecedent duty of one person toward another to perform any act for the latter's advantage, if the duty be undertaken even gratuitously the further duty was implied to perform it without negligence. Leaving aside any statutory duty under the Factories Act, and disregarding the duty owed by master to servant arising out of their relationship, the defendants having undertaken to supply the plaintiffs with drinking water, it became their duty to use due care to supply pure drinking water. That the plaintiffs were supplied with impure water was beyond question and there was ample evidence to support the finding of negligence. While Section 15 of the

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1914, takes away the right of a workman to sue his employer as at the Common Law in every case of a right of action "for or by reason of any accident which happens to him while in the employment of such employer," it was held that the illness in this case was not an accident within the meaning of the Act. Two members of the Court dissented, being of the opinion that what occurred was an accident within the meaning of the Act and that the plaintiffs were confined to their remedy by a claim preferred to the Workmen's Compensation Board.

The appeal was therefore dismissed.

(*Ontario — Costanza vs. Dominion Cannery Limited*).

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

The month
in brief

This issue, in addition to the regular monthly articles relating to industrial conditions, strikes, wage agreements, prices, etc., contains also quarterly statistical articles respecting employment conditions, and a number of short articles among which may be mentioned one outlining a decision in the High Court of Ontario respecting the enforcement of recommendations of boards of conciliation and investigation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and another summarizing the new Unemployment Insurance Act of Great Britain.

At the beginning of April the percentage of unemployment among the members of local trade unions stood at 9.6 as compared with 10.6 in March and with 16.5 at the beginning of April, 1921. Short time was again indicated by many of the organizations making returns. According to reports received from over 6,000 employers, employment during April showed a favourable tendency, especially at the beginning of the month. The level of employment continued to be somewhat lower than that indicated by the concerns reporting for the corresponding period last year.

The average cost of the weekly family budget of 29 staples foods in some 60 cities was \$10.26 at the begin-

ning of April as compared with \$10.54 at the beginning of March; \$12.28 in April, 1921; \$15.97 in April, 1920; and \$7.51 in April, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number was 225.0 for April as compared with 225.6 for March; 253.7 for April, 1921; 353.1 for April, 1920; and 136.7 for April, 1914.

The time loss due to industrial disputes during April was much greater than during either March, 1922, or April, 1921. There were in existence during the month 24 strikes, involving about 17,478 workpeople with an estimated time loss of 381,135 working days. Ten of these strikes were reported as having commenced during April, five of which were terminated during the month leaving 19 strikes, involving about 17,071 workpeople on record at the end of the month.

**Proceedings
under the
Industrial
Disputes
Investigation
Act**

During the month of April the Department received a report from one Board of Conciliation and Investigation, which was established to deal with a dispute between members of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, Ottawa Branch, and certain of their employees being members of Local No. 428, International Hodcarriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America.

Three applications were received for the establishment of Boards, one of which was subsequently withdrawn. Three Boards were established, and the personnel of another Board which had been established in the previous month, was completed.

Jottings

Conventions of the following Canadian and international labour organizations will be held during the months of June and July:

Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers, at Kitchener, Ont., on June 27 to 29;

American Federation of Labour, at Cincinnati, Ohio, on June 12;

Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association, at Toronto, Ont., in July;

International Steel and Copper Plate Engravers' League, at Chicago, Ill., on July 3;

International Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of United States and Canada, at Kansas City, Mo., on July 3-8;

International Broom and Whiskmakers' Union, at St. Louis, Mo., on July 10;

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, at Bellaire, Ohio, on July 10;

International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, at Cincinnati, Ohio, on July 17-22;

International Plate Printers and Die Stampers Union of North America, at Ottawa, Ont., on July 17.

The House of Commons, on May 1, adopted a resolution that "in the opinion of this House, the federal government should consider the advisability of devising ways and means for the establishment of a system of old age pensions in Canada."

It was announced in the House of Commons on April 19 that a complete pension scheme for the Canadian National Railways is now under investigation. It was also stated that estimates of the Department of Railways include a vote of \$50,000, the same as last year, to provide for increasing the minimum compensation from \$20 to \$30 a month for employees who have been superannuated under the present Provident Fund Act of the Intercolonial Railway.

The city of Montreal has appointed a special committee to investigate a pension scheme for its employees.

The Canadian National Street Railwaymen's Union, recently issued policies under the group insurance plan to its members. These policies are paid for as part of the members' union dues. The amounts vary according to the individual's period of membership. A policy of \$200 is issued after six months, which amount is increased \$100 each year until a maximum of \$1,000 is reached. The union has also undertaken to grant \$100 as death benefits to each married member on the death of his wife.

A labour delegation from Hamilton recently requested the Ontario government to amend the Mothers' Allowance Act to make provision for an allowance to be paid to a mother with one child.

At the annual meeting of the Alberta Teachers' Alliance a resolution was passed which opposed the alleged practice of school boards throughout the province of employing teachers by corresponding with several applicants at one time and holding the position open to the one who bids the lowest in salary.

At the annual convention of the Manitoba Postmasters' Association held in Winnipeg on April 18, a resolution was adopted urging the Dominion Association to make a more determined effort to obtain for postmasters an official day of from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. with a reasonable scale of payment for all overtime. It was claimed that 90 per cent of the postmasters are paid on a commission basis, that the official hours are from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. with no time allowance for meals, and that overtime work does not commence until 8 p.m. and ceases at 7 a.m.

The Toronto local union of Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America has secured the services of six professors and two lecturers of the University of Toronto to conduct classes for its members three times each week for six weeks, commencing April 23. The lectures include economics of modern civilization,

the English language, and labour problems.

The workmen's compensation law of Oregon provides for the physical reconstruction and vocational retraining of crippled men whose injuries prevent them from returning to their former employment, thus effecting, it is claimed, a considerable financial saving to the state industrial accident fund. Thoroughly equipped clinics have been established at Portland and Salem, where nearly one hundred seriously injured men are being treated daily. Vocational training is given through established vocational schools of the state, paid for by the workmen's compensation commission, while the living expenses of the men and their families during the period of training are carried by the rehabilitation fund.

A consular report from Copenhagen, Denmark, dated January 3, 1922, states that the Employers' Association of that country has notified the co-operative trade unions that they will not renew an agreement made in May, 1919, providing for the eight-hour day. The agreement would expire in March 1922.

An important employers' organization, the Osaka Industrial Society, Osaka, Japan, has decided to petition the Japanese government to enact the necessary labour legislation for establishing (a) a labour department, (b) a court for the settlement of labour disputes, (c) a system of pensions, (d) a system of social insurance, and (e) a law regulating labour unions. The government were also requested to increase the number of employment exchanges and to encourage housing societies.

The Japanese Department of Communications has drafted a bill providing for the creation under government control of free public employment exchanges for seamen. The bill embodies the draft conventions for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen, adopted by the International Labour Conference at Genoa in 1920. It

includes clauses providing for subsidies to the pension fund to enable long service pensions to be increased, and provisions relating to old age and life insurance, medical arrangements and facilities for recreation.

**Dominion
Government
and the
8-hour day**

On April 10, a question was asked in the House of Commons as to whether the Dominion Government, pending the passing of legislation, would give instructions to have an 8-hour day put into effect on all Government works. The reply of the Government was as follows: "The practice with respect to works performed by the Dominion Government requires that the working hours shall be in uniformity with the practice or law of the locality. Since the provinces are understood to have under present consideration representations of the draft conventions passed at the First International Labour Conference held in Washington in October and November, 1919, in the opinion of the Government a change of practice or policy at the present time might only serve to create a misconception and confusion or to prejudice the position of the provinces in dealing with this matter."

**Proposed
Interprovincial
Conference on
Unemployment**

In the course of a debate on the unemployment situation in Canada the Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons on April 24 that the Government had already been in communication with representatives of some of the provincial governments with a view to having a conference on this subject, and that this conference would likely take place during the present year. "I would like to make it perfectly plain," the Premier added, "that so far as the Government is concerned we regard all these matters of unemployment and the like as questions primarily of concern to municipalities and to provinces, but in so far as the national interest may also be concerned we are prepared to co-oper-

ate with the municipalities and the provinces in seeking a solution." Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., for Winnipeg Centre, mover of the resolution under discussion, proposed that the Dominion Government should at the present session inquire into and establish a system of unemployment insurance, adopting the underlying principle "that industry should bear the burdens entailed by industry." On this suggestion the Prime Minister said: "I question very much whether, if we attempted to pass such legislation at the present time we would find that it comes wholly within the jurisdiction of this Federal Parliament." He recognized, however, "the obligation of the Federal Government to co-operate with the provincial governments in working out a system of insurance against unemployment." This would be one of the subjects to be discussed by the forthcoming conference.

**Dominion
legislation
requested by
Labour**

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, recently

submitted to the Dominion Government through their Canadian legislative boards, a legislative programme which included the following proposals:

1. Amendments to the Income War Tax Act, 1917.

2. Amendments to the Dominion Elections Act: (a) repeal of clauses which prohibit labour organizations from contributing to an election fund; (b) abolishing forfeiture of election deposits; (c) insuring advance polls where a vote of twenty-five or more electors seems probable.

3. Immigration: (a) repeal of Bill 03 (1919); (b) further restrictions of oriental immigration.

4. Criminal Code: repeal of section 97a and 97b, Chapter 46, 1919 (First session).

5. Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. An amendment to ensure the more equitable application of the Act, especially in the matter of the arbitrary changing of wages and conditions of employment by employers.

6. Canadian National Railways to be under the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada.

7. The consolidation of government owned railways.

**Independent
Labour Party
on unemploy-
ment**

A resolution in regard to unemployment was passed at the annual meeting of the Independent Labour Party of Ontario, held in Hamilton on April 14, as follows: "That the convention deeply regrets that unemployment is still prevalent throughout Canada and calls upon the provincial and federal governments to provide for every man and woman either work at recognized fair rates for the district, or full maintenance; that where municipalities fail to carry out the expressed desire of the government the granting of relief shall be done by joint committees representing both the federal and the provincial governments." Another resolution favoured the fixing of a minimum wage for any class or group of workers who might apply for it. Legislation for the weekly payment of all manual workers was also suggested.

**Ontario doctors
and Workmen's
Compensation
Board**

Replying to questions in the Ontario Legislature regarding the status of certain doctors under the Workmen's Compensation Board, the Provincial Minister of Labour stated on April 21 that the Board had from time to time directed "that certain doctors whose employment, by reason of inefficient services, neglect or unreliability in giving necessary reports and information, rendering of exorbitant or padded and dishonest accounts, or other cause, was not considered to be conducive to the proper administration of the Act, should not in future be employed or paid by the Board in workmen's compensation cases." Written notices were occasionally sent out to corporations and others intimating that certain doctors were debarred from working for the Board, namely, those who were previously associated with a factory or plant, and seemed likely to act also in a workmen's compensation case, or in regard to whom inquiries had been made by an employer or a workman. The Board's authority

for such action was contained in the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1914 as amended in 1917, which provides that "medical aid shall be furnished or arranged for by the Board, or as it may direct and approve," and that "all questions as to the necessity, character and sufficiency of any medical aid. . . shall be determined by the Board."

Dominion

housing loan in Nova Scotia

The Director of Housing for Nova Scotia laid before the Provincial Legislature on

April 10 a report on building operations in the province during the year 1921. The operations described in the report were those undertaken under the Dominion Order-in-Council (P.C. 2997), dated December 3, 1918, setting aside \$25,000,000 for housing throughout Canada, to be divided among the Provinces on the basis of their population. The original share of Nova Scotia under this arrangement was \$1,707,934, but in the last fiscal year the total Dominion appropriation was raised to \$31,250,000, increasing the proportion due to Nova Scotia to \$2,134,914, (Ontario and Quebec being the only other provinces to receive larger shares). Describing the results of the Act under which the province accepted the Dominion loan the report states: "It can safely be said that the Housing Act has been a success; it has been a boon not only to the homeseeker, but to those communities where it has been in operation, and fulfilled in a large measure the purposes for which it was intended." In all, 253 houses were built by means of the appropriation. Of these 184 were in Halifax; 28 in Dartmouth; 25 in Kentville; 6 in Stellarton; 3 in Yarmouth; 1 in Windsor, 6 in Antigonish. Inquiries are still being received from individuals, towns and municipalities, and many of these are likely to avail themselves of the housing loan.

Scholarships

offered by Canadian Pacific Railway

The Canadian Pacific Railway is offering two free scholarships, covering four years' tuition in architecture, chemical, civil, mechanical or electrical engineering at McGill University, subject to competitive examination, to apprentices and other employees enrolled on the company's permanent staff and under 21 years of age, and to minor sons of employees. The examination will be the regular entrance matriculation examination provided for in the University's annual calendar to be held at the university, Montreal, and at other centres throughout Canada in June, 1922. The scholarships will be awarded to candidates with the highest average who comply with the requirements of admission. They will be renewed from year to year, to cover a period not exceeding four years. If a scholarship holder is obliged to interrupt his course for a year or more, he must notify the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science at the close of the session, so that the scholarship may be open to other applicants, and that he may have prior claim to the next available scholarship, he must give notice of his intended return to the company and the Dean not later than January 1, preceding the opening of the session in which such scholarship will be available.

It is also announced that the Canadian Pacific Railway has authorized the granting of three scholarships of \$500 each annually to Toronto University for the purpose of inducing graduates of universities in Western Canada to pursue their postgraduate studies at Toronto University, with a view not only to keep these graduates in Canada but also that they may become better acquainted with conditions in the east, and so tend to promote Canadian unity upon their subsequent return to the west.

St. John Ambulance work on railways A recent report of the St. John Ambulance Association work on Canadian railways shows that 500 employees of the Grand Trunk railway system are receiving instruction in the classes. Five trophies are open for competition among the employees:—The Chamberlain silver shield, for the Grand Trunk Railway championship; the Dr. J. Alexander Hutcheson shield for competition among the Montreal teams; the Dr. Deacon trophy, for competition among the Stratford teams, and the Stratford divisional officers' trophy for competition among teams that have never won a trophy. The trophies are offered as a means of promoting efficiency among the employees. The Grand Trunk Railway maintains an organizer and three qualified instructors for the classes.

During the year ended September 30, 1921, first-aid instruction was given to 1,522 of the Canadian Pacific Railway employees, making altogether 17,309 who had received instruction. During the year 435 qualified certificates were awarded, 383 employees took higher examinations, and 46 classes were organized, including 6 at the Angus shops, Montreal. There were also other classes organized at different centres along the line. The following challenge cups were open for competition: Johnson, Angus Shop District; Downie, New Brunswick district; Scully, Algoma district; Grant Hall, Manitoba district; Taylor, Saskatchewan district; Price, Alberta district; and Busteed, British Columbia district.

At the annual meeting of the Association held at Ottawa on March 10, the trophy for the Canadian championship was presented to No. 2 Team, Grand Trunk Railway shops, Stratford, Ont., which also won the Wallace Nesbitt railway trophy. The trophies offered by Lord Shaughnessy for police teams were won, in the eastern group, by the Canadian Pacific Railway Angus shop team for the fourth successive year, and in

the western group, by the Canadian Pacific Railway Winnipeg police team.

Effective First Aid work in mining district The effectiveness of first aid work in the mining district of Iowa, where 14,000 miners dig coal from under the prairie stretches, is emphasized in a recent report by Dr. John M. Griffin, superintendent of the Miners' Hospital at Albia, Iowa. The idea that a man with a broken back is beyond recovery is out of date in that hospital, he states, where in recent years out of forty-four cases of broken backs among the coal miners operated upon nineteen have been able to return to productive labour in the mines. This salvaging of broken backs as well as the increased saving of eyes Dr. Griffin attributes to the proper handling of the cases at the time of injury by miners skilled in first-aid methods.

British Oversea Settlement Committee The British Oversea Settlement Committee in their report for the year [Cmd 1580] call attention to the present unsatisfactory situation with regard to emigration from Great Britain to the Dominions, and to remedy the evils of congestion in the former country and lack of population in the latter, they recommend a strong policy of state-aided Empire settlement, with co-operation between the government of the United Kingdom and the governments of the Dominions upon the largest scale which their finances will allow. In their opinion the chief steps in this co-operation should be:

(1) To pass legislation enabling the government of the United Kingdom to co-operate with the Dominions in a permanent policy.

(2) To convince Labour both here and overseas that the policy of laissez-faire, with its attendant evils, has been abandoned, and that one of the chief objects in view is to provide for the working classes of the Empire fresh openings and brighter prospects in a healthy life upon the land.

(3) To develop every stage of the proposed policy in the closest consultation with labour,

and as a first step forthwith to reinforce the representation of Labour on the Oversea Settlement Committee.

(4) To insist upon improved methods of selection, and improved arrangements for receiving and placing settlers upon the land overseas. (For the male settler the essential need is the provision of training farms where he can obtain the requisite experience in land work; for women the essential need is the provision of training in household work.)

(5) To encourage more particularly the settlement overseas of the young.

Settlement of jurisdictional disputes in United States The National Board of Jurisdictional Awards, which was formed toward the end of 1920 for the purpose of settling jurisdictional disputes between the various building trades organizations in the United States, has recently procured the adoption of a new national agreement for the purpose of providing better means for the enforcement of its awards. An account of the formation and work of the Board appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January 1921, on page 63. The new agreement provides that local building trades councils shall suspend and refuse to recognize and support unions which fail to abide by decisions of the Board. It

also provides that contractors and subcontractors shall declare in agreements with union labour, their compliance with all decisions of the Board, and shall refuse employment to members of local unions which do not abide by decisions of the Board. Architects and engineers are also bound by the agreement to insert in all their specifications and contracts a clause providing that the Board's decisions shall be followed. This agreement was reached with the adoption of a report of a special committee of the Board which had been appointed to outline procedure in the case of the carpenters' union which had refused to accept a decision of the Board in a dispute between them and sheet metal workers. This dispute was over the right to set sheet metal trim on doors and windows which was awarded to the sheet metal workers. The carpenters followed their refusal to accept the award with strikes on large construction jobs. The organizations which are parties to this agreement are: Associated General Contractors of America, American Institute of Architects, Engineering Council, National Building Trades Employers' Association and the building trades department of the American Federation of Labour.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

I.—The Labour Market, Strikes, Prices.

The Labour Market.

THE volume of employment as reported by employers showed considerable revival during April from the losses reported at the end of March. At the close of April, however, temporary shut downs in some of the railway car shops caused large reductions in employment, but the declines were on a somewhat smaller scale than those indicated at the end of March. Unemployment as registered by trade unions showed a decrease

at the end of March as compared with the preceding month, whereas during the corresponding period of last year the percentage of idleness had shown an increase over the February figure. An increase was reported in the daily average of business transacted by the offices of the employment service during the early part of March, followed by a slight decline during the latter half of the month, the falling off in applications being most noticeable.

EMPLOYERS'
REPORTS

Half-monthly reports from employers to the Dominion headquarters of the Employment Service of Canada for the period March 16 to April 15 showed, on the whole, practically no change in the situation, large increases recorded in the first part of April offsetting reductions of approximately the same magnitude registered in the second fortnight of March. These losses represented contractions incidental to the closing at the end of the month of the railway car shops, supplemented by seasonal cessation of operations in logging camps, while the increases were mainly due to the re-opening of the same locomotive shops and to seasonal expansion in sawmills, building and railway construction and maintenance. All provinces except the Maritimes and British Columbia shared in the losses registered in the latter part of March, but there were decided increases in employment in every district during the first two weeks in April. As usual, the changes in Ontario and Quebec were the most noteworthy. Employment in the iron and steel industries showed considerable fluctuations during the four weeks under review, chiefly on account of the closing and re-opening of the locomotive shops. Increased activity was indicated in automobile factories, but employment in rolling mills, shipyards, agricultural implement works and boiler shops was not so brisk. The leather, rubber, sugar, biscuit, confectionery, tobacco, and textile industries, in the manufacturing division, also afforded less employment, although some of the declines especially those in April, were of a temporary nature due to shutdowns for inventories and repairs. The seasonal contractions in logging were very heavy, involving the release, by the firms making returns, of over 4,000 men. Activity in the coal fields also declined to some extent, though the losses were on a much smaller scale than those registered in logging. On the other hand the re-opening of sawmills provided employment for a large number of workers, while furniture factories

were slightly busier. Improvement was recorded in mineral products and chemicals, and in glass, cement, brick, and pulp and paper factories. Apart from the manufacturing industries, employment in quarries, asbestos and gypsum mines was more active than in March. The communication industries, street railways, cartage, shipping and stevedoring, also absorbed a greater number of workers. Increases on a large scale were registered during the four weeks under review in the building and railway construction and maintenance groups. The movement in both wholesale and retail trade was decidedly favourable especially in the latter, and in both cases the improvement occurred chiefly in the early part of April. Employment in the leather, lumber, rubber, and textile industries, in the mining of metallic ores, and in the transportation industries continued to be in greater volume than during the corresponding period of last year, but in almost all other industries the situation continued to compare unfavourably.

TRADE
UNION
REPORTS

The percentage of unemployment reported by trade unions at the beginning of April was rather smaller than that recorded at the beginning of the preceding month, 9.6 per cent of the members being out of work as compared with 10.6 per cent in March, and with 16.5 per cent at the beginning of April, 1921. (Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons occupied in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of sickness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.) Unions in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, and

British Columbia reported a more favourable situation than in February; in Quebec there was a fractional percentage increase in unemployment, while unions in Saskatchewan and Alberta reported in both cases approximately 2 per cent more idleness.

Returns for the beginning of March were received from 1,480 labour organizations representing 157,639 members, of whom 15,173, or 9.6 per cent, were out of work. Employment in the manufacturing industries declined slightly, iron and steel and food products affording less employment than in the preceding month. The pulp, paper, and lumber groups were busier and the textile and garment groups showed further improvement. In the building and construction group there was about 6 per cent less unemployment. On the other hand, the transportation industry reported a slightly larger percentage of idleness. Workers in the shipping and stevedoring group were more fully employed, but steam railway employees were rather slacker than at the beginning of March. Small declines in unemployment were registered by unions of miners, loggers and fishermen. Hotel and restaurant employees and unclassified workers were not quite as fully employed.

A review in some detail, with tabular statements, of the unemployment situation during the quarter ending March 31, as indicated by trade unions, is printed elsewhere in this issue.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS

During the month of March, 1922, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 27,407 references to positions; and effected 16,319 placements in regular, and 9,182 placements in casual employment. Of the placements made in the regular work, 13,520 were of men and 2,799 of women. Applications for work, registered at the offices during the month, numbered 42,144, of which 33,468 were of men and 8,676 were of women. The num-

ber of vacancies offered for men was 21,657 and for women 8,998—a total of 30,655 positions. During the early part of March continued expansion was shown in the volume of business transacted by the offices, and the number of applications, vacancies and placements, increased considerably, but during the latter part of the month a slight falling-off was reported. This decline, though slight, was most marked in the number of applications for work. On the whole, however, the level of employment as indicated by the reports from the offices was higher at the end of March than at the end of February of this year.

During the first half of March, 1922, the average number of applications made daily to the offices was 1,668, as compared with 1,523 during the latter part of February, and with 1,318 during the same period of 1921. Vacancies notified by employers to the Service averaged 1,158 daily, as compared with 960 during the preceding period and 862 during the first half of March last year. The average number of placements effected daily in regular and casual employment was 979, as compared with 839 during the previous period, and 775 during the corresponding period of last year. Of the placements made during the period under review, the daily average was 601 in regular employment and 378 in casual work.

During the latter half of March, applications showed a marked decline from the previous period, registering an average of 1,462 daily. During the same period of 1921 applications averaged 1,472 daily. An average of 1,115 vacancies was notified daily to the Service, as compared with an average of 1,187 during the latter part of March, 1921. Placements effected daily in regular and casual work averaged 912, as compared with an average of 934 daily during the same period a year ago. Of the placements made during the period under review, the average number daily was 608 in regular and 304 in casual employment.

A report of the work of the offices for the first quarter of 1922 may be found elsewhere in this issue.

BUILDING	Employment in the
PERMITS AND	building trades, as in-
CONTRACTS	dicated by the value of
AWARDED	the building permits is-

March, showed a pronounced increase over the preceding month. The total value rose from \$4,216,463 in February to \$9,160,889 for the month under review, a gain of \$4,944,426, or 117 per cent. As compared with March of last year there was an expansion of 39 per cent, the value for that month having stood at \$6,609,782. All provinces registered increases in the value of the building authorized as compared with the preceding month, there being especially large gains in Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia. In Ontario there was an expansion of \$3,260,230, or 120 per cent. The increases in Quebec and British Columbia, though under \$725,000 in both cases, represented gains of 89 per cent and 148 per cent respectively. All the larger cities, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver, showed advances in the value of the permits issued as compared with February, that of over \$1,000,000 in Toronto being especially noteworthy. In Halifax, Sydney, Sherbrooke, Kitchener, London, Ottawa, Port Arthur, Windsor, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Point Grey and Victoria the value of the building authorized exceeded largely that reported in the preceding month.

A statement showing in some detail the value of the building permits issued by the 56 larger cities during the quarter ending March 31, 1922, is given elsewhere in this issue.

According to the *Canadian Building Review* issued by MacLean's Building Reports, Limited, the value of the contracts awarded during March totalled \$13,465,000, as compared with \$10,718,300 in February, and with \$10,256,700 in March, 1921. Of the total for the

month under review \$210,100 was to be expended in the Maritime provinces, \$11,708,400 in Ontario and Quebec and \$1,546,500 in the four Western provinces. This indicates that approximately 87 per cent of the contracts were awarded in Quebec and Ontario, less than 2 per cent in the Maritimes and over 11 per cent in the Western districts. Another analysis shows that \$5,930,800 was to be used for residential purposes \$5,267,200 for business buildings, \$260,000 on industrial erections, and \$2,007,000 for engineering contracts.

Strikes.

The loss of time on account of industrial disputes during April was greater than during either March, 1922, or April, 1921. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 24 strikes, involving about 17,478 workpeople with an estimated time loss of 381,135 working days, as compared with 19 strikes, involving 2,309 workpeople and 58,943 working days in March, 1922; and 29 strikes, 4,453 workpeople and 63,480 working days in April, 1921. On April 1, there were on record 14 strikes, affecting 2,170 workpeople. Ten strikes were reported as having commenced during April, compared with one during March. Five of the disputes commencing during April terminated during the month, leaving 19 strikes, involving 17,071 workpeople on record at the end of the month.

Prices.

The movement in wholesale prices, on the whole, showed little change during April, but in retail prices of foods there were substantial reductions in eggs, milk, and potatoes, with slight increases in meats and butter and little change in other items.

The index number of wholesale prices was down to 225.0 for April as compared with 225.6 for March; 253.7 for April 1921; 353.1 for April 1920; 231.1 for April 1917, and 136.7 for April 1914. The chief changes for the month

were increases in grain and fodder, live-stock and meats, and dairy products, with slight decreases in fresh fish, some fruits and vegetables, metals, building materials, and in raw furs.

In retail prices the average cost of a list of 29 staple foods in sixty cities was \$10.26 at the beginning of April as

compared with \$10.54 at the beginning of March; \$12.28 in April, 1921; \$15.99 in April, 1920; \$10.77 in April, 1917; and \$7.51 in April, 1914. The chief changes for the month were substantial decreases in eggs, milk, and potatoes. Meats averaged slightly higher except veal. Coal, wood, coal oil and rent were practically unchanged.

II.—Industries and Trades during April, 1922.

Logging

Employment in logging continued to decline heavily in many centres with the closing of camps after the winter's activity. In some cases, however, river driving temporarily caused moderate increases in staffs. In Quebec, reductions in personnel occurred at Louiseville; at St. Jovite Station, La Tuque and River Desert no changes were indicated, while employment in the Gatineau district increased largely. At Three Rivers there were moderate gains. In Ontario, varying conditions also obtained, increased activity being indicated at Haileybury and Braeside, while at Blind River, Fort Frances, Nestorville, Pembroke and other upper Ottawa points marked declines were registered. In British Columbia the tendency on the whole was more favourable. At Alert Bay and Headquarters larger working forces were employed, but at Ladysmith and North Vancouver there were slight declines in activity. Information respecting the month of March, which was not available for insertion in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, shows that timber of all species scaled in British Columbia in March totalled 148,215,662 feet as compared with 91,145,323 feet in the former month. The quantity of Douglas fir scaled was greatly in excess of other woods and together with red cedar formed approximately 80 per cent of the total.

Mining

Production in the mining industries as a whole, declined considerably during April, chiefly in the coal fields of Al-

berta and British Columbia, on account of the industrial dispute in existence during the month. In Nova Scotia the tendency, however, was slightly upward, increased activity being indicated at Little Bras d'Or, Springhill, Stellarton and Glace Bay. On the other hand, employment at Joggins Mines, Sydney Mines and Westville was in lesser volume. As mentioned above, strikes in the coal fields of Alberta and British Columbia affected conditions in these provinces very materially. In metal mining the situation was rather less favourable than in March. In Ontario, on the whole, the changes were slight, employment at Nickelton, Copper Cliff and Coniston remaining steady. The production of gold at Timmins was slightly greater but at South Porcupine and Schumaker, reductions in payroll were indicated. Silver mining in the Cobalt district remained on the March level. Employment in the copper, gold, silver and zinc mines in British Columbia showed local fluctuations. At Trail and Anyox increased activity was indicated, but at Rossland and Britannia Beach smaller staffs were employed. The mining of non-metallic minerals other than coal was in greater volume than in March. In Quebec, the asbestos mines at Asbestos and in some cases in Thetford Mines were busier, but the temporary closing for repairs of an important mine in the latter centre caused employment in the asbestos division to show a net decline. In Ontario the salt mines at Amherstburg displayed increased activity. Quarrying in some Ontario centres and also at St. John, N.B., employ-

ed rather larger working forces than in the preceding month.

Manufacturing Industries

FOODS, Employment in the edible plant products group showed a downward tendency during April, although in some instances increased activity was reported. Sugar refineries at Dartmouth, N.S., employed larger working forces than for several months and the production of chocolate products and confectionery at Halifax in the same province was also in greater volume. On the other hand, sugar factories at St. John and confectionery plants at St. Stephens in New Brunswick were not as busy as in March. In Quebec, the movement in the group as a whole was downward largely on account of reductions in personnel in Montreal sugar refineries and confectionery factories. Bakeries in the same city maintained the same level of employment as in March and very little change in the situation was indicated by biscuit manufacturers. The tendency in Ontario was unfavourable also. Biscuit and confectionery plants in the city of Toronto reduced their staffs largely. Sugar refineries at Chatham were not quite as busy as in March and at Wallaceburg the staffs remained stationary. The production of starch and glucose at Cardinal was in considerably greater volume than in the preceding month while at Fort William reduced activity was indicated. Pickle and sauce manufacturing at Leamington employed rather larger staffs than in March. In Manitoba less employment was afforded by manufacturers of plant foods. Biscuit factories at Winnipeg were not quite as busy and flour and grist mills in the same centre employed considerably smaller working forces. The flour and cereal mills at Moose Jaw, Sask., on the other hand, were decidedly busier. Employment in sugar refining at Vancouver, B.C., showed an increase.

The edible animal products group employed considerably more workers during April than in March, largely owing to the seasonal expansion of fishing operations. Abattoirs, however, showed rather less activity. Employment in slaughtering and meat packing plants generally at Hull and Montreal in the province of Quebec showed very minor changes, although in one instance in the latter centre there was a moderate increase in staff. Abattoirs and meat product plants at Toronto on the whole were busier, and slight improvement was indicated in employment in such concerns at Peterboro. Cheese and butter factories and dairies at Ottawa and Toronto also afforded increased employment. At Elmwood and Winnipeg, Man., reductions in personnel were reported by manufacturers of meat products. At Calgary, however, the meat industry absorbed a slightly greater number of persons. Dairies and butter and cheese factories at Edmonton were not quite as busy as in March. In the Maritime provinces the fishing and fish canning and smoking industries engaged very much larger staffs on account of seasonal activity, and increases in employment on a smaller scale were also registered by similar concerns in British Columbia.

The re-opening of several tobacco factories temporarily closed for repairs or inventory purposes caused employment in the industry to show some revival during April. At Montreal, tobacco factories were somewhat slacker and cigar and tobacco plants also afforded less employment. On the other hand, the tendency in the city of Quebec was upward. Manufacturers of malt liquors in Montreal reported minor improvement. Conditions in tobacco factories in Ontario varied, but there was a small net increase in employment. At Hamilton slightly increased activity was indicated, while at Toronto the movement was unfavourable. The production of malt liquors at Walkerville employed a smaller working force than for several months.

IRON AND
STEEL
PRODUCTS

Considerable fluctuation was reported by concerns in the iron and steel group during April. The re-opening of the railway car shops temporarily shut down at the close of March caused large increases in staffs during the early part of April, but several of the locomotive shops again closed down at the end of the latter month, causing heavy declines in employment. In Nova Scotia very much smaller pay rolls were reported in the Sydney rolling mills. Steel furnaces at Sydney Mines also showed less activity. The shipyards at Halifax were not as busy and the production of railway cars and parts at New Glasgow absorbed a considerably smaller working force than in March. There was, moreover, a decided decline in employment in forging mills in the latter centre. In Quebec the movement was favourable on the whole, although local variations were reported in different centres. Steel shipbuilding and repairing yards at Montreal were somewhat busier, while at Sorel and Three Rivers there were minor declines in employment. The locomotive shops at Montreal re-opened early in April and afforded fair employment during the month. The production of railways cars and parts in the same centre showed considerable curtailment. Engine and boiler works in Montreal employed fewer workers than in March; foundries and machine shops and rolling mills also were slacker. On the other hand, forging mills in the same city were very much busier. The production of stamped and enamel ware and of hardware in Montreal showed a minor increase. Agricultural implement factories at Terrebonne reported reductions in personnel. Practically no change in the situation was recorded by manufacturers of hand tools at Rock Island, of general plant machinery at Sherbrooke, and of structural iron and steel fabrication at Lachine. Stationary steam engine and boiler works at Montmagny were decidedly busier than in March, although employ-

ment was not yet normal. The production of sewing machines at St. John's showed a small increase. Fire arm factories in Quebec city were busier. On the other hand, iron and steel fabrication plants at Longue Point showed reductions in staffs. Further general improvement in the situation was reported in Ontario in the early part of April, but at the close of the month, shut downs in the railway car shops affected employment materially. Automobile works at Chatham, Ford, Oshawa, and Walkerville on the whole were decidedly busier. Agricultural implement manufacturers at Brantford, Hamilton, Smith Falls and Toronto also registered increases in staffs. Plow manufacturing in Brantford, however, showed a decline. The production of stationary steam engines and boilers at Brantford, Galt and Toronto was in slightly lesser volume. Small hardware factories at Ingersoll, Brockville and Hamilton were somewhat busier. Improvement was also reported in the volume of employment afforded in heating appliance works at Guelph and Toronto while at London staffs remained stationary. The production of hand tools at Dundas declined to some extent, while in St. Catharines no change in the situation was recorded. Cast iron pipe plants at Guelph registered increased activity, and wrought iron pipe plants at Welland were busier. Manufacturers of general plant machinery at Hamilton and Toronto employed larger working forces than for several months, while at Galt and Fort William they maintained the same staffs as in March. Structural iron and steel fabrication at Walkerville engaged rather more workers than in the preceding month although the payroll reported was below normal. At Hamilton such plants showed a minor decline in activity. The production of wire and wire goods at Hamilton was in considerably greater volume than in March. On the other hand, steel furnaces in the same city were less fully employed. Railway car factories at Ottawa showed a minor re-

duction in personnel; at Hamilton on the other hand there were increases in personnel. Shipyards at Kingston and Midland showed considerable curtailment in operations while at Toronto there was a large increase in staff. Wire, rope and cable factories at Leaside registered greater activity than for many months. Forging mills at Swansea were decidedly slacker and at Oshawa there was an insignificant increase in payroll. The production of trade machinery at Peterboro employed a larger working force than at any period in this year although the plants were not yet working to capacity. Sheet metal works at Oshawa were busier. Employment in rolling mills at Sault Ste. Marie declined considerably, while the rolling mills in Toronto employed their usual working force. Sheet metal products at Toronto showed a fair-sized contraction. Safe and vault factories in the same city were not as busy as in the preceding month. Manufacturers of bicycles and motor cycles at Weston reported increased activity. Not much change in the situation as reported during March occurred in the iron and steel industries in Manitoba. The production of structural iron and steel fabrication at Winnipeg employed approximately the same staffs as in the former month. The Selkirk rolling mills, however, were busier. In British Columbia employment in iron and steel was in less volume than for some months. Reductions in personnel occurred in the shipyards at Vancouver and Victoria.

NON-FERROUS METAL PRODUCTS

Minor fluctuations only were reported in this group during April.

Brass, bronze and copper foundries in Montreal reported insignificant additions to payrolls, and copper wire plants in the same city were somewhat busier. On the other hand, can factories in Maisonneuve indicated slightly reduced payrolls. The production of jewellery at Montreal and Sherbrooke employed rather fewer workers than in March. In Ontario

also small local fluctuations were reported. The production of brass, bronze and copper articles at Hamilton and Sarnia experienced a slight falling-off. Nickel and copper refining and smelting plants at Copper Cliff maintained practically the same level of employment as in the last few months. Silver and copper refineries at Port Colborne, however, were not as busy as in March. The production of aluminium ware at Toronto eased off to some extent. Lead, tin, zinc and copper factories in the same centre, on the other hand, reported larger payrolls than in any month since November of last year, while silverware works retained their usual staffs. Copper smelting and refining in British Columbia showed slight improvement, especially at Anyox.

LEATHER PRODUCTS

The downward movement that employment in the leather industries has experienced for several months continued to be in evidence during April. Net reductions in personnel were recorded by boot and shoe manufacturers in Montreal, although some firms had enlarged their payrolls. In the city of Quebec on the other hand a rather more favourable tendency was indicated. Boot and shoe factories in St. Hyacinthe reported reduced activity on a moderate scale. The production of harness and saddlery in Montreal engaged a larger working force than at any time since November. In Ontario there were local variations also, but the downward trend predominated. Tanneries at Toronto and Kitchener indicated increased activity, while at Newmarket and Oshawa contractions were reported. The production of harness and saddlery at Acton also declined. Boot and shoe manufacturers in London, Perth, Preston, Hamilton and Toronto registered minor additions to staffs. At Galt, on the other hand, there was a decided falling-off in production and reductions on a smaller scale were recorded at Aurora and Tilsonburg.

RUBBER
PRODUCTS

Employment in the rubber industries generally was in less volume during April than in March. Rubber footwear concerns at Granby, Que., were not as busy as in March and at Montreal there was a decided contraction in employment, partly on account of a shutdown in a large factory. The production of tires and miscellaneous rubber and elastic goods in the latter centre declined to some extent. In Ontario the movement was rather less favourable also. Footwear factories at Guelph and Merriton employed larger working forces than in the preceding month, although the staffs indicated were still below normal. Tire factories at Toronto and Guelph were more fully employed than in the preceding month, while in Kitchener less activity was indicated. Manufacturers of rubber and elastic goods at Toronto on the whole were busier, but at Bowmanville slight declines in staffs were reported.

LUMBER
PRODUCTS

Continued expansion in the employment afforded in sawmills was reported during April, and further improvement on a more moderate scale also occurred in furniture and other wood-using factories. In Quebec, increased activity was indicated by sawmills at Sayabecffi planing and moulding mills at Montreal and Port Etchemin were also busier. Furniture factories at Beauharnois indicated a minor reduction in personnel; at Coaticook an insignificant gain was reported, while at Cowansville staffs remained stationary. Considerable improvement in the situation was reported in the shipyards at Sorel and Levis, in both of which centres larger working forces were employed than at any preceding period in 1922. Match factories in Hull reported a minor increase. The production of cork goods in Montreal employed approximately the same staffs as in March. In Ontario, sawmills increased their pay rolls considerably, especially at Arnprior, Fort Frances, Pembroke,

Rockland and Keewatin. Box and shoox factories at Toronto showed some expansion while at Pembroke there was a minor falling-off in production. Refrigerator factories at Brantford were busier. Furniture plants at Newmarket and Stratford registered slight declines in employment, and billiard table and material concerns in Toronto were not as fully employed as in March. Carriage and wagon works at Orillia recorded considerably larger staffs than for many months past and a slight increase in personnel was reported at Chatham. Washing machine and wringer works at London indicated smaller staffs than in March. Seasonal expansion was registered by Manitoba sawmills, increased activity being registered in several centres, notably The Pas. The tendency in British Columbia was favourable also. Lumber mills at Golden, Fraser Mills, Vancouver and Wardner were decidedly busier, while at Chemainus practically the same level of employment as in March was reported.

PULP AND
PAPER
PRODUCTS

Employment in pulp and paper products continued to increase during April. In Nova Scotia there were minor gains in paper mills at Murray, but at Liverpool there was an insignificant reduction in staff. At Chatham, N.B., larger staffs were reported in the pulp mills than in any month to date in this year. At St. John there was a slight increase in activity, while at Bathurst employment declined to some extent. In the province of Quebec, there was a small decrease in employment, largely owing to a partial shutdown in a paper mill at Three Rivers. At Hull, Windsor Mills, Donnacona, Cap Magdeleine, East Angus and Bagotville there were reductions in personnel on a much smaller scale. At Chandler, Chicoutimi, Kenogami and La Tuque, on the other hand, increased activity was indicated in pulp and paper mills. In Ontario there were fluctuations in different centres but the movement on the whole

was slightly unfavourable. At Cornwall, Ottawa, Espanola, Hawkesbury and Smooth Rock Falls some expansion was reported in the production of pulp and paper. On the other hand, at Sault Ste. Marie, Iroquois Falls, Sturgeon Falls and Thorold smaller payrolls were reported than in March. Paper product factories at Toronto were scarcely as busy. In Manitoba employment remained very much on the same level as in the preceding month. In Winnipeg minor increases and decreases in printing shops offset each other. In Saskatchewan and Alberta printing and publishing houses maintained practically the same staffs as in March. Pulp and paper mills in British Columbia were decidedly busier, especially at Ocean Falls and Powell River, while at Port Alice there was a small decline in payroll. The printing trades in Vancouver reported increased business, while at Victoria no change in the situation occurred.

TEXTILE PRODUCTS

The textile trades on the whole afforded less employment during April than in March, although increased activity was indicated in some centres. In Nova Scotia the cotton mills at Yarmouth and the hosiery mills at Truro reported larger payrolls than at any time in this year. In New Brunswick the cotton mills at Milltown were busier than in the preceding month but at Marysville and St. John there were slight reductions in staff. In the province of Quebec the situation showed little change when compared with the March reports. The production of cotton in Montreal eased off to a very slight extent; at Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Montmorency Falls and Magog there were also minor decreases in personnel. The cotton mills at Valleyfield, however, were rather busier. Women's clothing factories at Montreal employed larger working forces than at any period in this year. Manufacturers of men's furnishings in that city also reported increased activity. At St. John's, however, there was a

slight contraction in employment in such factories. Insignificant changes were recorded by thread factories at Montreal and St. John's. The production of corsets in Quebec city declined. The silk and woollen mills at Sherbrooke were not quite as busy as in March. Hosiery and knit goods factories at St. Hyacinthe registered decided improvement. Felt manufacturers at Lachute Mills reported the same level of employment as in February and March. Employment in textile industries in Ontario showed a decidedly downward tendency. The woollen mills at Carleton Place were not as actively employed as in March. The production of silk and silk goods at Brantford and St. Catharines was in smaller volume than during the preceding three months. Employment in felt goods factories at Kitchener also declined. Hosiery and knitting mills at Carleton Place, Perth, St. Catharines and St. Thomas were somewhat busier. Men's clothing factories at Hamilton recorded small reductions in personnel while at Toronto the situation remained unchanged. Women's garment plants in the latter centre maintained their usual level of employment. Milliners in Toronto reported a considerable decrease in activity. Awning, tent and sail plants in Toronto and Ottawa also employed smaller working forces than during the preceding month. Corset manufacturers in the former city were somewhat slacker. The production of carpets and rugs at Toronto declined, while at Guelph no change in the situation was indicated. Men's clothing factories in Toronto employed rather more workers on the whole although some concerns were not as active as in March. Hosiery and knitting mills in Toronto were decidedly busier, but at Hamilton reductions in staffs were recorded. At Paris the knitting industry also showed a minor decline, while at Dunnville improvement was registered. Woollen yarn and cloth concerns at Almonte, Hespeler and Peterboro engaged a larger working force than in the preceding month. At

Toronto and Preston employment in such factories remained on the March level. Cotton yarn and cloth mills at Hamilton were busier, and a slight improvement was also recorded at Welland. On the other hand, at Cornwall the mills were slacker. Cordage works at Welland reported a more favourable situation, but at Brantford no change was indicated. Bedding plants at Toronto reported a minor reduction in staff.

MINERAL PRODUCTS

Employment in the mineral products group showed some improvement during April, there being additions to staffs of a general nature. In Nova Scotia considerable improvement was recorded in oil refineries at Dartmouth, although the working forces were still below normal. The Montreal oil refineries maintained their normal payrolls. In Ontario rather more activity was indicated by manufacturers of petroleum products at Sarnia. At Welland, on the other hand, there was a minor decline in activity. Practically no change in the situation was reported at Ioco, B.C. The production of oxygen and acetylene gases at Welland declined slightly. Cynamid plants at Niagara Falls were decidedly busier. Plants producing coke and gas in Toronto registered a substantial increase in personnel. Baking powder factories in the same centre were somewhat more fully employed than in March.

CLAY, GLASS AND STONE

Further expansion in employment occurred in this group during the month under review, glass, cement and brick factories all sharing in the favourable movement. In Montreal several glass manufacturers reported a considerable increase in activity, but in one firm there was a fair sized reduction in staff. Cement plants in the same city indicated considerable extension of operations. In Ontario, glass factories at Hamilton reported some curtailment, but at Wallaceburg there was an increase in employment on a

larger scale. The production of building glass at Toronto remained practically on the March level. In the province of Ontario the cement trade was not quite as busy as in the preceding month, there being reductions in personnel at the cement works in Belleville and Port Colborne.

CHEMICALS

The tendency indicated by employers in this group during April was favourable, although the increases in employment were not particularly pronounced. Explosive factories in Montreal were slightly busier, as were also ammunition plants at Brownsburg, Que. Paint works in the former centre also reported increased employment. The production of soap at Toronto showed an increase. Drug factories at Walkerville, Ont., were somewhat more fully employed also.

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS

The improvement manifested in this group during March was not maintained in April, and fair size reductions in employment occurred, although some centres registered considerably more activity. In Montreal the movement was decidedly favourable. At Hamilton, Ont., the production of electrical appliances declined to some extent. At Toronto and Stratford there were also reductions in staff, while at St. Catharines increased employment was indicated.

ELECTRIC CURRENT

Employment in electric current plants was in smaller volume during April than in March. In Montreal the trend was downward. The situation in Ontario showed very little change, staffs at Hamilton and Toronto and other cities remaining practically on the March level. In Winnipeg, Man., there was a minor increase in employment, additions to staffs made by one establishment slightly more than offsetting reductions in another. In Vancouver, B.C., considerable expansion was indicated.

MISCELLANEOUS. PRODUCTS

The production of roofing materials at Montreal showed a considerable increase. Surgical supply houses in the same centre, on the other hand, were decidedly less fully employed. Window shade and appliance factories at Lachine afforded the same volume of employment as during February and March. The production of photographic apparatus at Toronto declined. Plumbers' supplies manufacturers at London were busier. Broom and brush concerns in Ontario afforded more employment, on the whole than in March. There were slight increases in activity at Hamilton and Toronto, while at Port Elgin there was a minor reduction in staff. Employment in this industry at St. John, N.B., also decreased to some extent.

Construction

Considerable expansion of a seasonal character was reported by the construction and maintenance departments of the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian National railways during April. These three railways together employed over 6,000 more men than had been on their payrolls at the end of March. The Canadian Pacific absorbed over 3,700 of these additionally employed workers, the Grand Trunk reinstated approximately 100 persons and the Canadian National Railways added practically 2,400 men to their construction and maintenance staffs.

The value of the building permits issued in 56 cities during March aggregated \$9,160,889 as compared with \$4,216,463 in February, and with \$6,609,782 in March of last year. All provinces registered increases in the value of the building contemplated in comparison with the preceding month, the gains in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia being especially pronounced. The spring extension of operations reported by building contractors during March continued also during April, the increases being, in fact, on a larger scale.

In Nova Scotia building firms at Halifax afforded slightly more employment. At St. John, N.B., there was also a minor increase in activity. In the city of Montreal considerable increases in employment were recorded in the building trades. On the other hand, at Sherbrooke there was a slight reduction. The tendency in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Kingston, Kitchener, Windsor and New Liskeard was favourable. The construction of public highways in Ontario absorbed considerably more men than in March, although the staffs engaged on such work were not as large as in April of last year. Building contractors in Winnipeg were busier. In Alberta the construction of roads at Banff employed fewer men than in the preceding month. The building trades at Vancouver and Penticton, B.C., were more fully engaged than in March.

Transportation

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railway during April amounted to \$8,035,358 as compared with \$9,956,693 in the preceding month. Information respecting the month of March, which was not available for insertion in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, shows that the gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway during March were \$13,847,627 as compared with \$11,303,693 in the preceding month, and with \$14,705,727 in March, 1921. The volume of employment afforded by the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian National railways in operation declined during April as compared with March. The operating departments, (which included general offices, trainmen, engine crews, station employees, sleeping, parlour and dining car employees) reduced their staffs by approximately 800 workers during the month, the contractions in employment being largest in the Maritime provinces. The Canadian Pacific decreased its working force by approximately 600 employees, and the Canadian National released over 400 men, while, on the other hand, the Grand Trunk added over 100 workers

to its payroll. Local transportation companies indicated increased activity during April. In Montreal and the city of Quebec the situation remained unchanged. In Toronto considerable improvement was indicated, while additions to staffs on a much smaller scale occurred at London and Ottawa. The Hamilton street railway maintained the March level of employment. In Winnipeg there was a slight decline in activity. The Edmonton electric railways were somewhat busier. In Vancouver, B.C., there was also a large increase in employment on the street railways.

Trade

Employment in retail and wholesale establishments increased considerably

during April as compared with March. In Montreal the general tendency in retail shops was favourable, although some concerns reported slightly reduced staffs. In Ontario employment increased largely at Toronto, while Ottawa stores were somewhat busier also. At Regina the sales force of one establishment was greatly curtailed, but by other firms the situation was reported unchanged. The movement in Calgary was upward and slight improvement was indicated also at Winnipeg. Small additions to staffs were registered by wholesale houses in Montreal. In other cities, however, employment in wholesale trade remained practically on the March level.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

Proceedings from the Month of April with Text of Board's Report, etc.

DURING the month of April the Department received a report from one Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between members of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, Ottawa Branch, and certain of their employees being members of Local No. 428, International Hodcarriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America.

Applications received.

During the month applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received as follows:

(1) From certain employees of the municipality of Saanich, B.C., being members of the Saanich Employees' Protective Association. The employer being a municipality, a Board could be established only upon the joint consent of the disputants. Consent to the establishment of a Board had not been re-

ceived from the municipality at the end of the month.

(2) From certain employees of the Toronto and York Radial Company being linemen, wiremen, train despatchers, operators, helpers, etc., members of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union, Toronto. This application for a Board was subsequently withdrawn, the employees having decided to draw up and present a new schedule to the company.

(3) From certain employees of the London Street Railway Company, being motormen and conductors, barn, shop, line and trackmen, members of Division No. 741, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. A board was established, Mr. F. H. McGuigan, Toronto, Ont., being appointed on recommendation of the company and Mr. Frank McKay on the recommendation of the employees. The appointment of a chairman was under consideration at the close of the month.

Other Proceedings under the Act.

(1) On April 5, the Board of Conciliation which had been established to deal with a dispute between certain coal companies of Nova Scotia and their employees, and which had submitted its report in January, was instructed, under Section 29, paragraph 2 of the Act, to reconvene for the purpose of dealing with different aspects of the dispute, which had been the subject of discussion and question in Parliament and elsewhere. The Board met accordingly in Halifax on April 11. On the following day telegrams were received by the Minister of Labour from Messrs. U. E. Gillen and James Ling tendering their resignations from the Board. The resignations were accepted, and the Board was declared by the Minister to be defunct. On April 12, a new Board was constituted under Section 63a of the Act, which provides for the creation of a Board when it seems to the Minister expedient, without application of either of the parties to the dispute. This dispute affects the Dominion Coal Company, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, and the Acadia Coal Company, subsidiaries of the British Empire Steel Corporation, and certain of their employees being members of District 26, United Mine Workers of America. The Board was composed as follows: Mr. John E. Moore, St. John, N.B., appointed on the nomination of the employers, Mr. Isaac D. McDougall, Inverness, N.S., appointed on the nomination of the employees,

and Mr. D'Arcy Scott, Ottawa, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the other two members of the Board.

(2) In the case of a dispute between the Algoma Eastern Railway Company and employees of various classes, members of Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labour, a Board was completed by the appointment of Mr. F. H. McGuigan, Toronto, Ont., on behalf of the employers and in the absence of a recommendation from the company, and of Mr. W. T. R. Preston, Port Hope, appointed chairman, in the absence of a recommendation from the other two members of the Board. Mr. Fred Bancroft, Toronto, had been already appointed on recommendation of the employees.

(3) A Board was established to deal with a dispute between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees, being members of Division 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. Mr. George D. Kelley, Ottawa, was appointed a member on the recommendation of the company. Mr. Charles J. Tulley, Ottawa, was appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned, and Mr. Alex Smith, Ottawa, was appointed chairman in the absence of a recommendation from the other two members of the Board.

Report of Board in Dispute between employers, members of the Association of Building and Construction Industries, Ottawa Branch, and certain of their employees, being hod carriers and building labourers.

A report was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between members of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, Ottawa Branch, and certain of their employees being members of Local No. 428, International Hod-carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America. The Board was com-

posed as follows: Mr. D'Arcy Scott, Ottawa, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the other two members, Messrs. G. A. Crain and Martin Ryan, nominees of the employers and employees respectively. The report was unanimous and contained recommendations as to the settlement of the dispute.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a difference between members of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, Ottawa Branch, employers, and certain of their employees, being members of Local No. 428 International Hodcarriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America.

To the Hon. James Murdock, M.P.,
Minister of Labour.

Sir:

The undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation herein beg to report as follows:—

The Board held its organization meeting on April 3rd and sat for the purpose of hearing evidence and preparing this report on April 5th, 6th, 7th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th.

In addition to statements on behalf of the interests they represent made by two members of the Board, Mr. G. A. Crain for the builders and Mr. Martin Ryan for the labourers, the following witnesses gave evidence before the Board: Messrs. J. S. C. Adamson, Hugh J. Graham, G. B. Greene, Geo. A. Rich, A. W. E. Hellyer, J. Gariepy, Tom Moore, Alex. MacAtee, Wm. McClancy, Hy. Glass and John Henderson.

The unanimous awards in the arbitrations between the builders and the carpenters, and the builders and the bricklayers where it was agreed in each case that a reduction of 5 cents an hour should be made in present wages were considered.

Evidence was submitted to show that there was still a large number of labourers out of employment and that others were working 9 hours a day for 30 cents and 35 cents an hour.

A number of new jobs are shortly to be started and the volume of unemployment will soon be greatly reduced, if not entirely absorbed.

Builders' labourers do not get steady employment. They are laid off from time to time on account of wet weather during the building season and they are frequently out of work in the winter.

While the cost of living has been reduced in the last twelve months no reduction has yet been made in the important item of rent and the cost of living is still about 50 per cent in excess of what it was before the war.

The Board while recognizing the present excess supply to the demand for labour wishes to perform the duty placed upon it by the law and render "substantial justice" in this matter. We feel that notwithstanding the low rates of wages paid in some cases that the labourers who will be affected by this award should get a fair living wage in reasonable relationship in the wage of the skilled labourers of the crafts with which they work in carrying on building operations.

The labourers contend that there should not be a cut in their wages this year and that the rate of 50 cents per hour to which they agreed last year should continue in effect. On the other hand the builders offer 40 cents per hour although before the Board was formed they were in friendly negotiations willing to give as high as 45 cents per hour.

In addition to the 5 cent cut per hour that the bricklayers and carpenters have agreed to, the cost of material has been considerably reduced since last year.

The Board is of the opinion that if a fair reduction is made in the labourers' wage in addition to the reductions in the cost of building already referred to, that it will have the effect of restoring public confidence in the reasonableness of building costs and lead to a greater volume of construction during the present year which will insure steady employment for builders' labourers.

The undersigned are of the opinion after carefully considering all matters submitted for their consideration that substantial justice would best be done

in this case if a reduction of 5 cents per hour was made in the rate of the labourers' wage which was agreed to last year. That is it should be reduced from 50 cents to 45 cents per hour. This rate of 45 cents to become effective on May 1st, 1922, and remain in force for one year.

There should be time and a half pay for any time over nine (9) hours a day on all work except in the case of re-enforced concrete construction where straight time only shall be paid.

We desire to express our sincere appreciation of the reasonable attitude taken before the Board by both parties in this case and the courtesy and extreme fairness with which they at all times treated each other.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
Dated at Ottawa, April 13th, 1922.

(Sgd.) D'ARCY SCOTT,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) G. A. CRAIN.

(Sgd.) M. RYAN.

COST OF LIVING ADJUSTMENT OF WAGES OF VANCOUVER ISLAND COAL MINERS

THE Cost of Living Commission appointed on January 21, 1919, to determine every three months the changes in the cost of living for coal miners on Vancouver Island, and to report the amount by which wage rates should correspondingly be increased or decreased, forwarded its report to the Department of Labour for the quarter ending March 31, 1922.* The Commission consisted of Mr. Matthew Gunness, representative of the miners; Mr. Tulley Boyce, representing the operators; and Mr. D. T. Bulger, Fair Wages Officer of the department of Labour, Chairman.

As in previous investigations, forms were sent out to the merchants and dealers with whom the majority of miners were accustomed to trade in the various localities. The forms contained the same list of groceries, provisions, meats, etc., that was used on previous occasions. The method of computing the changes for the period under review was the same as used for previous adjustments, namely, to determine the percentage of increase or decrease, as the case may be, of prices of March 31 over December 31, for groceries, provisions, meats, etc., and to add a further two-fifths of this increase (or decrease) as an equivalent to cover similar increases (or decreases) in clothing, etc. An increase of 2.88 per cent was ascer-

tained, which amounted to an increase in wages of 8½ cents per day where the base rate was \$3 per day, and 9 cents per day where the base rate was \$3.15, the increase in wages to become effective May 1, 1922, and to apply to all underground service, clerical and office employees.

Retail price lists were received from general merchants and retail dealers in meats in the towns of Nanaimo, Ladysmith, Cumberland, Courtenay, South Wellington, Union Bay, and Cassidy.

Sharp increases were noted in molasses, pickles, flour, corn meal, (yellow) evaporated peaches, apricots, fresh beef, mutton, veal. Slight increases were noted in jam, peas, barley, sago, canned peas, canned tomatoes, lunch tongue, brooms, soaps, vinegar, lard, ham and bacon, tea, cream of tartar, figs (evaporated), prunes, matches, and pork. Slight decreases were noted in syrup, beans, canned beans, canned salmon, canned corn beef, flours, oats, standard oatmeal, cookies, cheese, coffee, raisins. Sharp decreases were noted in sugar, canned roast beef, butter. No changes were noted in s.w. and brown beans, rice, tapioca, canned corn, milk, flavour extracts, currants.

*For previous orders see LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1922, page 183, and various preceding issues.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1922

TEN strikes, involving 15,308 workpeople were reported as having commenced during April. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 24 strikes, involving 17,478 workpeople and an estimated time loss of 381,135 working days, as compared with 19 strikes, involving 2,309 workpeople and 58,943 working days in March, 1922; and 29 strikes, 4,453 workpeople and 63,480 working days in April 1921. The time loss occasioned by the 10 new strikes which began in April was 329,035 working days, while a loss of 52,100 working days is charged to the 14 strikes which commenced prior to April. Five of the strikes commencing during April terminated during the month, leaving the following 19 strikes, affecting 17,071 workpeople on record on April 30; coal miners, District 18, Alta. and B.C.; painters and decorators, Quebec; painters and plumbers, St. Catharines; sheet metal workers, Toronto; employees of steel and coal companies, Sydney; gauge men, Sydney; composers, Montreal; composers, Vancouver; photo engravers, Montreal; photo engravers, Ottawa; composers, Montreal; composers, and pressmen, Ottawa; composers, Toronto; composers, Winnipeg; composers, Halifax; composers, Hamilton; clothing workers, Montreal; weavers, St. John, and longshoremen at Montreal.

Disputes by Industries

The following is a review of disputes by industries in the order in which they appear in the statistical table. A brief summary is given of the more important strikes.

LUMBERING.—One strike, involving 8 employees and resulting in a time loss of 112 working days, occurred at Calgary during the month. On April 1, millwrights in the employ of three firms went on strike as a result of wages being decreased. This strike lasted about four-

teen days when it was finally settled by direct negotiations, the men accepting the reduction in their rates. Work was resumed about April 19.

MINES, SMELTERS, QUARRIES, CLAY PRODUCTS, ETC.—About 12,000 coal miners in District 18 struck on April 1 in protest against reductions in the wage schedule. The agreement expired on March 31, but the negotiations reached a decisive point on March 2, when, at a joint conference, demands for a new agreement were submitted by the District 18 Scale Committee of the United Mine Workers of America. These demands included the adoption of a six-hour day, the maintenance of the existing basic day wage and an increase of 25 per cent on all contract mining rates; failing this increase, the miners demanded the abolition of the contract system.

The counter-proposals submitted by the operators at the re-convening of this conference were that the contract rates should revert to the scale of 1915, plus 22 per cent, this making a reduction of between 20 and 25 per cent. The reductions proposed in the basic day rate schedules were from \$6.89 to \$3.60 for underground labour; \$6.58 to \$3.25 for surface labour; and from \$7.50 to \$4.50 for the miners' minimum day rate.

On March 22, a Board of Conciliation was appointed by the Department of Labour and its efforts were supplemented by the efforts of officials of the Department to adjust the problem. The parties in dispute remained at deadlock, and the strike resulted on April 1, remaining un-terminated at the end of the month.

RAILWAY, CANAL AND HARBOUR CONSTRUCTION.—Operating and hoisting engineers to the number of 36 went on strike in Vancouver on April 15, when their demands for increased wages were refused. Settlement of this strike was effected through the mediation of the

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING APRIL, 1922

Industry or occupation	Particulars	Number of employees affected	Time loss in work-days
Strikes commencing prior to April, 1922			
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION— Sheet metal workers, Toronto, Ont.	Commenced January 2. Against a reduction in wages. Terminated.	100	2,400
METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES— Employees of steel and coal companies, Sydney, N.S.	Commenced November 22, 1920. For increased wages and improved working conditions. Terminated.	150	3,600
Gauge men, Sydney, N.S.....	Commenced June 9. In sympathy with employees of the steel and coal companies. Terminated.	16	384
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING— Compositors, Montreal, Que.	Commenced June 14. Objection of men to perform work that came from shop where strike existed. Terminated.	25	600
Compositors, etc., Vancouver, B.C...	Commenced May 2, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Terminated.	39	936
Photo engravers, Montreal, Que....	Commenced May 2, 1921. For shorter hours. Terminated.	30	720
Photo engravers, Ottawa, Ont.....	Commenced May 2, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Terminated.	9	216
Compositors, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced July 1. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Terminated.	370	8,880
Compositors and pressmen, Ottawa, Ont.	Commenced June 1. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Terminated.	215	5,160
Printers, Toronto, Ont.....	Commenced June 1. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Terminated.	863	20,712
Printers, Winnipeg, Man.	Commenced July 1. Alleged lockout following refusal of employers to renew agreement. Terminated.	235	5,640
Compositors, Halifax, N.S.....	Commenced May 2, 1921. For shorter hours. Terminated.	48	1,172
Compositors, Hamilton, Ont.....	Commenced May 2, 1921. Alleged violation of agreement by employers. Terminated.	10	240
CLOTHING— Clothing workers, Montreal, Que....	Commenced February 17. In protest against a change in working conditions. Terminated.	60	1,440
Garment workers, Montreal, Que....	Commenced December 19. Against increase in working hours and employment of non-unionists. Settled by replacement of strikers. Work resumed April 1.	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS— Waiters, Hamilton, Ont.....	Commenced March 1. In sympathy with the waiters on strike in Toronto. Information received indicates employment conditions no longer affected.	.....	.....
Waiters, Toronto, Ont.	Commenced February 27. In protest against the employment of waitresses. Information received indicates that conditions ceased to be affected about March 26.	.....	.....
Strikes commencing during April, 1922			
LUMBERING— Millwrights, Calgary, Alta.....	Commenced April 1. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed April 19.	8	112
MINES, SMELTERS, QUARRIES, CLAY PRODUCTS, ETC.— Coal miners, District 18, Alta., and B.C.	Commenced April 1. Against a reduction in wages. Terminated.	12,000	288,000
RAILWAY, CANAL AND HARBOUR CONSTRUCTION— Operating and hoisting engineers, Vancouver, B.C.	Commenced April 15. For increased wages. Settled by mediation of the Department of Labour; work resumed April 25.	36	288
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION— Bricklayers and masons, Windsor, Ont.	Commenced April 1. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed April 24.	40	760
Bricklayers, masons, plasterers and carpenters, Calgary, Alta.	Commenced April 1. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by mediation of the Department of Labour; work resumed April 28.	168	4,032
Painters and decorators, Quebec, Que.	Commenced April 24. Against a reduction in wages. Terminated.	170	1,020
Painters and plumbers, St. Catharines, Ont.	Commenced April 1. Against a reduction in wages. Terminated.	70	1,680
TEXTILES— Weavers, St. John, N.B.....	Commenced April 12. Against a reduction in wages. Terminated.	42	630
TRANSPORTATION— Teamsters, Toronto, Ont.....	Commenced April 1. Against a reduction in wages. Work resumed April 10, when strikers were replaced by other workers.	155	1,085
Longshoremen, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced April 17. Against a reduction in wages. Terminated.	2,619	31,428

Department of Labour and work was resumed at the rate of wages prevailing prior to the strike.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION.—Five strikes, involving 548 employees and resulting in a time loss of 9,892 working days, were reported in this group. Four new strikes affecting different crafts of the building trades commenced during the month, the cause in all cases being in protest against reductions in wages. Two of these disputes terminated during April, leaving the strikes of sheet metal workers at Toronto, painters and decorators, at Quebec, and painters and plumbers at St. Catharines, in existence at the end of the month.

CLOTHING.—Information received during the month respecting the strike of garment workers in existence in Montreal since December 19, was to the effect that the company had replaced the strikers. One other strike, that of clothing workers at Montreal, remained un-terminated at the end of the month.

TEXTILES.—On April 12, a strike of weavers occurred at St. John, involving 42 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 630 working days. This strike was the result of a reduction in wages and remained un-terminated at the end of the month.

TRANSPORTATION.—Two strikes, involving 2,774 employees with an estimated time loss of 32,513 working days, took place in this group during the month. On April 1, teamsters in the employ of two firms at Toronto went on strike against a reduction in wages, and their places were filled by other workers. At Montreal on April 17, longshoremen to the number of 2,619 struck owing to a reduction being made in their wages. Negotiations were carried on but no settlement was arrived at, and the strike remained in existence at the end of the month.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Information received concerning the strikes of waiters at Toronto and Hamilton indicates that in both cases employment conditions have ceased to be affected.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING MARCH, 1922

THE following details with regard to strikes and lockouts in the United Kingdom during March, 1922, based on returns from employers and workpeople, are taken from the April issue of the *British Labour Gazette*.

NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND DURATION.—By far the most important trade disputes, involving a stoppage of work, which began in March were those in the engineering and shipbuilding industries. The number of workpeople involved in these two disputes, as nearly as can be estimated at present, was 240,000. In addition, 46 smaller disputes were reported to the Department as beginning in March, as compared with 66 disputes in the previous month, and 42 in March, 1921. In these 46 disputes about 13,000

workpeople were involved. In addition to the numbers involved in new disputes, about 24,000 workpeople were involved in 53 other disputes which began before March and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of new and old disputes in progress in March was thus 101, involving about 280,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during March of about 3,500,000 working days.

CAUSES.—In addition to the engineering and shipbuilding disputes, 23 other disputes, directly involving about 3,000 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 7, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; 4, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, on details of working arrange-

ments; 4, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 8, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on other questions.

RESULTS.—During March settlements were effected in the case of 16 new disputes, directly involving about 4,000 workpeople, and 22 old disputes, directly involving about 6,000 workpeople. Of these disputes 12, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 11, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 15, directly involving 6,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 8 disputes, directly involving about 3,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The following table classifies the disputes by groups of trades and indicates

the number of workpeople involved [whether directly or indirectly] at the establishments concerned, and the approximate time lost during March in all the disputes in progress:—

Groups of Trades	Number of disputes in progress in March			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in March.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in March.
	Started before March 1.	Started in March.	Total.		
Building	11	6	17	1,000	18,000
Mining and quarrying	8	8	16	10,000	130,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	10	14	24	254,000	3,218,000
Textile and clothing	3	5	8	3,000	23,000
Transport	5	5	10	1,000	10,000
Agriculture	4	1	5	3,000	41,000
Other trades	10	6	16	3,000	48,000
Employees of public authorities	2	3	5	2,000	29,000
Total, March, 1922	53	48	101	277,000	3,517,000
Total, February, 1922	49	66	115	33,000	316,000
Total, March, 1921	63	42	105	45,000	839,000

CONVENTION OF DIVISION NO. 4, RAILWAY EMPLOYEES DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR

APPROXIMATELY 150 delegates, including the Canadian grand lodge officers of the affiliated organizations and fraternal delegates from the Stationary Firmermen and Oilers and the Clerks and Freight Handlers' International Unions, attended the fourth biennial convention of Division No. 4 of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labour, which was held at Winnipeg on March 27 to April 1, 1922, under the chairmanship of Mr. R. J. Tallon, president of the Division. Several of the affiliated organizations, such as the Machinists, Boilermakers, and Carmen held conventions prior to or during the large convention.

The financial report of the secretary for the period from October 1, 1920 to March 1, 1922 showed cash on hand at the beginning of the period amounting to \$18,890, and on March 1 amounting to \$26,807. For the year ending Decem-

ber 31, 1921, the total receipts amounted to \$26,602 and the expenditures to \$17,199. The schedule committee, it was reported, had successfully conducted schedule negotiations with the Railway Association of Canada for all of the shopmen employed upon the Canadian railways.

The convention decided to allow each of the affiliated crafts' unions to assign up to three members on the schedule committee, in place of one as formerly, the cost of one member to be borne by the Division and of the additional members by each craft. The constitution was also changed to allow a reduction in the per capita tax from ten cents per member per month, to five cents. It was decided to move the headquarters of the Division from Winnipeg to Montreal so as to have the headquarters located where the Railway Association of Canada had its headquarters. The conven-

tion was opposed to a proposal of the Railway Association to alter the agreement to provide straight time for Sundays and holidays, in place of time and one-half as at present for men who are assigned to work seven days per week. The convention proposed many changes in the existing agreement, the principal being for the forty-hour week in all main shops. It was also decided to ask for an equivalent increase over the existing wage rates, as asked for by shopmen in the United States. A resolution was adopted condemning the alleged policy of the Dominion government in contracting for the repair of freight cars by private plants paying a lower scale of wages than that obtaining on the rail-

roads, and while the Canadian National Railways' shops were working short time and with depleted staffs. It was decided that steps should be taken to ensure that a representative of the employees be placed upon the board of management of the Canadian National Railways. Another resolution was adopted asking the federal government to carry on the work of industrial scientific research, and that a suitable appropriation be voted for the successful carrying on of the work.

The election of officers resulted in the return of the former officers with R. J. Tallon as president, Frank McKenna as vice-president, and Charles Dickie as secretary-treasurer.

CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEAMEN'S UNION OF AMERICA

THE twenty-fifth annual convention of the International Seamen's Union of America, the report of which has recently been received, was held at Chicago, Ill., from January 9 to 24. About twenty-five delegates were present. The president Mr. Andrew Furuseth occupied the chair.

The Secretary-Treasurer reported a decrease in membership from 115,000 in 1920 to 50,000 in 1921, the decline being attributed to the world-wide industrial depression which prevented a large percentage of their members from earning a livelihood at their regular calling. The Canadian Seamen's Union, The Sailors, Firemen and Cooks' Union of Canada, an affiliated organization, declined in numbers from 1,200 in 1920 to 700 in 1921. The receipts for 1921 amounted to \$45,506 and the disbursements to \$69,331. On January 9, 1922, the cash on hand was \$13,241. He commended the work of the People's Legislative Service Bureau for information supplied in connection with a lockout of seamen both in the Atlantic and Pacific districts, which had enabled the Union to have introduced in the United States Senate

a resolution calling for an investigation of the lockout. This Bureau, he stated, was organized by "friends of labour in the Senate and the House of Representatives and other public-spirited citizens" for the purpose of "gathering evidence concerning investments, earnings, dividends and surplus of companies or corporations seeking legislation to crush organized labour, thereby reducing wages." The report dealt also with wages in the Great Lakes district and pointed out that the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by the Canadian Department of Labour in May, 1921, had in its report recommended a \$99 rate for wheelmen on Canadian vessels, and that the Lake Carriers' Association had cut the American rate to \$85, while in 1920 the rate for American wheelmen was \$20 more than the Canadian rate.

A new constitution was adopted which included among its provisions the election at the annual meeting of a legislative committee of five, whose duty it shall be to watch legislation in the United States Congress and in foreign countries for the purpose of guarding

the interests of seamen. A committee in accordance with this provision was elected. A resolution to withdraw from the American Federation of Labour was not concurred in, and it was decided not to attend a conference for the establishment of a Marine Transport Department in the Federation, as proposed in a resolution submitted to the American Federation of Labour at its Denver convention. In response to a request from the Canadian seamen's union for financial assistance, a resolution was adopted to pay out of the international funds to the Canadian union an amount not exceeding \$100. The convention decided that the international union should continue its efforts to promote through the various national unions of seamen, in all countries, the passing of laws similar to the American Seamen's Act, by every maritime nation. It was opposed to the new manning scale recently issued by the United States Shipping Board, declaring that it was contrary to the law and that it arbitrarily reduced the number of men to be carried in each department of the crew according to the size of the respective vessels and without any consideration of other conditions and circumstances that had been factors in determining a vessel's minimum scale. The former method of having the scale determined by local inspectors of the Steamboat Inspection Service was stated to be in accordance with the law and had in no instance provided for more men than were "necessary for the safe navigation of the vessel." A resolution was adopted protesting against making safety a secondary issue to a policy of economy. Among other resolutions adopted were the following: that no funds of any district or local union entering upon a strike without comply-

ing with the constitutional provisions or without the consent of the district committee and the executive board shall be used to pay any strike benefits, payments to pickets, or payments to officers of such districts or local unions as wages; that they oppose any ship subsidy on the ground of its proven ineffectiveness in promoting a merchant marine and in building sea power, and favour any just mail subsidy on the grounds that such is not a subsidy but payment for work performed. A resolution asking that the union be instructed to work for the franchise of the seamen, permitting them to vote without registration, was thought to interfere with state rights, and it was recommended that the matter be referred to the different districts to the end that the proper bills be drafted and introduced in the different state legislatures. With reference to compensation for seamen, the recommendation of the Committee on Legislation was adopted to the effect that in any compensation bill that may be drafted, the term "seamen" should include fishermen; the term "vessel" should cover fishing vessels; "wages or earnings" should include the earnings of fishermen working on shares; all present rights of seamen should be safe-guarded, including rights to payment of wages and other earnings, care and cure, and the right to bring suit in the courts for damages in lieu of compensation.

Mr. Andrew Furuseth was re-elected president, and Mr. T. A. Hanson, 355 N. Clark street, Chicago, Ill., secretary-treasurer. The number of vice-presidents was reduced from eleven to seven.

The next convention will meet in New York city on January 8, 1923.

AGENDA OF FOURTH INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

THE Fourth Session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organization (League of Nations) will open at Geneva on October 18, 1922. The agenda as settled by the Governing Body is as follows:

1.—Revision of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, and the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace:

(a) With a view to the reform of the constitution of the Governing Body [of the International Labour Office.]

(b) With a view to the modification as regards the periodicity of the Sessions of the Conference.

2.—Communication to the International Labour Office of statistical and other information regarding emigration and immigration, and the repatriation and transport of emigrants.

In communicating this agenda to the governments that are members of the International Labour Organization, M. Albert Thomas, the Director of the International Labour Office explained the circumstances under which it was adopted by the Governing Body. It was decided to include item 2, regarding emigration in order to give effect to a resolution adopted by the International Emigration Commission last August and laid before the conference at its last session. It was considered inadvisable to attempt to deal, without further preparation, with all the complex and delicate questions on which resolutions were adopted by that Commission, but the Governing Body was of opinion that the question of the communication by the Governments of statistical and other information relating to emigration might be usefully considered by the Conference as a preliminary to the consideration at a later date of other emigration problems.

With regard to item (1) respecting the revision of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles, it was recalled by the Director that paragraph (a) of this

item, respecting reform of the constitution of the Governing Body, was included in the agenda of the Third Session of the Conference, and it was re-included in the agenda of the Fourth Session in conformity with the desire expressed by the Conference.

With regard to paragraph (b) of this item, respecting the periodicity of the Sessions of the Conference, the Director suggested that without any amendment of Part XIII of the Treaty, it might be possible to find a solution of the difficulties which led to the suggestion that sessions of the Conference should be held at longer intervals. The general opinion of the Governing Body was that it was desirable not to overload the agenda of the sessions of the Conference, but that an adequate interval should be allowed to members of the International Labour Organization for dealing with previous decisions of the Conference. It was also suggested that the sessions of the Conference might be divided into two classes alternating from year to year, one in which draft conventions and recommendations might be adopted, and the other in which note would be taken only of results already obtained and difficulties encountered in the application of its decisions and any general questions regarding the working of the International Labour Organization would be settled. It was with this suggestion in mind that this agenda contains one item only with regard to which the conference may adopt a draft convention or recommendation.

In addition to the above items the conference will deal with the following questions affecting the general working and activity of the International Labour Organization, namely (a) the revision of the Standing Orders; (b) the election of the Governing Body; (c) the report on the unemployment crisis and on the dis-

tribution of raw materials which the International Labour Office has been requested to prepare; (d) a proposal to insert in the general articles of future

draft conventions provisions which would render possible their amendment as regards details of application; and (e) the General Report of the Director.

LEGAL DECISION RESPECTING ENFORCEMENT OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF BOARDS OF CONCILIATION UNDER INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

AN important legal decision was recently delivered by Mr. Justice Orde in the High Court of Ontario defining the conditions under which a recommendation of a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, may be made a rule of Court and enforceable as such, in accordance with Section 62 of the Act. The case arose on the application of an order made by Local Division 846 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America with reference to the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company. The circumstances leading up to this application were as follows:

On November 1, 1920, the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company entered into an agreement with certain of its employees, members of Local No. 846 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The agreement was to be binding until October 31, 1921, and thereafter, subject however, to revision after September 30, 1921, on thirty days' notice from either party. By Clause 1 of the agreement the company agreed to treat with the properly accredited officers and committees of the employees on all grievances and disputes that might arise between the company and employees "and failing to reach an agreement these shall be settled by arbitration under the Industrial Disputes Act."

Subsequently certain differences arose between the company and its employees and in accordance with the agreement the matters in dispute were referred to

a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. The majority of the board in its report made certain recommendations concerning the questions at issue which had to do with an application for reinstatement of three discharged employees, payment for lost time from suspension of two employees, payment for back time for one man, and for seniority affecting another man. (The majority and minority reports of the Board were printed in the September, 1921, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE).

As the company did not carry out these recommendations the men made application to the High Court of Ontario for an order declaring that the award of the Board of Conciliation was binding upon the parties and for such other order as might seem just. The application was based on Section 62 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, which reads "Either party to a dispute which may be referred under this Act to a board may agree in writing, at any time before or after the board has made its report and recommendation, to be bound by the recommendation of the board in the same manner as parties are bound upon an award made pursuant to a reference to arbitration on the order of a court of record; every agreement so to be bound made by one party shall be forwarded to the Registrar, who shall communicate it to the other party, and if the other party agrees in like manner to be bound by the recommendation of the board, then the recommendation shall be made a rule of court on the application of either party and shall be enforceable in like manner." Section 64

of the Act provides that no Court "shall have power or jurisdiction to recognize or enforce or to receive in evidence any report of a board..... as against any person or for any purpose except in the case of the prosecution of such person for perjury." The applicants, however, claimed that clause 1 of the agreement, providing for the settlement of disputes by arbitration under the Act, brought the report of the Board within the provisions of Section 62 and entitled them to enforce the recommendations of the Board.

It was held by the Court that a mere agreement to submit matters in dispute to a Board under this Act was not in itself sufficient to bring into play the provisions of Section 62: otherwise all submissions to a board would be enforceable, and Section 64 would be nugatory. Section 62 must necessarily refer to some definite agreement that the recommendations of the Board shall be binding in the same manner as an award made pursuant to a reference to arbitration on the order of a court of record. The word "arbitration," as used in the agreement,

referred merely to the submission of the matters in dispute to investigation by a board under the Act. To hold that the use of this one word was deliberately intended to bring into operation all the provisions of Section 62 was to assume something practically inconceivable. No one deliberately intending that Section 62 should be made applicable could have failed to provide specifically for it. If the parties did not intend, by use of the word "arbitration" to bring Section 62 into operation it should not be given any such sweeping effect because of any technical meaning the word might have.

Other difficulties in the way of the applicants were mentioned. How certain of the recommendations could be "enforced" by a judgment of a court at all might be open to serious question and some question might be raised as to the *locus standi* of the particular applicants who sought to enforce the report on behalf of others who were not themselves before the Court. It was therefore declared that the motion should be dismissed and with costs if demanded.

MINIMUM WAGE LEGISLATION IN CANADA

The Journal of Political Economy for April, 1922, contains an exhaustive article on the Minimum Wage in Canada, prepared by Mrs. Kathleen Derry, of London, Ont., and Mr. Paul H. Douglas, of the University of Chicago. The article has been reprinted in pamphlet form and the Department has obtained a limited number of copies which are available for distribution. It is interesting to note that Mrs. Derry, who is an authority on Canadian labour questions, was a member of the Canadian delegation at the International Labour Conference held at Washington in 1919, and also a delegate to the International Congress of Working Women held at Washington in the same year.

The authors preface their study by a brief inquiry into the reasons of the

rapid spread of minimum wage laws in Canada as compared with the United States. Among these reasons they note the support given to the movement by organized labour in this country while American labour officials were either hostile or apathetic. In the United States, moreover, such legislation is said to be hampered to some extent by the rigidity of the constitution and by the greater centralization of industrial power. The minimum wage is now firmly established in five Canadian provinces, namely Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Saskatchewan, and is likely to be put into effect before long in Nova Scotia and Quebec. The legislatures of these latter provinces have already enacted minimum wage laws.

The special characteristics of Canadian minimum wage legislation are found by the authors to be contained in the following points: (1) The minimum scales are fixed with reference to the necessary cost of living rather than to the capacity of the industry to pay; (2) Minimum wages are confined to female workers and minors, the only exceptions to this rule being the minimum wage provisions of the Alberta Factories Act, now abrogated, and the special provisions of minimum wages for coal miners under an amendment to the British Columbia Coal Mines Regulation Act; (3) While some Canadian laws make no provision for minimum hours, experience shows that it is impossible permanently to consider wages apart from hours; (4) Advisory boards or conferences play a less important part in Canada than in the United States; (5) Provision is commonly made under Canadian laws for variations of scale in relation not only to particular industries, but to particular localities; (6) A growing tendency is noticeable, especially in the west towards a common level in the wages scales fixed by different provinces; (7) Experience shows that the minimum wage, as fixed by law, has not so far shown any tendency to become the maximum wage of the class of workers concerned, but the wages of the lower paid workers have shown some advance.

The pamphlet concludes with the recommendation that the powers of the boards in Ontario and Quebec be extended to include hours of work as well as wages, and that further efforts should be made in all provinces to force employers to stabilize production and employment, suggesting a penalty differential wage for short time as an effective check on employers who show a bad record in regard to unemployed workers. "Manitoba and British Columbia," the authors state, "have at least pointed the way along which future progress should proceed."

In explanation, the authors note that while the early attempts of British Columbia to enforce weekly minimums, rather than hourly rates, was checked by legal opinion, Manitoba has, in the main, carried out such a system and has thus fully protected the employee from the losses incident to irregular employment during the week. British Columbia has, in its regulation of amusement places, provided higher hourly rates for those employed less than thirty-six hours a week than for those employed more.

The pamphlet contains some interesting tables showing at a glance the principal provisions of the various provincial laws, and an analysis of the regulations issued up to the early months of the current year.

RECENT LABOUR LEGISLATION IN MANITOBA

THE second session of the sixteenth legislature of Manitoba opened on January 12 and continued until April 6, 1922. Some measures of labour interest were enacted. In March the Committee of Supply of the Legislature, cut down the yearly appropriation for the Manitoba Joint Council of Industry to one dollar, but later in the session, on the representation of the Government that the Council had done and would continue doing good work in preserving industrial peace in the Province, this appropriation was restored, less a reduc-

tion of \$1000 in the salary of the chairman.

Several measures were enacted to relieve the condition of distress prevailing in certain agricultural districts and in the cities and towns of the Province. Municipal Councils were given powers to borrow limited amounts of money for seed grain and fodder purposes. Another act enabled Councils to authorize their officials, when receiving during 1922 any sums in payment of taxes for previous years, to remit the penalty incur-

red under the Assessment Act by persons in arrears. Special facilities were created for the relief of returned soldiers, their dependents, widows or orphan children, of the burden of unpaid taxes, the municipality being empowered, on proof of the good faith of the applicants, to exempt such persons from taxes, or to cancel the arrears of taxes previously due, up to a maximum amount of \$75. Soldiers in receipt of military pensions, however, are only entitled to receive exemption of a proportion of this amount equal to the ratio of their disability to total disability. If a municipal council should be in doubt regarding the merits of an applicant the matter may be referred to a county court judge for decision. An amendment to the Distress Act exempted from seizure under a landlord's warrant of distress a number of essential articles, including bedding, apparel, stove or other domestic implements, provisions for 30 days, tools and other necessities up to the value of \$300. Another measure for the benefit of war veterans was an act enabling a municipal council holding any money borrowed from the Province under the Housing Act to make advances at any time to any totally disabled veteran, his wife, or widow, for the purpose of erecting a home, up to the full value of the land

and building. The Winnipeg Charter of 1918 was amended to enable the city to issue housing loans to residents, and as a security to take out mortgages on the land on which houses are erected.

The Welfare of Children Act co-ordinated existing welfare organizations in order to avoid overlapping in their spheres of work. The act of 1915, establishing a Provincial Bureau of Labour as a branch of the Department of Public Works, was amended so as to permit the Bureau to be attached "to such other department as the Lieutenant Governor in Council may determine."

An act was passed ratifying the two agreements entered into at Ottawa, on November 12, 1920, and on September 7, 1921, respectively, between the Government of the Dominion and the Governments of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, advancing money for the purposes of the Lignite Utilization Board. Under the earlier of these agreements the Dominion Government agreed to contribute \$140,000 and the two Provincial Governments \$70,000 each for the balance of the development expenses and capital cost of the organization. The second agreement provided for a further advance by the Dominion of \$140,000, and by the two Provinces of \$35,000 each.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN CANADA

DURING the fiscal year ended March 31, 1922, the Dominion Government expended \$710,276 for the purpose of assisting the provinces to develop their programmes of vocational education. This represents an increase of 22.5 per cent over the expenditures for the previous year, but fails to indicate the growth of the work throughout the Dominion.

Under the provisions of the Technical Education Act, grants are paid by the Dominion Government to the provinces for the purpose of promoting vocational education of secondary grade, that is,

training which fits for useful employment in the trades, commercial occupations and homemaking. Under this Act the Dominion Government, through the Department of Labour, undertakes to bear a half share of expenditures entailed by the provincial governments, on work which comes within the provisions of annual agreements between the Minister of Labour and the Premier or Minister of Education for each province. Not all of the provincial expenditures are taken into account when paying grants, and no account is taken of the additional expenditures made by the local communities in which the work is carried on.

No grants are paid for agricultural education, assistance for such purposes being received from the federal Department of Agriculture under the terms of the Agricultural Instruction Act, which provides \$1,100,000 per year to be allocated to and spent by the provinces in developing educational work of value to farmers. The amounts mentioned here are exclusive of money expended on agricultural work.

In Prince Edward Island the federal grants received during the year amounted to \$7,141, or nearly three times the amount for the previous year. These grants constituted one-third of the provincial expenditures in connection with the Charlottetown Agricultural and Technical High School which has been in operation since December, 1920. The rapid growth of this school augurs well for the future of vocational education in the province.

Nova Scotia received grants amounting to \$32,558, representing an increase of 35 per cent over the previous year. The work in this province has been established for a number of years, but due to the assistance received from the federal government it has made rapid progress during the past two years. The outstanding development during the past year was the organization of a Provincial Department of Correspondence Instruction, connected with the office of the Director of Technical Education. During the first two months of operation over 100 students were enrolled from different parts of the province, and many requests for enrolment were received from people in other provinces. Various courses in general education, homemaking, commercial subjects and industrial work have been prepared and are distributed from Halifax. New courses are being developed to meet the special requirements of the students, and this department is sure to grow at an increasing rate until it covers the whole province with a variety of courses suited to the needs of all classes of students who cannot attend the established schools or for whom no such classes have been provided.

Progress in New Brunswick has been somewhat retarded owing to local difficulties in one or two localities, but the policy of basing developments on the information disclosed by comprehensive surveys of local conditions and needs has been adopted and the future of the work is assured. Despite these temporary setbacks, the federal grants for the year, amounting to \$22,160, were more than twice those of the previous year. The new composite school being constructed at Edmundston at a cost of \$175,000 is the first of its type in the province, but it is expected that others will be built in the near future. This school will accommodate both elementary and secondary grades in academic and vocational work and provide manual training for boys and domestic science for girls who do not take the regular vocational work.

The province of Quebec has carried on without a director of Technical Education during the year but the work has continued to grow. The new boys' technical school in Hull is nearing completion and should be occupied this coming fall. Expenditures from the federal grant amounted to \$114,651, being approximately the same as for the previous year.

In Ontario the work has continued to grow at a very rapid rate despite the fact that for the past two years the province has spent more than sufficient to use up the whole of the money available under the provisions of the federal Technical Education Act. The money paid to the province during the past year amounted to \$378,174 but the total provincial expenditures which might have been shared by the federal government on an equal basis amounted to over \$800,000, an increase of 27 per cent over the previous year. In Ontario all new developments are based on surveys made by provincial experts, showing the exact educational needs of the locality. A new technical school has been built at Sault Ste. Marie. A composite high school, costing approximately \$700,000, which will accommodate both academic and vo-

cational work, is nearing completion at Sarnia. A technical school to cost approximately \$800,000 is being built in Windsor. A new branch school to cost about \$500,000 is to be built in Toronto. An extensive addition to the Hamilton Technical and Art School is in course of construction. Plans are under way for new buildings and additions in several other centres, and the students desiring to enroll are still greatly in excess of the available accommodation in many places.

Manitoba being essentially an agricultural province has not yet developed an extensive programme of vocational education, but manual training, domestic science and prevocational work are being developed in connection with the established school systems, and the work is rapidly spreading throughout the province. The growth during the year is indicated by the increase of 180 per cent in grants received from the federal government which amounted to \$21,174.

Conditions in Saskatchewan are similar to those of Manitoba, but the province has not yet appointed a director to organize and supervise the work. Legislation has been enacted making provision for the development of vocational work, and a good start in commercial work has been made in five centres. Grants from the federal government last year amounted to \$13,665, an increase of approximately 300 per cent over the previous year.

The work in Alberta is further advanced than in the other prairie provinces, and for the past two years all available money from the federal grants has been used up. Last year these grants amounted to \$82,606, but the provincial government expended a total of \$761,891, which does not include expenditures during the period January to March, 1922, amounting to \$112,690. The greater part of these expenditures was in connection with the new Institute of Technology which is nearing completion in Calgary. This provincial institution will be the distributing centre for vocational education throughout the province. Correspondence courses and short term intensive courses are the special features being developed to meet the needs of the scattered population. This

work has been conducted in temporary quarters formerly occupied by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, and has already spread over the greater part of the province.

The growth of the work in British Columbia is indicated by the increase of 27 per cent in federal grants, which grants amounted to \$37,944.

The new schools opened the previous year in Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster have grown rapidly, and the correspondence work and evening class work throughout the province has been steadily increasing. Special attention has been paid to the development of commercial work, although a good foundation is being laid for industrial training, the immediate need for which is principally in the lumbering, fishing and mining industries.

There has been a very marked development in evening class-work in every province and considerable difficulty has been experienced in securing competent teachers to undertake this work. There are not sufficient trained teachers to properly staff the existing day schools, and the work is suffering from lack of adequate training facilities for teachers. Efforts to establish a central training institution for Canada have been unsuccessful and the provinces have not yet organized permanent schools for training teachers specially for this work. Summer schools are being conducted in New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, but these do not provide sufficient instruction for those teachers now employed in the schools and make no provision for those who wish to take up the work. Despite this great handicap, however, the work is being developed along sound practical lines and the federal assistance rendered the provinces has made it possible to provide useful training for many who for various reasons are unable to secure university education or who have failed to obtain sufficient general education to fit themselves for promotion in their chosen work. The demand for this type of education far exceeds the supply, and much remains to be done both in improvement and extension before the demand can be satisfied.

LABOUR AND WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN CANADA

Reports by Dominion Bureau of Statistics on (a) Leather Boot and Shoe Industry, 1920; (b) Flour Milling Industry, 1920; (c) Baking Industry, 1920; (d) Hosiery and Knit Goods Industry, 1920.

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued preliminary reports for the calendar year 1920 on the leather, boot and shoe industry; the flour milling industry; the baking industry, and the hosiery and knit goods

industry. Previous reports in this series relating to other industries have been outlined in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE and in various other issues.

The Leather Boot and Shoe Industry during 1920

A report on the leather boot and shoe industry of Canada for 1920 issued by the Dominion Bureau of statistics contains statistics of 173 factories, of which 93 were in Quebec, 66 in Ontario,

5 each in British Columbia and New Brunswick, and 4 in Nova Scotia.

The following table gives the principal statistics for Canada and the provinces:

Provinces	Factories	Capital	Employees	Salaries and wages	Cost of materials	Value of products
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	4	1,244,938	200	149,913	525,161	818,517
New Brunswick.....	5	1,402,498	496	493,844	1,787,637	2,774,475
Quebec.....	93	20,547,535	7,735	8,701,278	25,952,470	42,816,953
Ontario.....	66	10,806,200	4,664	4,689,647	11,567,513	19,739,326
British Columbia.....	5	345,795	185	170,588	458,814	667,903
CANADA.....	173	34,347,026	13,230	14,205,270	40,291,595	66,817,174

Comparative statistics for the years 1919 and 1920 are given in the accompanying table:

Items	1920	1919
Factories reporting.....No.	173	161
Capital invested.....\$	34,347,026	38,680,581
Salaried employees—		
Male.....No.	1,176	1,437
Female.....No.	415	394
Salaries paid.....\$	3,194,620	2,927,037
Wage earners—		
Male.....No.	7,188	8,318
Female.....No.	4,451	5,192
Wages paid.....\$	11,010,650	10,323,707
Cost of materials.....\$	40,291,595	40,523,696
Value of products.....\$	66,817,174	63,319,128

The number of employees in 1920 with their salaries and wages is shown in the following tables:

Provinces	Employees on salaries			Employees on wages		
	Male	Female	Salaries	Male	Female	Wages
	No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
Nova Scotia.....	22	1	38,800	127	50	111,113
New Brunswick.....	44	19	121,331	311	122	372,513
Quebec.....	645	185	1,861,077	4,242	2,660	6,840,203
Ontario.....	459	207	1,166,027	2,407	1,591	3,523,620
British Columbia.....	3	3	7,385	101	28	163,293
CANADA.....	1,176	415	3,194,620	7,188	4,451	11,010,650

Classes of employment	Number of employees		Salaries and wages
	Male	Female	
Superintendents and managers.....	451	34	\$ 1,585,140
Clerks, typists, etc.....	725	381	1,600,480
Wage earners, average No.	7,129	3,916	10,889,233
Outside piece-workers.....	59	535	121,417
Totals.....	8,364	4,866	\$14,205,270

The average number of days worked per factory during 1920 was 244.1. The average number of days worked on part time was 30, and the average number of days a factory was idle was 29.9. The average number of hours worked per

day was 9, and the average number of hours per week was 51.1.

A classification of the average number of wage earners on the pay-rolls of the companies reporting, according to their weekly wages is given below:

Groups of weekly wages	Over 16 years		Under 16 years		Total employees
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Under \$5 per week	154	2	36	47	498
\$5 but under \$10	615	1,0	84	151	1,945
\$10 but under \$15	1,133	1,2	33	36	2,425
\$15 but under \$20	1,162	6	7	5	1,788
\$20 but under \$24	1,018	2	9	2	1,244
\$24 but under \$28	1,003		3		1,066
\$28 but under \$30	299				301
\$30 and over....	1,316	7	1		1,329
Totals.....	6,700	3,4	173	241	10,506

The Flour Milling Industry during 1920

The report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the flour milling industry of Canada during 1920 covers the operations of 1,332 individual plants, of which 617 were situated in

Ontario and 457 in Quebec. The following table contains the principal statistics of the industry by provinces for the calendar year 1920:

Provinces	No. of mills reporting	Capital	Em- ployees	Salaries and wages	Cost of materials	Value of products
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia	32	247,751	44	37,846	555,307	692,898
Prince Edward Island	24	184,294	29	15,571	442,898	577,043
New Brunswick	50	517,515	83	79,636	1,361,559	1,674,091
Quebec	457	12,416,887	1,074	1,315,360	29,114,147	34,090,774
Ontario	617	35,083,288	3,817	4,453,498	115,911,508	135,055,616
Manitoba	44	7,252,366	724	903,793	23,834,742	27,235,314
Saskatchewan	45	4,394,904	620	807,800	14,962,761	17,053,491
Alberta	58	6,826,608	553	763,197	17,862,802	20,863,880
British Columbia	5	2,005,369	141	194,803	1,700,822	2,012,554
CANADA.....	1,332	68,838,927	7,085	8,571,504	205,746,546	239,255,461

Compared with 1919, the total number of persons engaged in the industry showed a decrease of 316, but salary and wage payments showed an increase for the year amounting to \$488,234.

The following table shows the number of employees of different classes, their sex and aggregate salaries and wages:

Classes of employees	Number of employees		Salaries and wages
	Male	Female	
Superintendents and managers.....	403	7	\$1,255,842
Clerks, typists, etc.....	822	304	1,462,322
Wage earners, average No.	5,373	176	5,553,340
Totals.....	6,598	487	\$8,571,504

The number of employees classified by sex according to their weekly wage earnings as at December 15, 1920, is shown below:

Groups of weekly wages	Over 16 years		Under 16 years		Total employees
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Under \$5 per week	3		1		4
\$5 but under \$10	61	8	3		72
\$10 but under \$15	537	98	7		642
\$15 but under \$20	1,112	28			1,140
\$20 but under \$24	916	16			932
\$24 but under \$28	1,775	4			5,714
\$28 but under \$30	326				326
\$30 and over....	819				819
Totals.....	5,549	154	11		5,714

The total days the 1,332 mills were in operation during the year was 261,278, an average of 196.15 days per mill. The

average hours worked per day were 9.41 and the average hours per week were 56.22.

The Baking Industry in Canada during 1920

The report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the baking industry in Canada during 1920 is confined to establishments producing bread and other baking products, but excluding biscuit and confectionery factories. The number of individual plants reporting during

the year was 1,769, of which 737 were in Ontario, 599 in the province of Quebec and 118 in British Columbia.

The principal statistics of the industry for the year are shown in the following table:

Provinces	No. of plants	Capital	Em- ployees	Salaries and wages	Cost of materials	Value of products
Nova Scotia	41	\$ 616,253	272	\$ 249,167	\$ 909,524	\$ 1,366,228
Prince Edward Island	6	7,000	11	6,850	37,321	68,385
New Brunswick	29	219,966	150	115,226	556,798	840,235
Quebec	599	7,968,943	3,019	3,189,874	11,459,101	18,196,283
Ontario	737	10,066,473	4,657	5,473,125	18,624,873	28,900,821
Manitoba	67	1,557,438	613	794,283	1,541,728	3,972,503
Saskatchewan	86	941,751	323	370,563	1,212,957	1,945,272
Alberta	86	823,645	338	450,740	1,426,072	2,402,181
British Columbia	118	1,421,175	657	872,623	2,470,761	4,118,725
CANADA	1,769	23,612,654	9,940	11,522,456	38,239,135	61,800,633

As compared with 1919 there was an increase of \$9,387,833 or about 17.91 per cent in the value of the products, and an increase of \$1,054,561 in the capital invested.

The following table shows the number of employees of different classes by sex and the amount paid in salaries and wages.

Classes of employment	Number of employees		Salaries and wages
	Male	Female	
Sup.rintendents and man- agers	337	26	\$ 849,437
Clrks, typists, etc.	502	305	892,738
Wage earners, average No. Outside piece-workers	7,616	1,053	9,752,213
	80	21	28,065
Totals	8,535	1,405	11,522,456

The following table presents the number of employees by sex classified according to their weekly earnings as on December 15:

Groups of weekly wages	Over 16 years		Under 16 years		Total em- ployees
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Under \$5 per week	48	44	52	13	157
\$5 but under \$10	290	290	68	21	669
\$10 but under \$15	612	430	24	15	1,081
\$15 but under \$20	953	238	9	5	1,205
\$20 but under \$24	1,339	43	2		1,384
\$24 but under \$28	1,712	13	27	3	1,755
\$28 but under \$30	554	5			559
\$30 and over	2,239	22	7		2,268
Totals	7,747	1,085	189	57	9,078

Each plant was in operation on an average about 285 days on full time, 6 or 7 days on part time, and on an average of 21 days the plants were idle.

The Hosiery and Knit Goods Industry in Canada during 1920.

An advance report on the Hosiery and Knit Goods Industry in Canada for the year 1920 has been issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The number of individual plants covered by the report was 127 as compared with 114 in

1919. Of the 127 plants, 90 were in the province of Ontario, and 22 in the province of Quebec.

The principal statistics of the industry for the year are shown in the following table:

Provinces	No. of plants	Capital	Em- ployees	Salaries and wages	Cost of materials	Value of products
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.....	4	3,153,092	760	556,069	1,443,859	3,005,586
Quebec	22	6,461,391	2,216	1,699,569	5,509,011	9,110,506
Ontario	90	30,441,449	10,724	7,768,009	24,050,872	39,917,878
Manitoba	3	393,266	146	190,687	477,850	793,031
Saskatchewan and Alberta.....	4	69,731	40	25,095	41,439	81,829
British Columbia	4	377,490	176	156,076	238,505	623,875
CANADA.....	127	40,896,419	14,062	10,395,525	31,761,536	53,532,705

In comparison with the capital invested in the industry in 1919, there was an increase of \$500,679 in the item of land, building and fixtures; of \$2,196,927 in machinery and tools; of \$1,420,755 in materials and stocks on hand, and in cash trading and operating accounts of \$2,628,465, the total capital showing an increase of \$6,746,826.

The following table shows the number of employees of different classes by sex and the amount paid in salaries and wages:

Classes of employees	Number of employees		Salaries and wages
	Male	Female	
Superintendents and managers	296	13	\$ 1,040,670
Clerks, typists, etc.....	325	300	830,057
Wage earners, average No.	3,674	8,589	8,433,186
Outside piece-workers.....	4	858	91,612
Totals.....	4,302	9,760	\$10,395,525

The following table presents the number of employees by sex classified according to their weekly earnings as on December 15:

Groups of weekly wages	Over 16 years		Under 16 years		Total employees
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Under \$5 per week	9	107	4	14	134
\$5 but under \$10	150	1,506	69	248	1,973
\$10 but under \$15	492	3,819	73	155	4,539
\$15 but under \$20	805	1,884	18	26	2,733
\$20 but under \$24	578	345	1	2	926
\$24 but under \$28	464	63	.....	.....	527
\$28 but under \$30	115	14	.....	.....	129
\$30 and over....	494	10	.....	.....	504
Totals.....	3,107	7,748	165	445	11,465

Each plant was in operation on an average about 274 days on full time, and 11 days on part time with about 19 days of idleness. The average hours per day worked was 8.78.

REPORTS OF SAFETY ORGANIZATIONS

THE third annual report of the Canadian Safety League and the eighth annual report of the Ontario Safety League are contained in a bulletin recently received by the Department. The Canadian league during the year 1921 distributed many thousands of safety bulletins throughout the various provinces, except Ontario and in the Yukon. It includes in its membership the cities of Calgary, Edmonton, Granby, Halifax, Montreal, Quebec, Regina, Shawinigan Falls, St. Jerome, St. John, Sydney, Three Rivers, Vancouver, Winnipeg, the Ontario Safety League (although an older organization), the Manitoba Safety League, established in 1920, and the Shawinigan Falls Safety League. The re-

port commends the energetic work of the Shawinigan Falls Safety League, which, it states, might well serve as a model for similar local safety organizations and may lead to the formation of a Quebec Safety League. The work in Ontario is undertaken by the Ontario Safety League. Safety literature was sent to the provincial cabinet, members of the legislature, Trades and Labour Councils, Canadian Clubs, Empire Clubs, Rotary Clubs, Kiwanis Clubs, and others and also to mayors, school boards, magistrates, police and fire chiefs, public libraries, and the board of trade and Chambers of Commerce in various cities. Bulletins dealing with industrial hazards were issued each fortnight to hundreds

of industries throughout the province. A Safe Drivers' Club was formed during the year and the safety patrol work of the Schools was extended to a number of additional schools. The report contains a leaflet describing the prone pressure method of resuscitation from drowning. Copies of the leaflet may be had on application to the Ontario Safety League at 189 Church Street, Toronto.

Mr. J. F. H. Wyse holds the dual positions of general manager of the Ontario league and organizer and engineer of the Canadian league.

Joint Safety Convention

"To prevent accidents is vastly better than to compensate them", was the motto of a joint safety convention held at Toronto on April 4 and 5, under the auspices of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Ontario Department of Labour, the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, Ontario Safety League, Ontario Pulp and Paper Makers' Safety Association, Electrical Employers' Association, Lumbermen's Safety Association, and Industrial Accident Prevention Associations.

Dr. P. E. Doolittle, vice-president of the Ontario Safety League, in opening the general discussion laid special emphasis on the laws of immigration, stating that it was easier to prevent accidents where English-speaking people were employed. Mr. S. Price, chairman of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board stated that the Board was sending out 500 compensation cheques daily, that the daily benefits averaged \$21,000 last year and totalled \$6,189,000, and during the seven years of administration \$28,000,000 had been paid for benefits. Among 450,000 workmen employed in 1921 there were 45,191 accidents, and the average compensation was \$185. Less than one-third of these accidents had occurred from machinery, over 10,000 had resulted from the handling of objects and materials, while falls had contributed to nearly 4,000. The serious consequences of infection were

pointed out; in packing-house cases, 25 per cent of the injuries resulted in blood poisoning. The prevalence of accidents among new employees, Mr. Price said, had shown education to be a prime factor in reducing accidents, and he suggested that employers and foremen should be patient in instructing new employees and should see that they were familiar with their surroundings. The state of mind and attitude of the workers, foremen and superintendents, he claimed, had a definite bearing on the accident hazards, and he emphasized the importance of proper surroundings and physical conditions, efficient organization and orderly arrangement of factories, and provision for first-aid treatment and appliances for resuscitation from shock. Miss Muriel Mackay, the chairman of the sub-committee on Industrial Nursing of the public health section, Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses, said that five of the Canadian universities, including Toronto, provided special courses for women wishing to be industrial nurses. The industrial nurse dealt with conditions in the places of employment and visited the homes of the workers to promote better health in the home surroundings. Her duties required co-operation with the executive management, the foremen on the works and with the workers themselves. Dr. Starr, professor of surgery at Toronto University, said that in industrial work the greatest number of injuries occurred to the arms and legs, and the seriousness of injury to tendon and bone was not sufficiently known to ordinary members of the profession. He advocated a post-graduate training for those specializing in industrial surgery, and suggested that manufacturers combine to provide scholarships for this purpose. A director of surgical research for the province in connection with the Compensation Board would, he thought, act with advantage as counsel in cases which under present conditions were universally too long in convalescing. Mr. J. R. Shaw, vice-president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, thought that

increased compensation rates was the cause of increased accidents in 1919 and 1920. He was in favour of increasing compensation to 75 per cent, provided the workmen would contribute 20 per cent of the rates charged. He also thought that compensation should be extended to the agricultural classes. The insurance companies, he said, defined agricultural labour as an extra hazardous risk. Mr. William Varley, of the Trades and Labour Congress, thought the increase in accidents in 1919 and 1920 was due to returned men being re-

established industrially. He pointed out the dangers of elevators in public buildings, hotels and industrial plants. In the last 18 months, he said, these had been responsible for 12 deaths, 110 serious injuries and 125 persons slightly injured. In Philadelphia where an interlocking system was compulsory there had been no deaths reported. The Chief of the Toronto police force stated that of the 826 members of the Toronto police force, 820 had passed examinations qualifying them in first-aid for accident cases.

MEETING OF THE CANADIAN COUNCIL OF IMMIGRATION OF WOMEN

THE Canadian Council of Immigration of Women convened at Ottawa on March 22 to 24 under the presidency of Mrs. Agnes Dennis of Halifax. The provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Nova Scotia were represented, and also fourteen national organizations, including the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The Honourable Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior outlined a plan which he stated was under consideration in the event of the federal government handing over the natural resources to the provinces, when immigration would become more of a provincial question. The plan entailed the appointing by each provincial government of two special immigration officers, one man and one woman, who would be called together at frequent periods in a Dominion Conference.

Reports from hostels showed much good work accomplished in caring for the women immigrants. In the West the time for domestic workers to stay at the hostels free of charge had been extended from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. The hostels also reported much follow up work among the girls passing through their hands. Halifax reported that two women were now in attendance at the

port upon arrival of boats to assist women immigrants, and that a nursery had been organized in connection with the Red Cross for the care of children.

Objections were raised to certain agencies or bodies bringing into the country as domestics girls unfitted and untrained for domestic work, about 70 per cent of whom, it was stated, eventually drift into the factories. Referring to the recommendation of the International Labour Conference at Geneva for the formation of a Women's Department of Immigration, it was stated that Canada, Australia and Denmark had carried out this recommendation.

Among the resolutions adopted was one dealing with the future of the Council in which it was pointed out that a system of hostels had been established, that a Women's Division of the Department of Immigration has been inaugurated and was in active operation, that the work at the ports has been uniformly and thoroughly developed, and "whereas the system of follow-up work in connection with the hostels has been decentralized and taken over by the provincial agencies; and, whereas the Minister has declared his intention of asking the provincial government to appoint men and women to consult concerning immigration with the federal

The report states that the output during 1921 of structural materials, such as cement, lime, building stone, sand and gravel, brick and other clay products, was less than in the preceding year, being \$1,903,799 as against \$2,176,460.

With the exception of the year 1920 the net coal output for 1921 was larger than any other year since 1912, or than any previous year except 1910.

The aggregate value of the colliery products in 1921 was \$12,836,013 which nearly equalled the year's metalliferous products of \$13,153,598. The following table shows the number of men employed in the collieries of the province during the year:

	Under-ground	Above ground	Total
White men:—			
Supervisors and clerks	256	172	428
Miners	2,250	.....	2,250
Helpers	120	.....	120
Labourers	1,108	762	1,871
Mechanics and skilled	441	680	1,121
Boys	114	139	253
Indians:—			
Labourers	3	.....	3
Japanese and Chinese			
Miners	160	.....	160
Labourers	270	402	679
Total men employed	4,722	2,163	6,885

The number of tons mined per under-ground employee was 544 as compared with 643 in the previous year. Mining machines produced 132,864 tons of coal, or 5.16 per cent of the whole, while in 1920 the percentage of machine-mined coal was 5.51.

The fatalities in and around the coal mines during the year totalled ten; six were due to falls of rock and four to mine cars and haulage. The ratio of accidents per 1,000 persons employed was 1.45 as compared with a ratio of 2.67 in 1920 and of 4.81 for the last ten years. In 1920 there were 17 fatal accidents. The number of tons of coal mined for each fatal accident during 1921 was 256,963 tons as compared with 158,633 tons in 1920. There were no explosions and no serious mine fires in 1921, and it is stated that instruction in mine rescue work was actively and effectively maintained at the different rescue stations during the year and that up to the present time 499 men have qualified and secured certificates from the Mines Department for this work.

There were three fatalities in the metalliferous mines of the province in 1921. Two of these were due to falling ground and one to mine cars and haulage. There were 2,099 persons employed in and around metalliferous mines, a decrease of 1,242 compared with the previous year when five fatalities occurred. The ratio of fatal accidents per 1,000 persons employed was 1.43 as against 1.54 in 1920. The ratio for the last ten-year period was 2.89. It is stated that for four years in succession there have been no fatal accidents from explosions of powder. The output of ore from the metalliferous mines during 1921 was 1,562,645 tons compared with 2,178,187 tons in 1920. The number of tons of ore mined for each fatality in 1921 was 520,881 tons, compared with 435,637 tons in 1920, an increase of 85,244 tons.

BRITISH UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1922

IN the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE on page 423 a summary is given of the British unemployment insurance laws which were enacted in 1921. On April 12 the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1922, became law, its provisions dating back to April 6. The new Act amalgamates the rates of contribution

and the rates of benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 and 1921, and the Unemployed Workers' Dependants (Temporary Provision) Act, 1921; and makes emergency provision for the payment of unemployment benefit until the end of June, 1923.

The weekly rates of contribution as amalgamated under the new Act are (a) for men, 9d. from the employee and 10d. from the employer; (b) for women, 7d. from the employee and 8d. from the employer, (c) for boys, 4½d. from the employee and 5d. from the employer, (d) for girls, 4d. from the employee and 4½d. from the employer. The State contributes 6¾d. for men, 5¼d. for women, 3⅞d. for boys and 3⅝d. for girls. The rates of benefit which were in operation under the previous Acts are continued, the new combined benefit beginning from April 17 for persons who have exhausted their previous benefit. From April until the end of October next fifteen weeks' benefit is to be allowed, which, in the case of "uncovenanted" benefit (*i. e.* benefit not dependent on the number of contributions paid), is to be distributed in periods each amounting in the aggregate to five weeks, with an interval of five weeks between the periods of benefit. From November next to the end of June, 1923, twelve weeks' benefit is to be allowed, with discretionary power, under certain conditions, to give two further extensions of five weeks each. The uncovenanted benefit will be

granted, subject to those statutory conditions and disqualifications which do not depend on the payment of contributions, if it appears to the Minister that, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, it is expedient in the public interest that a person should be allowed to receive it. The applicant must, however, prove (a) that he is normally in insurable employment; (b) that he is genuinely seeking, but unable to obtain, whole-time employment; and (c) either that not less than twenty contributions have been paid in respect of him, or that he has since the end of 1919 been employed for a reasonable length of time in employment which is now insurable. In the case of ex-Service men who are so employed, or who were too young to be so employed, before becoming engaged in war service, this last requirement does not apply. The rights of persons whose qualification for benefit is derived from the payment of the number of contributions required under the permanent provisions of the Acts are not affected. The power of borrowing from the Treasury is increased from £20,000,000 to £30,000,000.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PLANS IN THE UNITED STATES

SEVERAL types of unemployment insurance are now in existence in the United States, where they have been devised and instituted by industrial organizations for the benefit of their workers. Two of these plans are described in the following article, which is based on information given in recent issues of the *American Labour Legislation Review*.

A plan for preventing and compensating unemployment has been in effect in the ladies' garment industry at Cleveland, Ohio, during the past few months. According to Mr. William J. Mack, the "Impartial Chairman" of the industry, "while practically every other centre is in the midst of a bitter fight, the manufacturers and the Union in Cleveland

are working out jointly and harmoniously various phases of this experiment, which our experience has convinced us is fundamentally sound, progressive and constructive." Under this plan, which is known as the "Cleveland plan," each manufacturer guarantees to his regular workers twenty weeks of work during each half year, the workers bearing the burden of the other six weeks. (The agreement for 1922 provides a guarantee of forty-one weeks for the whole year instead of twenty weeks each half year). For the "unemployed" portion of the guaranteed weeks the manufacturer must pay his employees at the rate of two-thirds of their respective minimum wages, with, however, the following limi-

tation, that no manufacturer is liable to his employees for more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of his total direct labour pay-roll for the six-months' period. Each employer is required to deposit with the Impartial Chairman each week an amount equal to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of his total direct labour pay-roll, together with an employment report of his regular workers, showing the time they are laid off and the time they absent themselves voluntarily. The fund of each manufacturer is kept separate, and at the end of the period of six months each receives back what remains of his fund after all payments have been made for unemployment. Notwithstanding trade depression many manufacturers received back a substantial part, and some received back all of their unemployment funds. Workers who are in receipt of unemployment pay are not forbidden to engage in outside work. At the request of the manufacturers standards of production are fixed in relation to wages. What constitutes a fair rate of production is determined by industrial engineers under the supervision of the Impartial Chairman. A new feature in connection with these standards is that they are installed under the supervision of the Union and the Manufacturers' Association, and that the industrial engineers who fix them are selected and paid jointly by both parties. The standards are based upon the time of the average worker. Those workers who reach the standard of production are allowed 10 per cent above the minimum scale of their class, and others receive more or less, but none receive less than the minimum scale. The arrangement thus provides a guarantee of production on the part of the workers, and the workers in their turn are relieved of the burden of uncertain employment.

Another plan for insuring workers against unemployment was described in the issue of the *American Labour Legislation Review* for March 1921. This plan was at that time in operation in two plants in New York state and in three in the southern states. The New York

plants were the Rockland Finishing Company, Inc., at West Haverstraw and the Dutchess Bleachery, Inc., at Wappingers Falls. The unemployment funds of these companies forms an integral part of their whole plan of industrial management. Control is vested in three boards; a Board of Operatives, a Board of Management, and a Board of Directors. The Board of Operatives is elected annually by secret ballot of all employees, and controls all matters which directly concern the workers, including unemployment insurance funds, sick benefits, savings, education and recreation. This Board also takes charge, through a sub-committee, of the housing of employees, fixing rentals, making repairs, and generally managing the mill village. The Board of Management, composed of three members appointed by the Board of Operatives and three appointed by the company, settles all questions of mill management. To it controversies concerning hours, wages, conditions of employment and discharge and such disputes are referred. The Board of Directors reserves those powers not delegated to the other boards, their control extending over financial and other matters beyond the experience of the operatives. The workers, however, are represented on this Board by one member who is elected by the Board of Operatives. Three of the four other members represent the company, and one represents the public, or local community.

The Unemployment Fund forms part of the sinking funds which are organized under this plan. Two sinking funds are set up, designed to steady the "wages" both of capital and of labour. The sinking fund for capital consists of 15 per cent of the earnings over and above capital's "wage" of 6 per cent, and is intended to make up the deficit below 6 per cent in the earnings of lean years. The second sinking fund is called the Unemployment Guarantee Fund, and also consists of 15 per cent of the net earnings remaining after the payment of the "wages" of capital and labour.

Workers on a weekly or hourly basis of wage receive half their normal pay out of the fund during periods of unemployment. The regulations under which this fund is administered are made entirely by the Board of Operatives. The regulations in force at the Dutchess Bleachery provide that

In case the plant or any department of the plant is closed temporarily on account of business depression or other cause not within control of the operatives, when the fund amounts to \$50,000 or more, each operative on the regular pay-roll shall receive half pay for all time lost under the 48-hour week, overtime not included. This amount of \$50,000 is understood to bear a ratio to the pay-roll and it will be in order to increase this amount in case of an appreciable increase in the pay-roll.

In case of short time, when the fund amounts to less than \$50,000 each operative on the regular pay-roll shall receive half time for all time lost under 35 hours per week, overtime not included; but in no case shall a person receive less than 24 hours' pay per week, until the fund is used up. All over \$60,000 in the Employees' Sinking Fund at the end of the year to be distributed *pro rata*, as soon as practicable, to all officers and employees of the Company, in accordance with the following rules: (a) any operative dis-

charged for crime or continued neglect of duty shall forfeit the full amount of his or her share of the sinking fund, it being understood that any operative who feels that he or she has been unjustly discharged may appeal his or her case through the Board of Operatives to the management and to the Board of Management; (b) Any operative leaving without due notice of one week, or satisfactory agreement with his or her foreman shall forfeit the full amount of his or her share of the Sinking Fund; (c) to participate in any of the benefits of the Employee Sinking Fund, an operative must have been in the employ of the Company at least two consecutive months during the year.

A similar unemployment insurance fund exists at the plant of the Dominion Manufacturing Company. The results achieved by the plan during a period in which unemployment was more severe than ever before on record, are summarized as follows: "Notwithstanding this fact [of severe unemployment] the testimony both from representatives of the operatives and from the managers of the plants is unanimously to the effect that the unemployment funds have so far adequately protected the operatives."

RECENT DECISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOUR BOARD RESPECTING WORKING CONDITIONS ON RAILROADS

DURING recent months the United States Railroad Labour Board has issued decisions in connection with the revision of the rules as to hours of labour and working conditions, in addition to those issued between July and the middle of December, 1921, mentioned in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January on page 77. The cases before the Board in this connection are briefly described in the issue of the *Monthly Labour Review* for April 1922 (published by the United States Department of Labour) on pages 107-8, as follows:—

The most far-reaching of the board's decisions since that determining wages [Decision No. 147; reprinted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July 1921] have been those relative to hours of service and working conditions of railway employees outside the engine and train service. Decisions have been rendered fixing

hours and working conditions for the shop crafts, including blacksmiths, machinists, boiler makers, etc.; the maintenance-of-way employees and railway shop labourers; the railway steamship clerks and freight handlers; the railway signalmen; the firemen and oilers; telegraphers; train dispatchers, supervising mechanics, and the expressmen. Previous rules and regulations covering these classes of employees were promulgated by the Director General of Railroads while the roads were under Federal control. Some of the rules were later agreed upon between the Railroad Administration and the workers, and comprised the so-called national agreements. Such agreements existed between the Railroad Administration and the shop crafts represented in the railway employees' Department of the American Federation of Labour, the maintenance-of-way employees, the steamship clerks, the firemen and oilers, and the signalmen. The American Railway Express Co. also concluded an agreement with its employees. Certain conditions of service of the other classes of the above-mentioned em-

ployees were determined either by direct order of the Director General of Railroads or through the regional directors who functioned during the Federal operation of the railways.

With the transfer of the roads from public to private control, various disputes arose concerning the rules and regulations governing working conditions. In accordance with the terms of the transportation act such disputes which could not be settled by the representatives of the carriers and their employees were appealed to the Railroad Labour Board. The determination of these matters has necessitated the revision of the war-time regulations.

In its decisions the Board has retained the principle of collective bargaining and union recognition. The most important changes involve payment for overtime work, and for intermittent service, the removal of the inhibition against piecework, and the elimination of certain craft restrictions, making less rigid the division of duty between crafts. All of the decisions provide that eight hours shall constitute a day's work, and that all hours worked beyond this number shall be considered overtime. This requirement is fixed by the Adamson law. Payment of punitive rates — for overtime work, however, does not begin until after the ninth or tenth hours, the shop crafts alone retaining the provision for punitive overtime rates for the ninth hour.

The Board has ruled that certain matters regulated by the national agreements may

not be covered to advantage in all localities by rules of general application. Such matters have been remanded to the carriers and their respective employees for further consideration. Rules governing promotions, discipline and grievances, seniority, vacations, and sick leave with pay are for the most part within this category.

In August, October and November in Decisions No. 222, Addenda No. 3 and No. 6 thereto, the rules as to working conditions in shops were covered. On December 12, in Decision No. 501, working conditions as to conditions for maintenance of way employees were covered. On January 23, Decision No. 630 revised the agreement between the railroads and the Brotherhood of Railway Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. Decision No. 721, dated February 18, applied to rules for train dispatchers; Decisions No. 722 and No. 723, dated February 16, to railway express employees; Decision No. 725, dated February 12, to firemen and oilers; Decision No. 726, dated February 27, to railroad supervisors of mechanics; Decision No. 757, dated March 3, to railroad telegraphers.

THE COAL STRIKE IN THE UNITED STATES

Senate Committee's Report on West Virginia Coal Fields

THE general strike of coal miners in the United States, the origin of which was set forth in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE on pages 405 and 406 continued throughout April, and was unteminated at the end of the month.

A bill was introduced in the United States Congress to establish a Commission of Inquiry for the coal industry. The House of Representatives Committee on Labour conducted hearings on the bill. On April 4, the chairman of the committee, sent the following telegram to officers of various coal operators associations and other mine operators:

Labour Committee, House of Representatives, have been holding hearings on Bland

Bill (H. R. 11022) in reference to coal strike. John L. Lewis, president of United Mine Workers of America, in testifying before committee, stated that his organization would meet representatives of operators in Central Competitive Field, exclusive of western Pennsylvania and southern Ohio, if enough tonnage is represented in the meeting to justify negotiations. House Committee on Labour have instructed chairman to notify you of conference to be held in Washington beginning April 10, providing operators agree, for the purpose of meeting the representatives of Mine Workers organization as the first step in an effort to settle the nationwide coal strike. Kindly wire answer at the earliest possible moment as to whether your association is willing to participate in conference.

For various reasons the operators declined to attend the proposed conference.

Some expressed their willingness to attend a meeting covering the whole of the Central Competitive Field, others objected to a joint wage conference under any circumstances, pointing out that the legality of such interstate conferences had been challenged and the matter was still before the courts. Representatives of the anthracite miners and operators had entered into negotiations in New York on March 15, the operators having stated that they were willing to continue the practice of dealing with the United Mine Workers of America as representing the workers. No new agreement was reached up to the end of April, but negotiations were continued. In the third week of the month the United Mine Workers claimed to have 80,000 non-union miners on strike, and they predicted that in the last week of April they would add 25,000 more non-unionists to the ranks of the strikers. The new territory affected by the strike was principally in central Pennsylvania. The mining regions of the southern states generally appear to have been little affected. During the fourth week of the strike the production of coal slowly increased but the consumption of coal was still about double the amount being produced. The Coal Bureau of the United States Chamber of Commerce in a statement covering the situation on April 22 estimated that there was a weekly deficit of 4,600,000 tons. To cover this deficit there were 48,650,000 tons in storage. If there was no further increase in production in the non-union fields, in the opinion of the Coal Bureau, a shortage would be felt early in June.

Senate Committee's Report on West Virginia Coal Fields

Last June the United States Senate Committee on Education and Labour was authorized by the Senate to make an investigation of conditions in the coal fields of West Virginia, where a strike had been in existence for a long time accompanied by many acts of violence and disorder. The report of the committee which has recently been is-

sued is stated to have been written by Senator Kenyon chairman of the committee, and to contain his personal views, although three other members of the committee while holding different views on certain points, were in general agreement with the chairman. The report found that there had been violations of law on both sides of the controversy. Various schemes for the attainment of industrial peace were discussed. While industrial conferences since the war had been disappointing since they had failed to secure an agreement or a sanction for the practical application of a code for industrial relations, nevertheless the committee believed that a code had actually been developing through the practical adjustment of industrial disputes. This code as applied to coal mines was formulated by the committee as follows:

1. Coal is a public utility, and in its production and distribution the public interest is predominant.

2. Human standards should be the constraining influence in fixing the wages and working conditions of mine workers.

3. Capital prudently and honestly invested in the coal industry should have an adequate return sufficient to stimulate and accelerate the production of this essential commodity.

4. The right of operators and miners to organize is recognized and affirmed. This right shall not be denied, abridged, or interfered with in any manner whatsoever, nor shall coercive measures of any kind be used by employers or employees, or by their agents or representatives, to compel or to induce employers or employees to exercise or to refrain from exercising this right.

5. The right of operators and of miners to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing is recognized and affirmed.

6. The miners who are not members of a union have the right to work without being harassed by fellow workmen who may belong to unions. The men who belong to a union have the right to work without being harassed by operators who do not believe in unionism. The organizations have a right to go into non-union fields and by peaceable methods try to persuade men to join the unions, but they have no right to try to induce employees to violate contracts which they have entered into with their employers; and the operators, on the other hand, have the right by peaceable means to try and persuade men to refrain from joining the unions.

7. The right of all unskilled or common labourers to earn an adequate living wage sufficient to maintain the worker and his family in health and reasonable comfort, and to afford an opportunity for savings against unemployment, old age, and other contingencies is hereby declared and affirmed. Above this basic wage for unskilled workers differentials in rates of pay for other mine workers shall be established for skill, experience, hazards of employment, and productive efficiency.

8. The right of women to engage in industrial occupations is recognized and affirmed; their rates of pay shall be the same as those of male workers for the same or equivalent service performed; they shall be accorded all the rights and guarantees granted to male workers, and the conditions of their employment shall surround them with every safeguard of their health and strength and guarantee them the full measure of protection which is the debt of society to mothers and to potential mothers. Few women are engaged in any way in mining, but it may be as well to announce this proposition as to pass it by.

9. Children under the age of 16 years shall not be employed in the industry unless permits have been issued under State authority.

10. Six days shall be the standard work week in the industry, with one day's rest in seven. The standard workday shall not exceed 8 hours a day.

11. Punitive overtime shall be paid for hours worked each day in excess of the standard workday.

12. When a dispute or controversy arises between operators and mine workers, there should be no strike or lockout pending a conference or a hearing and determination of the facts and principles involved.

As a means of applying this code it was suggested that a tripartite board consisting of representatives of operators, miners and the public be established, charged with the application of the principles of the code but without the power of compulsion or enforcing decrees or orders, this being left to the force of an enlightened public opinion.

DISPUTES IN THE BRITISH ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRIES

A LOCKOUT of members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union by firms affiliated with the Engineering and National Employers' Federations of Great Britain began on March 13, and continued during April. The dispute was the result of the rejection by the union in January of a provisional agreement proposed by the employers. This agreement sought to bind the union not to interfere with the right of employers to exercise managerial functions in their establishments, the employers on their part agreeing not to interfere with the proper functions of the trade unions. It also provided that the employers should have the right to decide where overtime was necessary, the workpeople or their representatives being entitled to bring forward, under the provisions of the overtime and night shift agreement of September, 1920, any cases of overtime they might desire discussed. The executive of the union explained that "the only so-called managerial function which the men challenge is the right of

the employers to determine whether or no the men shall work overtime on ordinary production work." Several meetings of representatives of both parties were held without arriving at a settlement. On March 9, the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, the Federation of General Workers and the National Union of Foundry workers, comprising in all 47 separate unions, which had also been asked by the employers to endorse similar proposals, proceeded to take a ballot of their members upon them. On March 24, the result of the ballot was announced which showed 49,503 in favour of accepting the employers' proposals and 164,759 against acceptance. Negotiations were continued, and on the following day it was announced that a basis for a conference had been agreed on. Clause 1 of the memorandum embodying the basis for a conference affirmed the right of the employers to manage their own works and the right of the unions to exercise the proper functions of trade unions.

Clause 2 provided that in the exercise of these rights the parties should have regard to the provisions for avoiding disputes of April 17, 1914, and the shop stewards and Works Committees agreement of May 20, 1919, or to such other procedure as might be agreed on. At a conference of all the unions it was resolved to accept the principles of Clause 1, and to accept Clause 2 as a basis of discussion. The employers were asked to suspend the posting of notices of lockouts to the unions other than the Amalgamated Engineering Union, and to give consideration to the position of the latter union. The employers, however, would only agree to suspend the notices if the "basis of conference" memorandum were accepted in full, and in the case of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, they were not prepared to withdraw the lockout notices already in operation. The negotiations having reached a deadlock the employers posted notices on March 30 locking out the members of the other unions as from April 6. On April 4, a new basis for negotiation was accepted by all the unions except the Amalgamated Engineering Union, and the new lockout notices were suspended. Negotiations were renewed on April 10, but a dead-

lock was again reached on April 14, and on April 25 a general lockout was declared.

A Court of Inquiry was appointed by the Government under the Industrial Courts Act, but it had not completed its hearings at the end of April.

The Shipbuilding Employers' Federation had given notice of their intention to reduce the war bonus to the extent of 16s. 6d. on March 15, but this notice was suspended in view of negotiations that were proceeding. The employers then proposed withdrawing 10s. 6d. on March 29 and 6s. at the end of April. This proposal was not accepted by the delegates of the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, and the negotiations broke down. The employers posted notices of these reductions on March 22 and the Federation then decided to take a ballot of their members on the acceptance or rejection of these terms. On April 4, the result of the ballot showed a large majority against them and the delegate conference of the Federation decided that their members should cease work on March 29. This dispute continued throughout April without settlement. According to the *British Labour Gazette* about 240,000 workers were involved in these two disputes in March.

EFFECT OF REDUCED HOURS ON OUTPUT AND EFFICIENCY

THE effect of reduced hours on output of work is discussed in "Industrial Fatigue and Efficiency," by H. M. Vernon, M.D., investigator for the Industrial Fatigue Research Board of England. (E. P. Dutton and Co., New York). In this book Dr. Vernon has gathered together present-day knowledge concerning industrial fatigue and its influence on efficiency so far as workshop practice is concerned.

The question of output in relation to hours of work is now under debate in the United States, in connection with the dispute in the cotton textile industry, one of the issues being a demand by the

manufacturers for a return to the 54-hour week in mills where the 48-hour week is now in effect.

Of the experience of reduced hours in the textile industry in Great Britain Dr. Vernon writes:

In Great Britain. . . the chief inspector of factories reports (1918) that when the hours were reduced from 55 to 49½ a week, the output in some factories (at Macclesfield) showed a reduction proportionate to about half the reduction of hours, and in one factory there was practically no reduction in the output of the looms, as the weavers kept so much better time. In Scottish factories, again, a similar reduction of hours caused an almost proportionate fall of output in carding, but a

smaller fall in spinning, whilst in "finishing" there was no reduction of output. Time-keeping was said to have improved greatly. At a Yorkshire thread works a reduction of hours from 55½ to 49½ at first caused output to fall in proportion to the reduction of hours, but it gradually rose during the four subsequent years till it reached the old maximum, which has been maintained ever since. No information is vouchsafed as to the cause of the very gradual rise of output, other than that time-keeping improved. Presumably there were some improvement of plant and organization, and some speeding up of machinery.

In Wales a firm reduced the hours of work from 52½ to 49½, and the result was so satisfactory in the weaving department that the system was extended to the spinning department.

The day workers were told that if the output was not reduced their wages would be maintained at the old level. Time-keeping immediately improved, and it is considered that the output is now fully up to that previously obtained. On the other hand the Belfast employers were universally of the opinion that the output of the spinners will be reduced almost *pro rata* to the reduction of hours, though the weavers are in very different case.

It is to be remembered that the whole of the above-recorded evidence relating to cotton manufacture was furnished by employers, and in many instances it is undoubtedly vitiated by the fact that the comparison of output was made immediately after and before the change of hours.

FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, APRIL 1922

DURING April the Department of Labour received for insertion in the LABOUR GAZETTE the following information relative to one fair wage contract which was awarded by the Department of Public Works. This contract contains the usual fair wage clause which provides for the prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed, and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour, and which otherwise prevents abuses and secures the legitimate rights of the labour employed.

A statement was also received as to the supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Repairs, renewals, scraping, etc., to
Dredge P.W.D. No. 110, Departmental

Dredging Fleet, Lauzon, Quebec. Name of contractor, Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Company, Limited, Lauzon, Quebec. Date of contract, April 19, 1922. Amount of contract, \$3,807.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in April for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, and the performance of work under sanitary conditions:

Nature of orders	Amount of orders
Making metal dating stamps and type, and other hand stamps and brass crown seals	\$ 817.12
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.....	205.13
Supplying mail bag fittings.....	4,650.00
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	1,893.55
Repairing letter boxes, etc.....	306.70
Satchels	478.82
Stamping ink, pads, etc.....	235.40
Scales repaired.....	304.75

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing—Lumber and its Products

CALGARY, ALTA.—CERTAIN SAWMILLS AND CALGARY CARPENTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL. Agreement in effect from May 1, 1922 to May 1, 1923.

Minimum wages for carpenters in mill work, per hour, 65 cents; first class bench hand, 79 cents, bench foreman with superintendent to be authority for defining same.

Hours per day, 9, with 5 on Saturdays. Overtime, until midnight, and until 5 p.m. Saturdays, time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day except to save life or property. Night shifts, eight hours' work on nine hours' pay.

One hour's notice from either side before dismissal or leaving work.

Building and Construction

TORONTO, ONT.—TORONTO STONE CUTTERS' ASSOCIATION, AND TORONTO LOCAL

AND DISTRICT No. 4. INTERNATIONAL CUT STONE CONTRACTORS' AND QUARRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1922 to April 30, 1923.

Purpose of agreement—to prevent strikes and lockouts and facilitate a peaceful adjustment of grievances and disputes.

Employers to employ as stone cutters for pneumatic and hand cutting only union members, provided skilled men are furnished. Otherwise employers may employ stone cutters as they see fit, who shall make application to join the association.

Wages: Per hour—90 cents. Hours of labour, eight per day with four on Saturdays—forty-four per week. Overtime only in cases of absolute necessity: first two hours, time and one-half; thereafter, double time.

Suitable accommodation to be provided for the men, with sun shades in summer.

Parties to arbitrate all differences and grievances without any strike or lockout. Each party to elect an arbitration committee of three members. These on failure to agree shall select an umpire, whose decision shall be binding.

One apprentice to five or less journeymen, and one additional to each additional five, but never more than three apprentices to a shop. Term of apprenticeship, four years. Wages to be as mutually agreed upon.

Workmen may work for whomever they see fit. Employers may employ or discharge whomsoever they see fit.

Either party wishing to alter terms of the agreement must give one month's notice of desired change prior to expiration of the agreement.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—TYNDALL STONE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN CANADA, AND JOURNEYMEN STONECUTTERS' ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA.—Agreement to be in effect from March 8, 1922 to December 31, 1922.

This agreement has been slightly altered from the form in which it was effective as from August 21, 1921, in which form it was summarized in the January, 1922, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 83.

The changed and additional clauses are as follows:

Wages: Per hour—journeymen stonecutters, 95 cents; planemen, 75 cents; lathemen, 75 cents; carvers, \$1 per day above stonecutter's pay.

Employers to give preference of employment on planers and lathes to all *bona fide* planemen now residing with in the local jurisdiction.

CALGARY, ALTA.—CALGARY CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION, AND CALGARY CARPENTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL. Agreement to be effective from May 1, 1922 to April 30, 1923.

Minimum rate; Per hour—journeymen carpenters, 80 cents.

Hours per day 8, with 4 on Saturdays. Night shift 7 hours' work, 8 hours' pay.

Overtime, until midnight and until 5 p.m. on Saturdays, time and one-half; thereafter, double time. Sundays and holidays, double time; no work on Labour Day.

One hour's notice to be given before dismissal or leaving work.

No union member to work for any one outside the Contractors' Association at less than union rates. Contractors' Association to have privilege of examining all agreements.

An agreement to be negotiated during month of January, 1923.

In case of disputes, a committee of three members from each party to be appointed to investigate and try to settle same, settlement to be binding on both parties.

Public Utilities.

HAMILTON, ONT.—HAMILTON CATARACT POWER, LIGHT AND TRACTION COMPANY, LIMITED, AND ITS SUBSIDIARY AND AFFILIATED COMPANIES, AND CERTAIN OF ITS EMPLOYEES, MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS, LOCAL 700. Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1922 to December 31, 1922, and thereafter on 30 days' notice of change or termination.

East End Power Station.—Hours per day: shift employees, 8 (6 days per week), repairmen, 9 (6 days per week).

Each man paid on monthly basis to be allowed 7 days' holidays on maximum pay.

Overtime, first four hours for shift men, time and one-half; first three hours for repair men, time and one-half; double time for all when over twelve hours in any twenty-four. Sundays and holidays, double time, but this not to apply to men working on regular shifts.

De Cew Falls Power Station and Sub-Station Departments:—Shift employees, 8 hours per day, 6 days per week—except at Station S and St. Catharines, where hours and days shall remain as at present.

Where 3 shifts are worked, "Revolving Watch" to be observed, two weeks being maximum period of shifts.

Shift employees requested to work overtime to be paid as follows: first 4 hours, time and one-half; thereafter double time.

Relief operators to be journeymen, and to be paid for no less than 6 days per week.

General Conditions:—Hours of labour for other than shift employees, 9, with 5 on Saturdays. Overtime until 10 p.m., time and one-half. Thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Seniority of service with efficiency to be basis of promotion for shift employees. In reduction of staff, last man employed to be first laid off, and in re-employment, men laid off, if they so desire, to be re-employed according to seniority, retaining seniority rights.

Assistant operators failing promotion after 3 years' service to be paid as first assistant operators.

Shift employees after six full months' service, one full week's holidays with pay per year.

A journeyman operator to have had at least 3 years' experience in operation of an electrical generating station or sub-station. An apprentice operator is an employee having had less than three years' experience.

In case of any employee suspended or discharged, company to grant an interview to grievance committee. Man if not at fault to be reinstated and paid for time lost.

Company not to discriminate against employees for being union members.

Differences between employees and the company to be submitted through a properly accredited committee of employees to the General Superintendent, and if they cannot agree, to the General Manager. In event of failure to adjust any dispute, no cessation of work to take place until the highest officials of the Union and the General Manager have endeavoured to arrive at a settlement.

A committee of not less than three or more than five employees to meet General Superintendent once a month to confer on matters affecting the welfare of the employees and the company.

Wages—East end power station: Per month—Engineers, \$124.50 to \$159.00;

pump men, \$117.75; stoker men, \$106.50. Per hour—locomotive crane engineers, 75 cents; elevator man, 60½ cents; repairmen, 56 and 70 cents; electrician, 70 cents. Per month—operators, \$101 to \$129.

De Cew Falls Power Station—Per month: operators in charge, \$145.25; wheelmen, \$101 to \$123.75; relief man, \$131.

Sub-Station "A"—Per month: operators, \$90 to \$129. All other sub-stations, \$101.00 to \$118.25.

Relief operators, per month, \$124.

Sub-station maintenance men: Per hour—foremen, 70 cents; others, 45 to 64½ cents. Terminal station: Per month—foreman, \$120, helper, \$110.

Transportation—Electric Railways

HAMILTON, ONT.—DOMINION POWER AND TRANSMISSION COMPANY, AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, DIVISION No. 107, SHOP EMPLOYEES. Agreement to be effective from February 16, 1922 to December 31, 1922, and thereafter on 30 days' notice in writing of termination or alteration.

Company through properly accredited officers to treat with employees, members of the Association, through their representatives.

Hours per week, 55.

Overtime and legal holidays, time and one-half. Sunday work, 7 cents per hour extra.

Disputes to be submitted through representatives of the Association to the General Superintendent and if no agreement is reached, General Manager to be called in.

In case of any member of the union being suspended or discharged, Company to grant an interview to the Grievance Committee, and man if found not to be at fault to be reinstated and paid for time lost.

Wages: Per hour—Machinists, 52½ cents; machinist helpers, 44½ cents; blacksmiths, 51½ cents; blacksmith's helpers 44½ cents; painters, 57½ cents; carpenters, 52½ cents; pitmen, 43½ and 47½ cents; controller men 47½ cents; car placers, 39 and 44½ cents; car cleaners, 40 and 42½ cents; store men, 44½ cents.

HAMILTON, ONT.—HAMILTON STREET RAILWAY COMPANY, AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, No. 107. Agreement to be in effect from February 16, 1922 until December 31, 1922, and thereafter on 30 days' notice of termination or alteration.

Company to treat with employees members of Association through representatives.

Wages: Per hour—conductors and motormen—first year, 38 cents; second year, 42 cents; third year and thereafter, 48 cents.

Overtime and legal holidays, time and one-half; Sunday work which is not overtime, 7 cents extra per hour.

Two hours to be minimum time per run.

Hours per day in train service, for regular men, minimum, 8; maximum 9½.

Extra and relief men to be paid a guaranteed minimum wage of \$8. per week. On an extra man failing to report, company not to be required to pay this wage.

Men on snow-plows, sweepers and sand-cars to be supplied with overalls and paid 5 cents extra per hour. Men training students, 25 cents extra per day or part of day. Work for extra men to be divided as nearly as practicable equally between them.

Motormen and conductors to hold promotion in accordance with continuous age in the service, and to have right of selection of run in accordance with age in the service.

Ne regular man to be compelled to do extra work after finishing his day's run if spare men are available.

Men in service for one year to be supplied with uniform, company paying one-half. After two years' service, one uniform per year to be furnished free. Uniform overcoats to be furnished not oftener than once in two years.

If any member of the association is suspended or discharged, company's representatives to grant an interview to grievance committee. Man if not at fault to be reinstated and paid for time lost.

Differences or disputes to be submitted through Union representatives to the General Superintendent, and if the two parties cannot agree, to the General Manager.

HAMILTON, ONT. — HAMILTON AND DUNDAS STREET RAILWAY COMPANY, HAMILTON RADIAL ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY, HAMILTON GRIMSBY AND BEAMSVILLE ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY, AND THE BRANTFORD AND HAMILTON ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY, AND DIVISION 876, AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA. Agreement to be in effect from February 16, 1922, until December 31, 1922, and thereafter on thirty days' notice of change or termination.

Company not to discriminate against any employee for being a union member. Company officers to treat with employees through their representatives, and if adjustment is not satisfactory, appeal to be made to the General Manager.

Employees suspended or dismissed to receive a hearing and if charge is not sustained to be reinstated and paid for time lost.

Employees to have choice of runs in order of seniority.

Trainmen to have one day off every two weeks.

Trainmen in service for one year to be supplied with a uniform suit, company paying half cost; after two years' service of trainmen, uniforms to be given free.

Regular crews after finishing runs not to be required to do extra work if extra men are available.

Passenger trainmen to receive 25 cents extra per day or part day when training students.

Nine hours to constitute a day's work for men called for extra work. Hours of regular trainmen on regular freight and passenger runs, 10 per day.

Wages, per hour—trainmen—1st 6 months, 33 cents; 2nd 6 months, 38 cents; 2nd year, 42 cents; thereafter, 48 cents. Overtime, time and one-half.

PORT ARTHUR, ONT.—PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF PORT ARTHUR—Schedules of wages and working conditions, not signed or accepted verbally by employees, but in effect from March 16, 1922.

Port Arthur Civic Railway, Transportation Department.

No change has been made in the working conditions from those in the agreement as effective from June 16, 1920, summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1920, page 904.

The new wage schedule is as follows: Per hour—conductors and motormen, first six months, 45 cents; next eighteen months, 47½ cents; over two years, 50 cents; operators on one man cars, 3 cents extra per hour.

Car Barn Employees.

The working conditions are the same as those in the agreement as effective from June, 16, 1920, summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1920, pages 903-4. The new wage schedule is as follows: carpenter, machinist, 57½ cents; painter, 55 cents; pit men 47½ and 53 cents; new employees and labourers, 40

to 45 cents; night barn foremen, \$115 per month, assistant, \$100 per month.

Civic Schedules.

MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.—SCHEDULE OF WAGES FOR THE YEAR 1922—Per month—Chief Civic officials, \$125-\$225.

City Treasurer's and Assessor's Departments; Accountants and Cashiers, \$135-\$180; Machine operators, \$110 and \$142.50; Stenographers, clerks, etc., \$70-\$120.

Police Department: Constables, \$107.50-\$125; Sergeants and detectives, minimum, \$135; Pound keeper, \$115; Uniforms, greatcoats, boots, gloves, etc., supplied.

Fire Department: Assistant chief, \$135; Captain, \$125; Lieutenant, electrician, \$120; foremen, drivers, \$100 to \$110; Uniforms, mackinaws and caps supplied.

Electrical Department: journeymen 80 cents per hour.

Power plant: Per month—engineers, \$157.50 and \$215; labour, 50 cents per hour.

Public Works Department. Per month—Stenographer, \$80; janitor, \$110; public works foremen, \$130-\$170; stablemen, \$100; carter, pipe layers, \$115; street cleaners, \$105. Per day—labourers, \$4; teamsters (ten hours) \$5.

Sanitary Department: Per month—Scavengers, etc., \$115-\$120; caretaker, \$80-\$100.

Gas Department: pipe fitters, lamp repairers, \$120; labourers, \$4 per day.

Parks Department—parks foremen, \$125; market master, \$80; market cleaner, \$75; parks labourers, per day \$4.

REGINA, SASK.—SCHEDULE OF WAGES FOR YEAR 1922.

Heads of Departments, Per month, \$208.33-\$416.66.

Treasurer's Branch, Per month: Cashiers, accountants, bookkeepers—

\$100.00-\$166.66; stenographers and clerks, \$75-\$135.

Light and Water Department: operators, \$75-\$100; trained clerks, \$75-\$135.

Assessor's Branch: clerks, \$100.00-\$166.66; cashier, \$120; stenographers, \$90 and \$100. Stores Department: clerks, \$125 and \$150; storekeeper, \$125; warehouseman, \$100. Solicitor's Department: stenographers, \$85 and \$90. City Clerk's Department, stenographers, \$75 and \$115.

Engineer's Branch: engineer's assistants, \$175 and \$200; instrument man, \$150; bookkeeper, \$110; stenographer, \$90; foremen, \$150 per month and 55 cents per hour. Sewage disposal labour, 47 cents per hour, 60-65 hours per week. Civic labour, 45-50 cents per hour, 60-hour week.

Health Department—Inspectors, \$120 and \$150; clerks, \$100 and \$125; nurses, \$148.53; superintendents, \$135 and \$150. Per hour—teamsters, scavenging labour and street cleaning labour—50 cents; blacksmiths, 55 cents; carpenters, 65 cents.

Parks Department — foreman, gardener, \$125 per month; labourers, 45 cents per hour.

Power Department—Per month — Time keeper, \$110; Meter readers,

\$105, \$110, \$125; engineers, \$164.40 and \$225.00; stoker operators, \$132; firemen, \$124.80; conveyormen, \$138.30; repair men, \$132.60-\$163.20; labourers, \$116.60-\$120.65; plant electrician, \$164.40; linemen, \$167.20 groundmen, \$124.60; meter installers, \$156; meter repairers, \$166.40; street light attendants, \$154.20.

Fire Department: Per month—Captains, \$130-\$145; firefighters, \$100-\$125.

Street Railway Department: Monthly men, \$90-\$200. Per hour conductors and motormen, 40-55 cents; motor conductors, Sundays and holidays, time and one-quarter; overtime, time and one-half. Machinists, 60 cents, carpenters, 65-75 cents; blacksmiths, 67 cents; painters 62 cents; pitman, 60 cents; car cleaners, 48 cents; trackmen, 50 cents; switchtenders, 52 cents; groundmen, 65 cents; armature winders and electric repair men, \$170 per month.

Police Department — Per month—Inspectors, \$185 and \$200; detectives, \$165; sergeants, \$165; patrol sergeants, \$155; constables, \$120-\$145; patrol drivers, \$130 and \$140; clerks, \$115. Waterworks—Meter repairer and plumber, \$150; Meter repairers, \$100 and \$130; turn-on men, \$125. Per hour —skilled labourer, 55 cents; labourers, 52½ cents; teams, 90 cents.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA FROM JANUARY 16, 1922 TO APRIL 15, 1922, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

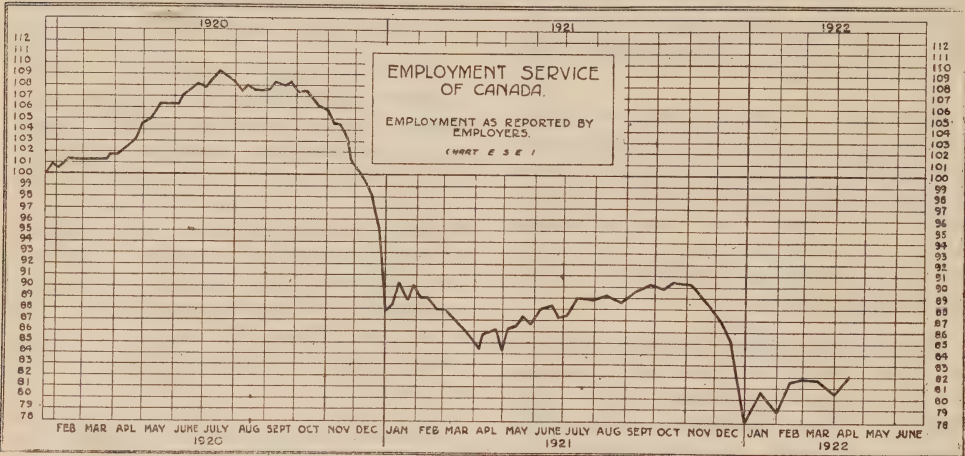
EMPLOYMENT as reported by employers during the period January 16 to April 15 experienced considerable fluctuation, but on the whole the tendency was favourable, although the improvement was not very pronounced. The most decided changes during the period under review were caused by the temporary closing and re-opening of the railway car shops, supplemented by heavy seasonal declines in logging. On the other hand, employment in the manufac-

turing industries generally increased, and building construction showed considerable expansion towards the end of the quarter.

The upward movement indicated in recent reports is shown graphically in the accompanying chart. The lowest point it reached during the quarter under review was at the end of January, the index number having declined to 78.9 at that time. Slight

but steady improvement was registered during February and until the latter part of March, when the closing of the locomotive shops again caused the curve to fall, although not as steeply as at the close of January. Revival was indicated, however, during the succeeding two weeks, and at the end of the period under review the curve attained the high-

There was a net increase of 4,980 workers in the staffs maintained by these firms. An analysis of the returns by districts shows that British Columbia, Quebec and Ontario reported considerable improvement in the situation. In the Maritime provinces no change was recorded, while in the Prairie provinces the tendency was distinctly downward,



NOTE:—The curve is based on the number of employees actually at work on the last day of each half-month as reported by the firms making returns in comparison with the number of employees reported by the same firms on January 17, 1920.

est point reached in 1922, the index number standing at 82.1. Employment during the first quarter of this year was on a somewhat lower level than during the corresponding part of 1921, the index number for every half month in the quarter having been several points lower than for the same period of last year.

Returns received by the Dominion Headquarters of the Employment Service of Canada from some 6,100 firms indicated the following net changes during the period under review:—

Half month ending	Increase in staff	Decrease in staff	Percentage of change
Jan. 31	.....	14,610	2.27
Feb. 14	19,951	.....	3.12
Feb. 28	1,677	.....	.25
Mar 15	.....	1,961	.29
Mar. 31	.....	10,400	1.57
Apr. 15	10,323	.....	1.57

partly on account of contractions in coal mining and in railway transportation, construction and maintenance.

The most decided increases in activity were those of a seasonal-character reported in saw mills. The gains in such establishments, together with additions to staffs on a smaller scale which occurred in furniture and other wood using factories, provided work for approximately 5,800 additional men. Increases of practically the same magnitude were recorded in iron and steel, the automobile industries in Ontario particularly showing improvement. Expansion on a large scale was also registered in textiles, largely in the garment, hosiery and knitted goods and thread, yarn and cloth divisions. The commencement of seasonal operations in fishing and also in fish canning and smoking establishments during the latter part of the quarter

caused considerable increases in employment, especially in the Maritime provinces. There were also some gains in British Columbia. Pulp, paper, tobacco, chemical, glass, brick, cement, electrical apparatus and electric current factories enlarged their working forces substantially during the quarter. Apart from the manufacturing industries increased activity was indicated by telephone companies; shipping and stevedoring concerns added considerable numbers to their crews, and building contractors also reported a very much more favourable situation.

Pronounced contractions in employment occurred in logging during the quarter under review, approximately 11,700 men having been released by the concerns making returns. The bulk of these decreases were reported in Ontario. Losses in personnel on a very much smaller scale were registered in coal mining, railway transportation, highway construction and also in boot and shoe factories. The tendency in the leather group has been steadily downward since the end of January, the decline occurring largely in Ontario and Quebec. Practically all the losses on public high-

ways took place in Ontario during the early part of the six weeks under review. All provinces shared in the contractions in railway transportation, those in the Prairie district, however, being decidedly the most extensive. Employment in coal mining fluctuated considerably during the quarter in both Eastern and Western coal fields, but the losses in Alberta were very much larger than elsewhere. Activity in the trade group declined during the period, though the tendency during the later weeks was decidedly more favourable.

At the close of the quarter under review, employment in the lumber, leather, rubber and textile industries, in the mining of metallic ores, on street railways and cartage, and in shipping and stevedoring was on a higher level than during the corresponding period of last year. In all other groups the situation was slightly less favourable, especially in iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, and in the communication industries.

A summary of employment conditions during the period March 16 to April 15 appears also in the regular monthly article on page 464 of this issue.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1922.

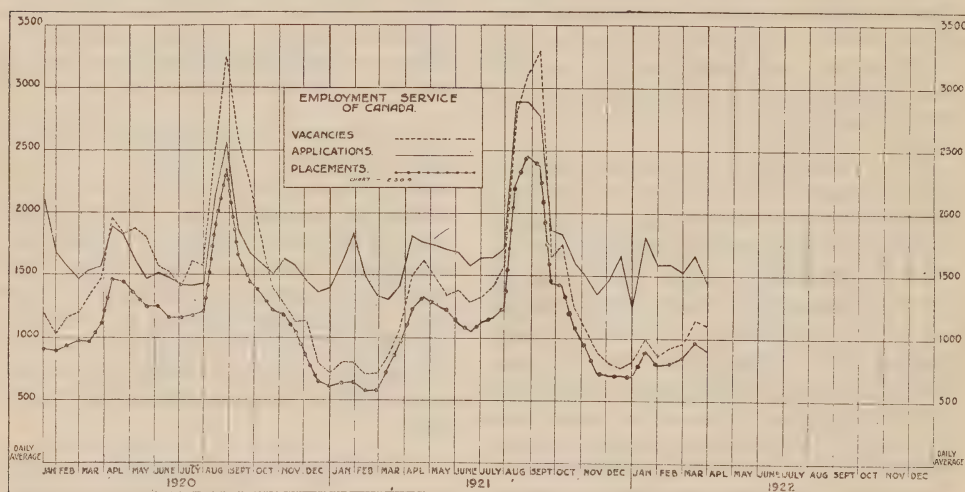
REPORTS from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicate a considerable expansion in the volume of business transacted during the first three months of 1922 as compared with the same period a year ago. The number of applications for work increased slightly, there being approximately 5 per cent more applications during the first quarter of 1922 than during the same period of the preceding year. The volume of employment offered showed a gain of about 15 per cent over the report of last year. Placements effected in regular employment registered a decline of approximately 17

per cent, but the number of placements made in casual work increased more than 60 per cent over that reported during the corresponding period of 1921.

The accompanying chart, which presents the returns from the offices on the basis of daily averages over half-month periods, shows that the curves of vacancies and placements, although marked by considerable fluctuations, have mounted steadily since the close of 1921. This would indicate a slight betterment in employment, which may be expected to continue during the following weeks. A comparison with the reports of last year

shows that the early spring expansion in industry was more gradual during the latter part of the period under review than during March, 1921, when the number of positions offered and filled increased very rapidly. At the end of March, 1922, vacancies and placements were at a level considerably lower than

were effected, of which 39,402 were in regular employment and 26,668 in casual work. This may be compared with 47,649 placements in regular employment and 16,623 in casual work effected during the corresponding period of 1921. Of the placements made in regular employment during the period under re-



at the same time a year ago. Applications for employment increased to a marked extent during the early part of January when the federal, provincial and municipal relief schemes, involving registration at the employment offices, came into operation. During the latter part of the period, however, there was a slight falling-off in the number of applications.

During the period January 1 to March 31, 1922, the offices reported that 71,362 references to positions were made and that a total of 66,070 placements

were effected, of which 39,402 were in regular employment and 26,668 in casual work. Vacancies notified by employers to the Service numbered 76,226, of which 54,061 were for men and 22,165 for women, as compared with a total of 66,302 during the first quarter of 1921. The number of applications registered at the offices was 121,722 (98,520 of men and 23,202 of women), as compared with 115,640 during the corresponding period of last year.

A summary of the work of the offices for the month of March, 1922, may be found elsewhere in this issue.

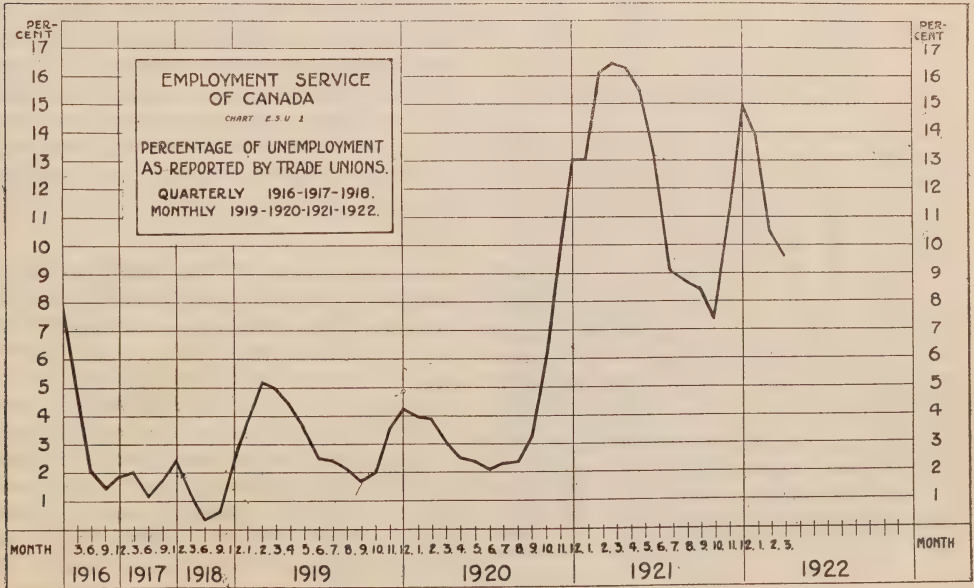
UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS DURING QUARTER ENDING
MARCH 31, 1922, AS REPORTED BY UNIONS MAKING RETURNS

THE present article on unemployment among the members of local trade unions deals with the situation reported during the quarter ending March 31, 1922. At the end of January, the percentage of idleness stood at 13.9, which was slightly over 1 per cent less than in December, 1921. During the following two months further moderate improvement was registered, and at the end of March, 9.6 per cent of the members reported were out of work. During the first month of the corresponding quarter in 1921 unemployment was in practically the same ratio as for January of this year, but slackness continued to increase during February and March, and at the end of the latter month the percentage of idleness stood at 16.5. (Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons occupied in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of sickness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions

making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the unions reporting.)

Considerable improvement as compared with the preceding three months occurred during the first quarter of this year in the manufacturing industries, particularly in the garment and iron and steel trades. The situation reported by unions of mine workers was slightly more favourable, but the building trades continued dull.

The accompanying chart shows the curve of unemployment as reported by trade unions by quarters for 1916-17-18 and by months for 1919-20-21 and to March of this year. The curve has followed a downward course since the beginning of the year, after a sharp upward movement during the last two months in 1921. In this decline the curve pursued an opposite direction from that



indicated during the same quarter of last year, when unemployment increased considerably.

The percentages of unemployment in New Brunswick and Quebec were somewhat smaller than elsewhere during the quarter under review, while unions in Manitoba and British Columbia reported proportionally more slackness than the other districts. In Ontario there was more idleness during January and February than in the last three months of 1921, but some improvement was indicated during March. Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia recorded a more favourable situation than in the same quarter of 1921. Elsewhere varied conditions were indicated. Manitoba and Alberta, however, were the only districts to show more slackness at the close of March than during the same month in 1921. Table 1 on this page summarizes the returns by provinces and Table 2 on page 519 shows the percentage of unemployment reported in the different groups of industries.

TABLE 1.—PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADES UNIONS BY PROVINCES.

Month	Nova Scotia and Pr. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta.	British Columbia	Canada
Jan. 1920	2.72	3.97	3.41	2.66	4.50	4.92	4.01	11.78	4.02
Feb. 1920	5.08	2.37	2.31	2.91	4.62	5.24	5.12	10.21	3.96
Mar. 1920	1.88	3.06	3.25	2.34	3.18	4.03	2.06	7.60	3.13
April 1920	.61	1.03	2.56	2.27	2.71	3.19	1.71	6.01	2.52
May 1920	.38	.53	3.96	1.70	2.63	1.32	1.49	5.57	2.40
June 1920	.56	.40	3.05	1.60	1.41	2.15	1.15	5.81	2.14
July 1920	.10	.20	2.85	1.51	1.33	.89	1.43	9.25	2.35
Aug. 1920	.26	1.02	4.50	1.73	.31	.53	.67	4.66	2.37
Sept. 1920	.25	.10	7.59	1.89	.49	.14	.55	5.09	3.26
Oct. 1920	.34	.42	9.54	3.01	3.34	.34	.83	15.65	6.03
Nov. 1920	2.21	.45	14.73	6.39	4.32	4.13	3.62	24.70	10.24
Dec. 1920	6.90	11.00	19.57	12.29	7.76	10.13	9.24	11.59	13.05
Jan. 1921	5.85	8.11	13.27	14.16	8.81	10.09	9.72	21.56	13.07
Feb. 1921	14.35	7.30	10.72	14.76	9.85	12.07	10.34	42.08	16.12
Mar. 1921	17.88	11.68	16.88	12.98	10.54	12.07	9.77	34.59	16.48
April 1921	21.56	12.44	20.70	11.91	11.07	12.83	12.67	25.67	16.27
May 1921	12.85	6.22	26.54	9.14	10.39	9.88	11.96	21.67	15.46
June 1921	14.26	11.66	20.70	6.74	7.99	6.81	9.37	24.44	13.15
July 1921	12.23	10.86	8.68	7.83	6.61	4.85	6.26	16.72	9.10
Aug. 1921	7.39	5.34	11.48	8.01	3.54	3.08	4.76	12.73	8.71
Sept. 1921	8.68	6.99	13.80	6.22	3.92	2.51	2.98	12.48	8.47
Oct. 1921	2.76	5.63	10.66	7.73	4.16	3.26	4.03	14.81	7.42
Nov. 1921	6.92	5.73	20.81	6.05	8.47	5.49	5.89	18.04	11.06
Dec. 1921	6.90	6.91	26.83	9.66	15.51	10.41	6.79	24.70	15.09
Jan. 1922	18.44	8.60	14.68	11.12	19.79	13.26	9.49	22.69	13.85
Feb. 1922	11.04	7.42	7.45	10.14	17.02	9.87	8.45	20.12	10.56
Mar. 1922	9.46	7.14	7.72	8.32	14.08	11.02	10.12	17.74	9.63

During January slightly more unemployment than in the same month of 1921 was reported by unions in the manufacturing industries, particularly in iron and steel. On the other hand, garment workers and leather workers were rather more fully employed. The transportation industries as a whole were slightly busier, some slackness among steam railway employees being offset by increased activity in the shipping and stevedoring trades. In the building and construction industries considerable unemployment was reported during January 1922, the percentage being slightly higher than in January, 1921.

During February unions in the manufacturing group registered considerable improvement, there being nearly 4 per cent less idleness than in the corresponding month of last year. The garment trades were somewhat busier and in iron and steel the situation was very much more favourable. In pulp and paper (including printing and publishing) and leather and glass, however, the percentages of unemployment exceeded those reported in February, 1921. Employment for unions in the building and construction group was brisker than during the corresponding period of last year, although the change was slight. In transportation approximately 3 per cent less unemployment was recorded, steam railway employees were somewhat busier and the shipping and stevedoring group also showed further improvement. Fishermen, lumber workers and loggers registered less idleness than in February, 1921.

Unemployment in the manufacturing industries declined during March, and was less than during the corresponding period of last year. Pulp and paper mill workers were busier and more decided reductions in unemployment were reported by unions in the textile and iron and steel industries. Leather workers, printing tradesmen, and cigar and tobacco makers, however, were a good deal slacker. Minor improvement as compared with the returns for March of

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.

Month	Fishing	Lumber workers and loggers	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithography	Wood products	Rubber workers	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operators	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations		
January 1920	24.21	.....	4.50	2.69	1.05	54	1.21	44	.....	70	1.34	4.71	3.23	2.61	8.92	2.22	8.16	11.77	3.42	18.13	2.57	36	.....	08	08	08	08	08	03	3.28	08	5.42	4.28
February 1920	3.57	.....	4.52	2.52	2.01	95	1.23	26	.....	70	1.07	1.15	6.28	2.80	4.93	1.93	2.22	7.56	12.14	3.43	9.74	2.37	10	08	08	08	08	08	03	3.33	1.63	4.51	4.33
March 1920	3.4	.....	1.57	5.67	1.80	.....	1.28	.....	.....	70	1.07	1.15	6.28	2.80	4.93	1.93	2.22	7.56	12.14	3.43	13.44	3.29	1.03	08	08	08	08	08	03	2.92	1.66	3.68	4.33
April 1920	.....	.....	1.16	2.15	5.11	87	0.8	1.28	23	.....	1.06	1.05	6.26	2.96	1.17	1.92	.....	5.52	4.32	2.82	10.18	2.36	7.9	08	08	08	08	08	03	1.85	1.43	2.94	2.83
May 1920	.....	.....	1.11	2.15	4.79	70	0	1.17	12.17	.....	1.09	2.56	3.42	3.90	4.7	1.53	2.92	0.9	4.32	2.82	10.18	1.48	0.6	07	07	07	07	07	07	1.21	0.4	2.17	2.88
June 1920	24	41	2.70	7.06	73	0	1.11	1.70	1.02	1.54	3.84	3.39	0	27.16	0	61	4.28	2.19	8.04	1.00	1.0	09	09	09	09	09	09	64	1.90	0	3.07	2.48
July 1920	95	2.47	8.55	108	0	1.53	1.56	1.01	1.54	3.84	3.39	0	27.16	0	61	4.28	2.19	8.04	1.00	1.0	09	09	09	09	09	09	25	1.53	0.3	2.72	2.64
August 1920	20	.....	24	4.66	1.70	188	04	1.32	5	.....	1.50	08	5.73	11.40	1.72	5.83	3.7	2.39	3.09	14.48	1.6	2.6	08	08	08	08	08	08	11	1.63	12	2.49	3.16
September 1920	.....	.....	16	7.85	2.27	150	1.90	1.68	2.18	.....	1.30	08	5.73	11.40	1.72	5.83	3.7	2.39	3.09	14.48	1.6	2.6	08	08	08	08	08	08	11	1.63	12	2.49	3.16
October 1920	10	.....	11	8.80	2.92	231	2.17	2.23	7.02	.....	1.30	08	5.73	11.40	1.72	5.83	3.7	2.39	3.09	14.48	1.6	2.6	08	08	08	08	08	08	11	1.63	12	2.49	3.16
November 1920	140	.....	61	13.01	4.18	231	2.17	2.23	7.02	.....	1.30	08	5.73	11.40	1.72	5.83	3.7	2.39	3.09	14.48	1.6	2.6	08	08	08	08	08	08	11	1.63	12	2.49	3.16
December 1920	.....	.....	128	19.39	23.28	605	11.93	2.92	13.90	.....	1.30	08	5.73	11.40	1.72	5.83	3.7	2.39	3.09	14.48	1.6	2.6	08	08	08	08	08	08	11	1.63	12	2.49	3.16
January 1921	70.80	9.74	1.52	14.87	23.17	503	7.92	3.86	14.49	.....	1.30	08	5.73	11.40	1.72	5.83	3.7	2.39	3.09	14.48	1.6	2.6	08	08	08	08	08	08	11	1.63	12	2.49	3.16
February 1921	61.05	65.64	8.40	11.25	16.15	400	7.92	3.86	14.49	.....	1.30	08	5.73	11.40	1.72	5.83	3.7	2.39	3.09	14.48	1.6	2.6	08	08	08	08	08	08	11	1.63	12	2.49	3.16
March 1921	32.11	60.75	11.60	17.96	7.35	453	6.80	3.92	14.14	.....	1.30	08	5.73	11.40	1.72	5.83	3.7	2.39	3.09	14.48	1.6	2.6	08	08	08	08	08	08	11	1.63	12	2.49	3.16
April 1921	23.76	42.23	21.44	21.73	4.87	563	7.52	4.72	13.37	.....	1.30	08	5.73	11.40	1.72	5.83	3.7	2.39	3.09	14.48	1.6	2.6	08	08	08	08	08	08	11	1.63	12	2.49	3.16
May 1921	24.85	42.23	21.44	21.73	4.87	563	7.52	4.72	13.37	.....	1.30	08	5.73	11.40	1.72	5.83	3.7	2.39	3.09	14.48	1.6	2.6	08	08	08	08	08	08	11	1.63	12	2.49	3.16
June 1921	25.25	33.34	16.6	20.87	23.62	150	0	2.27	1.76	.....	1.30	08	5.73	11.40	1.72	5.83	3.7	2.39	3.09	14.48	1.6	2.6	08	08	08	08	08	08	11	1.63	12	2.49	3.16
July 1921	17.95	35.67	11.22	9.16	23.94	315	2.03	2.92	9.80	.....	1.30	08	5.73	11.40	1.72	5.83	3.7	2.39	3.09	14.48	1.6	2.6	08	08	08	08	08	08	11	1.63	12	2.49	3.16
August 1921	14.47	22.61	7.53	11.25	11.08	838	6.63	2.97	8.00	.....	1.30	08	5.73	11.40	1.72	5.83	3.7	2.39	3.09	14.48	1.6	2.6	08	08	08	08	08	08	11	1.63	12	2.49	3.16
September 1921	20.16	22.83	9.07	13.80	11.44	776	6.33	8.29	2.90	.....	1.30	08	5.73	11.40	1.72	5.83	3.7	2.39	3.09	14.48	1.6	2.6	08	08	08	08	08	08	11	1.63	12	2.49	3.16
October 1921	25.64	32.0	3.06	10.89	11.21	506	8.30	7.05	6.89	.....	1.30	08	5.73	11.40	1.72	5.83	3.7	2.39	3.09	14.48	1.6	2.6	08	08	08	08	08	08	11	1.63	12	2.49	3.16
November 1921	61.64	18.55	8.6	17.65	7.90	300	4.01	2.63	11.89	.....	1.30	08	5.73	11.40	1.72	5.83	3.7	2.39	3.09	14.48	1.6	2.6	08	08	08	08	08	08	11	1.63	12	2.49	3.16
December 1921	70.00	45.03	8.51	24.67	21.55	386	8.45	4.41	12.27	.....	1.30	08	5.73	11.40	1.72	5.83	3.7	2.39	3.09	14.48	1.6	2.6	08	08	08	08	08	08	11	1.63	12	2.49	3.16
January 1922	73.07	6.54	11.14	15.81	10.14	602	6.90	5.63	37.34	.....	1.30	08	5.73	11.40	1.72	5.83	3.7	2.39	3.09	14.48	1.6	2.6	08	08	08	08	08	08	11	1.63	12	2.49	3.16
February 1922	63.45	9.23	7.85	17.53	11.42	565	6.26	5.37	36.62	.....	1.30	08	5.73	11.40	1.72	5.83	3.7	2.39	3.09	14.48	1.6	2.6	08	08	08	08	08	08	11	1.63	12	2.49	3.16
March 1922	58.22	7.02	5.73	8.13	14.38	457	5.05	4.34	30.87	.....	1.30	08	5.73	11.40	1.72	5.83	3.7	2.39	3.09	14.48	1.6	2.6	08	08	08	08	08	08	11	1.63	12	2.49	3.16

TABLE III.—UNEMPLOYMENT ON MARCH 31, 1922.

Occupations	Nova Scotia and P. E. I.				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed	
	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent
1-Fishing													2	276	0	0
2-Lumber workers and loggers..																
3-Mining	10	3475	362	10.42	1	34	0	0	3	378	24	6.35				
5- Coal miners	9	3175	247		1	34	0									
6- Miners (non-metallic minerals)....	1	300	115						3	378	24					
7-Manufacturing Industries.....	9	368	26	7.07	16	871	97	11.14	68	20545	1088	5.30	192	16179	1455	8.99
8-Vegetable products (ex. textile fibres and wood):																
9- Soft drink workers.....													2	90	0	
10- Cigar and tobacco workers.....					1	12	9		1	23	5		5	313	112	
11- Bakers, confectioners, sugar re- finery, flour and cereal mill em.									3	444	38		5	248	8	
12-Pulp and paper products																
13- Pulp and paper mill workers.....	1	101	2	1.98	2	122	2	1.64	5	800	94	11.75	11	2205	61	2.77
15- Compositors	1	101	2		1	90	2		5	988	0		13	2004	7	
16- Pressmen and assistants.....					1	32	0						4	642	77	
17- Bookbinders													2	87	32	
18- Stereotypers and electrotypers....													1	96	2	
19- Engravers and lithographers.....									2	147	3		5	519	53	
20- Others									1	32	0					
21-Wood products (except paper)																
22- Furniture workers, wood workers	1	35	0		1	50	0		2	34	7		7	351	9	20.50
25-Fibres, tex. and tex. products																
26-(a)Textile and carpet workers.....					2	310	0	0	1	2720	162	5.96	5	209	4	1.91
28- Tailors													6	229	8	
29- Garment workers.....					1	9	0		8	8020	63		6	564	0	
30-Animal products (ex. tex. fib.)																
31- Butchers, meat and fish packers..																
32- Leather workers.....													9	613	201	
33- Fur workers.....									4	1010	360		1	250	5	
34-Iron and its products																
35- Blacksmiths					2	111	22		2	224	27		9	390	32	
36- Boilermakers and iron ship build.	1	11	0		1	24	24		3	169	7		12	605	63	
37- Machinists	1	38	0		1	25	0		6	582	106		19	2063	368	
38- Moulders	3	109	23		1	50	6		1	29	16		15	736	174	
39- Patternmakers									1	170	60		6	87	26	
40- R'y. carmen	2	74	1		2	97	0		12	4064	42		32	8131	167	
41- Sheet metal workers.....					1	32	15		3	224	0		10	588	25	
42-Non-ferrous metals																
43- Metal polishers.....					1	29	19		1	140	8		3	74	15	
44- Jewelry workers.....									1	25	0					
45- Mill and smeltersmen.....																
46-Clay, glass and stone products																
47-Mineral products (gas, oil, etc.)																
48-Misc. mfg. industries (un- classified workers)																
49-Building and construction tra- des	5	283	196	69.26	5	200	62	31.	39	5532	695	12.58	113	10485	2230	21.27
50- Steam shovel and dredgemen.....													1	390	140	
51- Bridge and structur. iron workers									3	412	140		4	140	55	
52- Bricklayers, masons and plasterers	2	150	135		1	63	25		8	1475	117		28	2156	669	
53- Carpenters and joiners.....	1	69	37		2	96	36		17	2522	145		37	4002	725	
54- Electrical workers									2	68	0		9	1482	69	
55- Granite and stone cutters.....	1	29	9						4	343	120		8	282	35	
56- Painters, decorators, paperhang.	1	35	15						1	215	54		6	355	59	
57- Plumbers and steamfitters.....					2	41	1		2	346	64		12	1060	252	
58- Tie-layers, lathers and roofers...									1	16	16		3	79	1	
59- Hod-carriers and bldg. labourers									1	135	40		5	539	225	
60- Transportation	38	2577	113	4.38	26	2406	110	4.57	85	11170	1051	0.41	229	25783	1225	4.75
61-(a)Shipping and stevedoring.....	1	32	2	6.25					4	846	35	4.14	4	1651	29	1.76

AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS.

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada						
No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unemployed				
Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent			
																			Jan., 1922	Feb., 1922	Mar., 1922	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1811	1215	67.09	3	2087	1215	73.07	63.45	58.22	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	712	50	7.02	2	712	50	6.54	9.23	7.02	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	664	30	4.52	25	7534	436	11.14	7.85	5.79	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2983	20	.67	21	6856	297	11.50	4.80	4.33	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2983	20	...	4	678	139	5.9	55.1	20.50	6
...
21	1866	147	7.88	22	695	27	3.88	27	1729	228	13.19	46	3264	633	19.39	401	45517	3701	15.81	7.53	8.13	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	91	4	...	1	49	0	...	4	230	4	.9	.9	1.74	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	0	...	2	51	21	...	10	406	147	21.8	17.2	36.21	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	84	6	...	...	...	...	...	10	776	52	7.3	8.9	6.70	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	63	0	0	17	3068	155	6.99	6.26	5.05	13
1	470	65	...	4	162	5	...	3	244	10	...	6	434	7	...	34	4493	98	2.1	1.1	2.18	15
1	33	2	...	2	52	2	...	1	60	6	...	2	130	4	...	11	949	91	11.1	14.4	9.59	16
...	...	...	...	1	22	0	...	1	44	0	...	1	42	1	...	5	195	33	20.3	20.6	16.92	17
...	...	...	...	1	13	0	...	1	7	0	...	1	18	0	...	5	161	2	3.5	2.2	1.24	18
1	27	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	0	...	9	731	61	13.0	10.4	8.34	19
1	51	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	32	0	...	0	0	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
1	208	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	961	450	...	16	1639	506	37.34	36.66	30.87	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3239	166	4.24	5.07	5.13	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	150	0	...	7	379	8	2.6	4.2	2.1	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	8593	63	18.6	1.2	7.3	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	25	0	...	1	25	0	0	0	0	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	81	3	...	14	1704	564	4.7	10.6	33.10	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	250	5	10.0	10.	2.	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
2	67	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	24	1	...	17	816	82	34.6	19.7	10.05	35
1	6	0	...	2	76	0	...	2	134	12	...	1	129	40	...	23	1145	140	16.2	8.7	12.75	36
1	29	4	...	3	133	12	...	4	555	160	...	5	263	28	...	40	3688	678	24.5	10.4	18.38	37
1	30	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	934	229	56.4	31.7	24.00	38
1	50	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	21	12	...	10	338	116	37.8	39.6	34.32	39
6	781	6	...	7	225	8	...	7	447	11	...	10	559	8	...	78	9378	243	13.4	1.9	2.59	40
2	35	0	...	2	12	0	...	2	30	13	...	3	104	38	...	23	1025	91	10.6	4.5	8.88	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	243	42	14.5	14.9	17.28	43
1	26	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50	5	...	3	101	8	0	11.8	7.92	44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	105	15	...	1	105	15	...	12.1	14.29	45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
1	53	0	0	...	...	...	...	1	16	0	0	...	...	...	...	4	178	12	29.66	32.57	6.74	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	53	0	0	0	0	47
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	623	84	2.20	12.44	13.48	48
7	586	456	78.16	11	286	166	58.04	17	858	361	42.07	15	673	253	37.59	212	18903	4422	32.76	29.16	23.39	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	525	240	38.9	47.6	45.71	50
1	63	58	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	4	...	2	112	47	...	11	735	304	53.9	37.8	41.36	51
2	33	15	...	2	95	83	...	4	177	133	...	3	164	95	...	50	4313	1272	41.7	39.2	29.49	52
2	239	200	...	4	117	56	...	3	147	73	...	2	45	34	...	68	7237	1306	27.8	21.1	18.05	53
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	205	5	...	2	169	14	...	15	1924	88	7.8	9.3	4.57	54
1	76	20	...	2	14	12	...	1	15	7	...	1	38	10	...	18	797	213	67.8	59.8	26.73	55
...	...	...	...	1	16	0	...	1	20	9	...	1	78	30	...	11	719	167	64.5	51.6	23.23	56
...	...	...	...	2	44	15	...	4	151	30	...	2	48	20	...	24	1690	382	20.1	22.6	22.60	57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	0	...	5	105	17	25.	29.0	16.19	58
1	175	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	3	...	8	858	433	17.8	67.0	50.47	59
43	4374	518	11.84	50	3598	407	11.31	40	3978	496	12.47	50	5629	390	6.93	561	59515	4310	7.91	6.85	7.24	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1453	301	20.72	12	3982	367	9.95	12.56	9.22	61

TABLE III.—UNEMPLOYMENT ON MARCH 31, 1922.

Occupations	Nova Scotia and P. E. I.				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed	
	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent
62-(b) Steam railway operation:																
63- Conductors	2	60	0	.....	1	152	0	.....	7	624	7	.....	27	1685	60	.....
64- Locomotive engineers	6	219	5	.....	4	353	1	.....	11	617	5	.....	28	2149	6	.....
65- Locomotive firemen	6	392	21	.....	1	70	0	.....	9	789	119	.....	21	1979	303	.....
66- Trainmen	5	612	55	.....	6	767	84	.....	11	2198	364	.....	28	5190	473	.....
67- Railway employees, n. e. s.	9	406	9	.....	4	247	6	.....	20	1180	35	.....	55	3466	44	.....
68- Express employees	1	41	0	.....	2	110	4	.....	2	72	13	.....	8	713	73	.....
69- M. of way employees and rail- way shop labourers	7	610	21	.....	8	707	15	.....	19	1859	142	.....	45	4115	230	.....
70-(c) Local Transportation:																
71- Street and electric railway emp.	1	205	0	.....					2	3035	331	.....	12	4746	5	.....
72- Teamsters and chauffeurs													1	89	2	.....
73-Communication	11	515	3	.58	6	149	0	0	9	1376	10	.73	10	3011	26	.86
75- Telegraphers—system division	7	319	0	.....	6	149	0	.....	8	1276	10	.....	9	2936	26	.....
76- Telegraphers—local division	4	196	3	.....					1	100	0	.....	1	75	0	.....
77- Telephone operators																
78-Trade—(retail shop clerks)									4	383	1	.26	1	160	0	0
79-Services	6	178	0	0	6	178	5	2.81	22	3587	447	12.45	104	6432	251	3.90
80-(a) Governmental:																
81- Federal employees	6	178	0	.....	2	49	0	.....	7	499	0	.....	39	1636	0	.....
82- Civic employees					2	94	0	.....	7	2521	409	.....	14	2676	100	.....
83-(b) Miscellaneous:																
84- Hotel and restaurant employees													1	17	0	.....
85- Theatre and stage employees					1	23	5	.....	2	77	0	.....	11	399	35	.....
86- Barbers									2	215	16	.....	16	578	12	.....
87- Stationary engineers and firemen									2	173	0	.....	20	983	97	.....
88- Others					1	12	0	.....	2	102	22	.....	3	143	7	.....
89-All Occupations	79	7396	700	9.46	60	3838	274	7.14	230	42971	3317	7.72	651	62326	5187	8.32

last year was registered in building construction and also by steam railway employees. Fishermen, on the other hand, were less fully employed.

The accompanying tabulations (Table III) show in some detail the returns for the month ending March 31, for which

month 1,480 unions, with a combined membership of 157,639 members, reported 15,173 of their members as unemployed, a percentage of 9.6. The table also gives the general percentages of unemployment in the various trades and industries for January and February.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING TRADES AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING JANUARY-MARCH, 1922.

EMPLOYMENT in the building trades, as indicated by the value of the building permits issued in 56 cities, showed a decline during the quarter ending March 31, 1922, as compared with the preceding three months, although a more favourable tendency was evidenced in the last month of the quarter. There was, however, an increase in comparison with the corresponding quarter of last

year. During January there was a contraction of 43 per cent as compared with December; the total for February was approximately 44 per cent higher than in January, while in March the value of the building permits issued showed a further gain of 117 per cent. The value for that month was higher than in March of any year since 1914, but it was lower than in October and November of

AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS.—(Continued)

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada					
No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. re- porting		Unem- ployed		No. re- porting		Unem- ployed		No. re- porting		Unem- ployed		No. re- porting		Unemployed			
Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent		
																			Jan. 1922	Feb. 1922	Mar. 1922
4	224	3	.....	5	241	1	.....	4	338	9	.....	5	301	0	.....	55	3625	80	1.7	1.0	2.21
5	401	0	.....	7	407	4	.....	4	224	25	.....	6	302	1	.....	71	4672	47	7	1.1	1.01
7	602	141	.....	8	351	45	.....	6	517	89	.....	7	371	16	.....	65	5021	734	12.5	12.1	14.62
6	1001	237	.....	5	761	197	.....	5	778	235	.....	7	609	36	.....	73	11916	1681	12.8	12.6	14.11
6	357	22	.....	10	433	33	.....	8	593	81	.....	7	292	10	.....	119	6974	240	5.9	4.0	3.44
2	231	10	.....	2	74	0	.....	2	118	7	.....	2	120	0	.....	21	1479	107	12.8	9.5	7.23
12	1510	105	.....	10	1175	127	.....	9	1110	45	.....	9	548	0	.....	119	11634	685	6.9	5.0	5.89
1	48	0	.....	3	156	0	.....	1	216	0	.....	3	1590	26	.....	23	9996	362	6.8	4.5	3.62
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	84	5	.....	1	43	0	.....	3	216	7	.....	.....	.....
7	981	0	0	7	452	0	0	7	777	0	0	7	841	0	0	64	8102	39	.....	.....	.....
7	981	0	.....	7	452	0	.....	7	777	0	.....	7	841	0	.....	58	7731	36	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	371	3	.....	.....	.....
.....
8	444	39	8.78	17	652	26	3.99	26	1678	110	6.56	17	1565	121	7.73	6	555	1	.....	.....	.....
2	147	0	.....	8	375	0	.....	4	205	0	.....	4	479	0	.....	72	3568	0	.....	.....	.....
2	108	14	.....	3	135	17	.....	11	822	0	.....	5	464	40	.....	44	6820	580	8.7	8.6	8.50
1	75	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	141	43	.....	1	250	40	.....	6	560	103	16.3	15.9	18.89
2	90	3	.....	3	49	4	.....	3	67	11	.....	2	101	19	.....	22	729	77	7.3	10.9	10.56
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	22	0	.....	4	195	13	.....	4	217	14	.....	27	1227	55	7.3	7.3	4.48
1	24	2	.....	2	71	5	.....	3	248	43	.....	1	54	8	.....	29	1553	155	15.0	10.1	9.98
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	257	29	4.5	8.8	11.28
86	8251	1162	14.08	107	5683	626	11.02	125	12003	1215	10.12	142	15171	2632	17.74	1480	157639	15173	13.85	10.56	9.63

last autumn. The total value of the building authorized during the three months under review was \$16,310,387 as compared with \$25,278,652 for last October, November and December, and with \$12,211,227 in the first quarter of 1921. There was, therefore, a decrease of \$8,968,265 or 35 per cent in the building permits issued in the former comparison, and an increase of \$4,099,160 or 34 per cent in the latter.

During January, New Brunswick, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia showed increases in the volume of building contemplated as compared with the same month of the preceding year. The increase of \$347,522, or 28 per cent, in Ontario was the most pronounced and represented largely increased activity in

Toronto. The decreases in the other provinces were comparatively slight, that of \$88,550 in Manitoba being the largest.

The value of the permits issued during February continued to show expansion in Ontario, where there was an increase of 108 per cent over the figure for the same month last year. In that province the building authorized was valued at \$2,714,446, or over 64 per cent of the total for the 56 cities. In this comparison Toronto showed the most decided gain, while increased activity on a large scale was also indicated in several other Ontario cities, notably Hamilton, Kitchener and Port Arthur. In addition to the gains in Ontario, the value of the permits issued in New Brunswick and Mani-

toba also exceeded that reported for February, 1921. There was, however, a decided falling off in the building anticipated in Quebec, and somewhat smaller declines occurred in Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

During March, there was a pronounced increase in the amount of building contemplated as compared with the same month of the preceding year. Ontario, with permits valued at \$5,974,676, or over 65 per cent of the total for 56 cities reporting, showed a 51 per cent gain over March, 1921. Quebec, New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia also registered considerable expansion in the value of building authorized. In Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, however, there were reductions. The value of the permits issued in Toronto was over a million dollars higher than in the same month of last year. In Montreal, Que., Port Arthur and Windsor, Ont., and Point Grey and Vancouver, B.C., there were also large increases in anticipated building.

The accompanying table shows in detail the value of the building permits issued by months during the first quarter of this year. The thirty-five cities for which a continuous monthly record has been kept since 1910 are marked by asterisks.

A comparison in some detail between the statements for March and those for February may also be found on page 466 of this issue.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS.

City	January 1922	February 1922	March 1922
Prince Edward Island....	\$ Nil.	\$ Nil.	\$ 6,000
Charlottetown.....	Nil.	Nil.	6,000
Nova Scotia.....	31,585	37,255	83,410
*Halifax.....	31,585	28,990	62,610
New Glasgow.....	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
*Sydney.....	Nil.	8,265	20,800
New Brunswick.....	21,920	70,550	73,465
Fredericton.....	6,000	Nil.	8,000
*Moncton.....	15,950	18,250	24,365
*St. John.....	Nil.	52,300	41,100
Quebec.....	393,780	677,385	1,277,065
*Montreal-Maisonneuve	216,460	561,200	935,713
*Quebec.....	169,430	60,885	85,702
Shawinigan Falls.....	Nil.	5,500	400
*Sherbrooke.....	Nil.	10,000	135,000
*Three Rivers.....	4,500	33,800	43,550
*Westmont.....	3,400	6,000	76,700
Ontario.....	1,610,639	2,714,446	5,974,676
Belleville.....	3,000	8,300	6,200
*Brantford.....	85	2,825	26,665
Chatham.....	3,500	Nil.	15,385
*Fort William.....	7,550	7,000	3,300
Galt.....	9,100	7,200	31,748
*Guelph.....	8,130	7,150	41,815
*Hamilton.....	106,090	412,850	405,100
*Kingston.....	377	7,150	9,725
*Kitchener.....	16,195	118,055	271,555
*London.....	44,430	33,070	163,045
Niagara Falls.....	44,975	4,050	44,215
Oshawa.....	3,700	1,600	21,400
*Ottawa.....	27,400	24,600	188,805
Owen Sound.....	5,000	2,000	14,756
*Peterborough.....	7,540	4,250	10,020
*Port Arthur.....	425	178,511	668,540
*Stratford.....	3,240	7,350	24,298
*St. Catharines.....	8,510	9,025	45,187
*St. Thomas.....	600	10,650	30,384
Sarnia.....	39,745	9,215	79,142
Sault Ste. Marie.....	3,338	7,675	31,600
*Toronto.....	1,159,159	1,708,470	2,883,335
Welland.....	8,800	6,200	11,550
*Windsor.....	89,185	135,600	948,300
Woodstock.....	10,325	2,250	8,693
Manitoba.....	92,600	119,350	221,700
*Brandon.....	1,700	500	3,635
St. Boniface.....	13,000	1,350	22,665
*Winnipeg.....	77,900	117,500	195,400
Saskatchewan.....	22,975	26,875	86,582
*Moose Jaw.....	1,280	4,000	14,602
*Regina.....	14,195	13,975	44,445
*Saskatoon.....	7,500	8,900	27,535
Alberta.....	107,760	84,250	231,385
*Calgary.....	92,700	46,200	131,400
*Edmonton.....	14,450	33,050	77,350
Lethbridge.....	385	1,540	51,935
Medicine Hat.....	225	3,460	700
British Columbia.....	651,676	486,352	1,206,606
Nanaimo.....	2,125	2,842	14,574
*New Westminster.....	9,600	11,250	35,975
Point Grey.....	202,500	111,100	420,300
Prince Rupert.....	135,680	18,585	15,985
South Vancouver.....	55,125	15,655	75,630
*Vancouver.....	208,006	232,900	461,880
*Victoria.....	38,640	34,020	182,262
Total—56 cities.....	\$2,933,035	\$4,216,463	\$9,160,889
*Total—35 cities.....	\$2,386,512	\$3,947,941	\$8,310,098
Total—56 cities, 1921....	\$2,382,656	\$3,218,789	\$6,609,782
*Total—35 cities, 1921....	\$2,135,021	\$2,835,910	\$5,783,191

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, APRIL, 1922

THE changes in prices during April were less than for some time, except for seasonal movements, and tended to confirm previous indications that the general downward movement so pronounced from May, 1920, to July, 1921, and less steep thereafter, was near its end at levels approximately fifty per cent above 1913 prices, and that future changes would be the result of conditions in the markets for the various commodities rather than of a general upward or downward influence as has been the case generally since July 1914. Raw materials and farm products continued to show a tendency to rise and fall sensitively according to market conditions, as had been experienced during recent months, and manufactured goods began to show similar tendencies, indicating that the downward movement in these also was nearing the end. In retail prices of foods, the movement was slight except for a seasonal decline in eggs, milk, and potatoes and an upward turn in meat prices, a reaction from the low prices at the beginning of the year. Fuel and rent showed little change. Retail prices of clothing and boots for the spring also indicated little further change.

The index number of wholesale prices was down to 225.0 for April as compared with 225.6 for March, 253.7 for April, 1921; 353.1 for April, 1920; 231.1 for April, 1917; and 136.7 for April, 1914. The chief changes for the month were increases in grain and fodder, livestock and meats, and dairy products, with slight decreases in fresh fish, some fruits and vegetables, metals, building materials, and in raw furs. A special index number including fifty of the more important articles included in the Departmental index number, 20 foods, 15 raw materials, and 15 manufactured goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, was practically unchanged at 147.8 for

April as compared with 148.1 for March; 148.4 for February; 148.0 for January; 147.2 for November; 164.9 for April, 1921; and 249.8 for April, 1920.

Somewhat similar tendencies appeared in other countries, conditions in the United States being much the same as those in Canada, while in Great Britain for the first time since early in 1920, there was an upturn in wholesale prices. Other index numbers of wholesale prices in Canada indicated the same tendencies in prices as the Departmental index number, as may be seen in the table of wholesale prices index numbers for various countries in the next succeeding article. The Bank of Commerce index numbers of wholesale prices in Canada including 24 articles mainly exported and the other 24 articles mainly imported showed a rise in the former and a fall in the latter. The index number of Professor H. Michell, covering 40 commodities, was down slightly.

In retail prices the average cost of a list of 29 staple foods in sixty cities was \$10.26 at the beginning of April as compared with \$10.54 at the beginning of March; \$12.28 in April, 1921; \$15.99 in April, 1920; \$10.77 in April, 1917; and \$7.51 in April, 1914. The chief changes for the month were substantial decreases in eggs, milk, and potatoes. Meats averaged slightly higher, except veal. Coal, wood, coal oil, and rent were practically unchanged.

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of April of over one hundred staple foodstuffs and groceries, of coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every ef-

(Continued on page 536)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA

Commodities.	Quantity	1900 (*)	1905 (*)	1910	1911	1912	1913	April 1914	April 1915	April 1916	April 1917	April 1918	April 1919	April 1920	April 1921	Mar. 1922	April 1922
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak...	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	49.0	46.6	48.4	58.0	67.8	75.4	76.4	70.4	56.6	57.6
Beef, shoulder, roast...	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	33.0	32.8	33.2	39.6	48.2	52.4	49.8	44.4	32.2	32.4
Veal, roast foreq'r...	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.6	17.1	18.1	21.7	26.3	27.4	26.5	25.2	19.7	19.0
Mutton, roast, hindq'r	2 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	21.0	20.8	22.6	26.9	33.2	35.5	35.8	32.0	26.6	27.4
Pork, fresh, roast ham	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.3	18.4	20.9	27.3	35.7	36.1	38.8	34.8	29.5	30.0
Pork, salt, mess...	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	37.0	34.8	37.0	47.6	67.2	69.4	72.2	66.8	52.4	53.2
Bacon, breakfast...	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	26.1	24.7	27.6	34.5	48.1	50.6	53.7	53.0	40.5	41.3
Lard, pure leaf...	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	38.2	35.0	37.8	56.4	69.4	72.6	78.2	56.0	43.0	45.0
Eggs, fresh...	1 doz.	25.7	30.0	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	24.0	23.4	26.6	37.1	46.0	49.8	55.8	40.3	50.7	33.5
Eggs, storage...	1 "	20.2	23.4	25.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	23.2	21.8	26.0	32.9	43.9	43.9	48.6	38.3	45.6	30.6
Milk...	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	53.4	54.6	52.8	60.6	72.0	82.2	90.6	89.4	76.2	74.4
Butter, dairy, solid...	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	53.0	58.4	58.0	59.0	66.2	66.6	85.2	98.4	121.6	131.2	109.4	75.0	76.4
Butter, cream'y, prints	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	34.7	37.9	38.3	47.9	54.8	65.7	72.3	63.9	43.5	44.9
Cheese, old...	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.4	23.6	24.7	33.0	33.2	35.9	40.2	39.8	31.1	30.4
Cheese, new...	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.3	22.0	23.3	30.8	31.1	34.5	37.7	38.4	28.4	28.5
Bread, plain, white...	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	64.5	72.0	69.0	93.0	117.0	117.0	136.5	127.5	105.0	105.0
Flour, family...	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	33.0	43.0	37.0	59.0	67.0	67.0	77.0	66.0	48.0	48.0
Rolled oats...	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	26.0	24.0	28.0	40.0	37.5	42.0	32.0	27.5	28.0
Rice, good, medium...	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	11.6	11.8	12.8	13.8	21.4	24.2	33.4	22.4	19.2	18.6
Beans, handpicked...	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	11.8	13.8	18.3	26.8	33.8	24.0	23.8	18.0	17.2	17.8
Apples, evaporated...	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	13.0	11.6	13.3	14.6	22.1	22.4	27.9	22.4	22.6	23.0
Prunes, medium size...	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.9	12.5	12.9	13.0	14.3	17.6	20.2	27.5	20.4	18.4	18.9
Sugar, granulated...	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	22.4	32.4	34.4	38.4	42.4	47.6	78.0	51.2	34.4	33.6
Sugar, yellow...	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.3	11.0	12.0	11.0	10.4	14.6	16.0	17.6	20.0	22.0	36.8	24.2	16.4	16.0
Tea, black, medium...	1/4 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.8	9.2	9.8	10.9	12.8	15.7	16.4	14.1	13.6	13.6
Tea, green, medium...	1/4 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.7	9.7	10.2	10.8	12.1	15.5	17.0	15.4	14.7	15.0
Coffee, medium...	1/4 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.2	12.1	14.8	14.2	13.3	13.4
Potatoes...	2 pks	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	43.3	32.0	61.5	99.0	64.3	56.0	159.5	48.5	52.0	49.2
Vinegar, white wine...	1/8 pt.	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.9	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.0
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
All Foods		5.43	5.96	6.95	7.14	7.34	7.34	7.51	7.79	8.34	10.77	12.57	13.35	15.99	12.68	10.54	10.26
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Starch, laundry...	1/8 lb.	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.2	4.1	4.1
Coal, anthracite...	1/4 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	52.1	53.1	53.5	64.7	71.8	80.3	94.4	115.4	108.7	108.7
Coal, bituminous...	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	38.4	37.2	37.7	50.8	57.8	61.5	67.7	83.4	68.7	68.3
Wood, hard...	"cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	43.8	34.1	41.5	50.6	67.1	77.2	79.7	88.6	78.7	78.1
Wood, soft...	" "	32.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	34.2	31.4	30.2	36.9	49.9	55.9	61.4	68.8	58.5	58.1
Coal oil...	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	24.4	23.6	23.0	24.5	26.8	28.1	34.1	38.6	31.7	31.6
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fuel and Lighting		1.50	1.63	1.76	1.78	1.82	1.91	1.93	1.79	1.86	2.28	2.73	3.03	3.37	3.95	3.46	3.45
Rent	1/4 mo.	\$2.37	\$2.89	\$4.05	\$4.05	\$4.60	\$4.75	\$4.85	\$4.17	\$3.98	\$4.27	\$4.66	\$4.91	\$5.93	\$6.63	\$6.91	\$6.91
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Grand Totals		9.37	10.50	12.79	13.00	13.79	14.02	14.32	13.78	14.21	17.34	20.01	21.34	25.33	23.31	20.96	20.66

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia	5.61	5.83	6.82	6.78	7.17	7.29	7.37	7.70	8.52	10.64	12.80	13.43	16.16	13.23	10.83	10.47	
Prince Edward Island	4.81	5.26	5.81	5.80	6.11	6.34	6.55	6.71	7.52	9.34	11.01	11.85	14.47	11.91	9.80	9.68	
New Brunswick	5.38	5.83	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	7.20	7.66	8.41	10.70	12.50	13.28	15.97	13.03	10.78	10.54	
Quebec	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	7.04	7.18	8.03	10.66	12.24	12.78	15.22	12.33	10.10	9.82	
Ontario	5.01	5.60	6.50	6.67	7.25	7.20	7.29	7.62	8.30	11.68	12.57	13.32	16.07	12.65	10.39	10.20	
Manitoba	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.41	7.88	7.87	7.99	7.94	8.54	9.83	11.97	12.92	16.14	12.43	10.41	9.92	
Saskatchewan	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.08	8.16	8.25	8.03	8.24	8.30	10.30	12.58	13.37	15.77	12.58	10.58	9.82	
Alberta	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.08	8.15	8.33	7.99	8.28	8.26	10.76	12.72	13.36	15.99	12.48	10.17	9.83	
British Columbia	6.90	7.74	8.32	8.79	9.03	9.03	9.12	8.90	8.50	11.14	13.08	14.40	17.07	13.67	11.47	11.43	

(*) December only.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR APRIL, 1922, MARCH, 1922, APRIL, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914 AND 1913
(Average price 1830-1839-1900)

	Number of commodities	INDEX NUMBERS.										
		*April 1922	*Mar. 1922	*April 1921	*April 1920	*April 1919	*April 1918	April 1917	April 1916	April 1915	April 1914	April 1913
I.—GRAINS AND FODDERS—												
Grains, Ontario	6	186.1	183.0	203.5	418.9	309.0	488.9	330.3	182.9	216.9	143.8	136.6
Grains, Western	4	194.8	192.4	188.2	438.8	304.6	363.0	290.1	165.4	203.8	124.6	121.1
Fodder	5	244.6	241.5	240.0	343.4	279.0	216.5	200.0	179.1	188.6	163.9	144.4
All	15	207.9	205.0	211.6	399.0	297.8	344.5	276.2	177.0	204.0	145.4	136.6
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS—												
Cattle and Beef	6	221.1	210.1	272.7	349.2	379.9	341.9	238.0	213.5	202.8	219.3	188.8
Hogs and hog products	6	246.2	245.9	279.0	363.9	373.6	364.7	287.7	204.7	162.1	172.6	184.4
Sheep and mutton	3	217.3	206.5	244.8	295.7	314.2	329.2	252.5	217.7	179.8	172.6	172.2
Poultry	2	453.5	436.2	554.6	476.6	476.2	409.9	297.3	272.8	211.4	221.8	179.9
All	17	256.6	248.7	303.2	359.9	377.4	355.7	282.7	218.1	185.4	194.8	183.3
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.....												
	9	196.5	187.9	248.5	302.6	282.9	241.7	215.1	170.1	160.7	148.6	150.0
IV.—FISH—												
Prepared fish	6	179.4	179.4	200.6	227.2	236.6	241.6	199.9	151.8	144.6	155.6	160.0
Fresh fish	3	199.8	215.6	275.5	263.2	247.8	228.6	233.8	200.9	145.9	161.0	155.5
All	9	186.2	191.5	225.5	239.2	240.3	237.3	213.5	171.4	145.2	157.4	158.8
V.—OTHER FOODS—												
(a) Fruits and Vegetables—												
Fresh fruits, native	1	376.8	376.8	303.3	312.5	275.7	193.0	239.0	183.8	128.7	193.0	96.6
Fresh fruits, foreign	3	225.4	242.1	234.9	185.0	173.9	178.7	119.7	105.0	83.4	88.6	108.8
Dried fruits	4	210.4	204.6	192.3	233.4	249.0	275.6	198.6	150.9	121.9	121.7	113.3
Fresh vegetables	5	294.1	234.7	162.0	678.9	275.3	299.7	542.9	271.5	132.8	190.0	122.4
Canned vegetables	3	170.6	170.6	171.7	216.3	202.4	258.3	202.2	105.5	101.2	97.7	125.5
All	16	242.3	244.2	193.9	377.8	236.1	256.6	294.6	173.5	114.7	136.8	116.4
(b) Miscellaneous groceries—												
Breadstuffs	10	192.2	192.8	236.4	311.9	246.1	261.2	226.7	147.5	164.9	125.4	126.6
Tea, coffee, etc.	4	179.4	179.4	182.7	222.7	199.3	151.6	142.9	125.4	113.3	107.7	118.8
Sugar, etc.	6	177.3	179.7	241.2	407.7	280.9	250.5	197.6	162.9	146.8	101.2	115.5
Condiments	5	166.3	166.3	180.4	231.9	236.5	227.9	161.4	145.6	120.3	104.6	98.8
All	25	181.4	182.2	217.8	304.6	245.2	234.4	193.2	147.3	143.9	112.6	116.6
VI.—TEXTILES—												
Woolens	5	192.4	192.4	241.2	412.7	380.9	395.6	261.2	212.7	170.2	138.0	125.5
Cottons	4	245.9	245.2	219.9	401.1	359.2	290.3	203.7	151.6	125.6	146.1	143.3
Silks	3	171.4	167.2	158.8	246.2	145.8	134.1	112.1	111.2	79.7	93.2	86.6
Jutes	2	291.3	284.6	308.2	642.1	609.5	609.5	431.6	320.2	226.6	225.4	213.3
Flax products	4	285.9	289.2	331.0	568.7	471.8	391.1	286.9	205.5	168.7	114.7	120.0
Oilcloths	2	185.6	185.6	252.1	306.7	273.8	193.7	147.1	132.5	103.5	104.6	104.4
All	20	227.9	227.1	250.3	428.7	371.6	335.6	238.1	186.1	145.5	133.6	128.8
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES—												
Hides and tallow	4	94.8	101.3	148.4	507.6	300.2	257.4	291.9	248.5	202.7	206.4	177.7
Leather	4	171.6	171.6	194.6	315.0	265.0	265.0	268.5	187.1	172.2	151.4	152.2
Boots and shoes	3	213.2	213.2	232.0	339.7	244.4	231.9	221.1	180.6	158.3	155.7	153.3
All	11	155.0	157.4	188.0	391.8	272.2	252.9	264.1	207.6	179.5	172.6	161.1
VIII.—METALS AND IMPLEMENTS—												
Iron and steel	11	182.5	183.6	215.8	273.2	205.1	278.0	221.2	144.0	103.9	102.7	106.6
Other metals	12	140.2	143.8	148.3	236.8	181.0	255.2	277.4	283.2	173.8	124.9	133.3
Implements	10	224.7	224.7	254.4	250.3	235.6	220.9	166.0	134.8	110.6	106.6	106.6
All	33	179.9	181.6	203.0	250.5	205.6	251.9	224.7	191.8	131.4	112.3	116.5
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING—												
Fuel	6	244.0	244.0	274.8	311.4	245.1	238.5	211.0	148.3	119.4	127.7	137.0
Lighting	4	242.1	242.1	256.8	258.7	240.4	122.4	106.9	88.5	90.0	92.7	92.2
All	10	243.2	243.2	267.6	289.3	243.2	192.0	169.3	124.4	107.6	113.7	119.4
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS—												
Lumber	14	314.9	314.9	414.7	485.0	277.7	268.3	204.8	182.4	176.7	182.4	178.8
Miscellaneous materials	20	205.1	205.6	250.0	256.7	219.9	222.0	191.2	152.5	111.2	113.3	111.3
Paints, oils and glass	14	260.8	263.3	302.6	473.5	330.7	297.9	255.2	198.9	150.4	140.8	146.9
All	48	253.4	254.3	313.4	386.6	269.1	257.6	213.8	174.8	141.7	141.5	141.0
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHINGS—												
Furniture	6	243.3	243.3	351.9	449.2	332.1	207.3	185.1	143.6	146.7	147.1	146.6
Crockery and glassware	4	448.0	452.9	515.0	439.0	875.4	279.8	234.5	183.8	155.1	133.9	130.9
Table cutlery	2	156.3	156.3	164.1	164.1	155.1	150.7	132.2	126.6	80.3	72.4	72.2
Kitchen furnishings	4	259.2	259.2	285.9	292.2	258.3	251.4	177.1	132.4	125.5	124.6	117.9
All	16	287.5	288.8	352.7	371.8	302.3	229.4	188.8	148.7	135.2	128.8	126.4
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS..												
	16	186.9	187.7	203.6	227.2	238.2	275.9	272.8	260.9	159.2	111.6	112.2
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—												
Raw furs	4	631.7	664.7	498.0	1779.7	887.4	535.4	412.4	295.7	133.8	241.3	346.5
Liquors and tobaccos	6	264.4	264.0	270.1	316.3	256.2	209.0	159.0	143.5	135.8	138.4	134.5
Sundries	7	157.5	158.5	187.3	207.5	213.2	217.1	172.1	139.9	113.8	108.4	113.4
All	17	306.8	314.8	289.7	615.8	387.0	289.1	224.0	177.5	126.3	150.3	175.7
All commodities	262†	225.0	225.6	253.7	353.1	279.6	269.4	231.1	181.0	146.4	136.7	136.3

(*) Preliminary figures. (†) Nine commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915. (‡) Revised.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Lamb leg roast, per lb.	Pork			Bacon	
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.				Fresh leg roast per lb.	Fresh chops, loin, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.
Dominion (Average)...	cents 28.8	cents 23.9	cents 22.3	cents 16.2	cents 12.6	cents 19.0	cents 27.4	cents 31.9	cents 30.0	cents 32.0	cents 26.6	cents 41.3	cents 45.6
Nova Scotia (Average)	29.0	24.7	22.1	17.2	14.0	15.5	24.7	28.3	28.0	28.2	25.9	38.6	41.5
1-Sydney	28.7	24.6	22.7	16.5	15.5	17	26.7	30	28.3	27.2	28.6	40.4	42.7
2-New Glasgow	28.2	24	20	17.6	14.8	14.4	20	25	27.6	29.5	25.3	38.1	40.6
3-Amherst	22	20.7	15.7	12.7	10.5	15	23.5	25	24	23	22.6	32.5	36.6
4-Halifax	33.7	24.2	27.2	18.2	14	14.6	28.3	36.6	31.2	31.2	25.7	37	40
5-Truro	32.5	30	25	21	15	16.5	25	25	29	30	27.5	45	47.5
6-P.E.L.—Charlott'n.	24	22.6	19.3	13	10.3	9.5	21	24	25	24.6	23.5	36	38
New Bruns. (Aver.)	31.5	29.2	23.9	17.8	13.9	16.8	26.1	28.8	29.1	29.9	25.9	41.2	44.9
7-Moncton	27.3	22.6	22.6	20	12.3	16	.....	.....	31.6	30.6	26.3	38.3	41.2
8-St. John	42.5	33	32.5	21	15.2	22.7	33.3	33	32.7	32.5	25.6	45	50
9-Fredericton	31	26	22	16	16	15	25	28.5	27	30	26.5	40	45
10-Bathurst	25	25	18.3	14	12	13.5	20	25	25	26.6	25	41.5	43.3
Quebec (Average).....	25.9	24.0	24.5	16.5	11.4	14.3	22.6	28.4	26.2	25.1	24.1	38.5	41.9
11-Quebec	23.9	24.2	21.4	16.4	11.1	14.9	24.8	25.5	23.5	22.7	29.4	37.8	38
12-Three Rivers	26.9	24.7	25.4	15.3	11.1	15.7	21.7	25.8	23.9	25.6	22.9	37.5	45
13-Sherbrooke	32.7	28.3	31.7	23.3	16	14.2	.....	32	30	25.3	22.9	37	38.7
14-Sorel	22.5	20	17.5	13.5	8	12.5	15	25	23.5	22.5	22	50	50
15-St. Hyacinthe	20	21.4	18.4	13.4	9.1	10.2	20.5	27.5	22.2	22	20.8	.....	40
16-St. John's	28	28	28	18	15	29	30	35	25.2	25	25	40	50
17-Thetford Mines	25	20	20	18	12	.....	20	20	30	25	26	30	35
18-Montreal	29.6	25.5	26.8	15.1	10.9	10.1	27.1	33.7	31.4	31.7	23.8	38.6	42.6
19-Hull	24.1	23.5	20.9	15.1	9.6	17.1	21.7	31.3	26	26	24.1	37.3	37.7
Ontario (Average).....	29.1	23.6	22.3	16.5	12.8	21.0	27.5	33.3	30.6	33.2	27.1	37.3	41.6
11-Ottawa	29.8	24.6	23.6	17.1	12.3	19.6	30.4	34.6	30.6	31.4	26.9	38.6	44.1
21-Brockville	30.8	25	23.3	16.8	12.9	14.6	25	31.6	30	29.1	25	37.3	42
22-Kingston	27.9	22.6	21.1	15.7	11.4	14.1	23.3	30	29	33.6	24.8	36.1	41.3
23-Belleville	27	21.7	23.1	16	11.4	21.2	29.1	35	29.3	29	25	36.7	42.9
24-Peterborough	28	22.7	20.4	16.3	12	23.3	26	28.3	29.7	32.1	26.5	41.4	47.5
25-Orillia	26.4	20.7	19.2	14.9	11.8	22.4	24	33.3	27.4	28.8	27	36.6	39.4
26-Toronto	30.1	22.6	22.7	13.8	12.2	18.8	26.6	34.3	31.3	35.8	27.9	38.6	41
27-Niagara Falls	30.7	28.2	23.7	16.3	10.8	23.7	30	33.7	33.7	36.5	26.6	33.6	36
28-St. Catharines	26.2	20.1	20.6	14.1	12.1	18	27.5	33	28.4	34.3	23.3	34.5	36.4
29-Hamilton	29.3	23.2	22.9	17.1	13.4	21	27.1	36.7	32	35.6	33.5	36.5	41.8
30-Brantford	28.1	23.6	22.4	17.4	12.3	21.3	28.7	32.5	32.5	36.2	30	35.8	40
31-Galt	30	25	25	15	15.2	18	25	29	32	35	.....	34.5	38.8
32-Guelph	30	25	23	18.4	14.4	21.9	30	40	29.1	35.1	25	32.6	39.5
33-Kitchener	30.1	25.7	20.9	19.4	16.2	25	28.3	33.7	30	33.3	30	35.2	37.8
34-Woodstock	30.5	23.3	24	18.2	14.4	21.5	28.3	35	32.8	36.5	35	33.8	37.4
35-Stratford	25.1	20.8	19.3	15.9	13.5	22.3	26.1	33	29.1	32.3	23.3	32.6	37.2
36-London	31.2	24.2	24.2	17.3	12.7	21.5	27.9	34.8	32	35.6	25.8	36.3	38.9
37-St. Thomas	29.1	23.7	20.1	15.5	11.6	19.3	25	32.7	34	35.9	26	37	39.9
38-Chatham	30.9	26	21.7	17.3	12.7	24.3	24	31	28.7	33.1	25.1	38.1	40.7
39-Windsor	29.8	23.7	23.5	17.2	12.8	25	30	34.5	33.6	34.8	23	35	39.3
40-Owen Sound	25	20	20	15	12.2	21.5	25	29	27.5	27.5	23.5	50	55
41-Cobalt	29	25.2	26.5	18.5	14.9	16.5	25	30	27	28.3	26.6	38.2	42
42-Sault Ste. Marie	30	25	22	15.9	10.7	23	27.5	30	30	30	26	38.7	44.3
43-Port Arthur	31.1	25.1	22.6	16.4	13.3	22.9	35	40.1	34.5	37.5	33.3	45	51.6
44-Port William	31.2	22.1	20.8	17.1	13.8	24.5	32	35.5	31.6	33.3	32	40.8	45.3
Manitoba (Average)...	26.3	20.7	19.3	14.8	10.3	17.6	26.6	30.3	27.1	31.7	27.1	42.4	46.6
45-Winnipeg	23.2	21.2	20.6	13.6	10.4	17.2	26.6	31.9	28.6	36.4	29.2	42.3	47
46-Brandon	24.4	20.2	18	15.9	10.1	17.9	26.6	28.7	25.6	27	25	42.5	46.2
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	27.1	20.0	19.0	12.7	9.9	16.5	26.7	30.5	28.7	33.4	26.2	48.5	58.0
47-Regina	27.5	17.2	19.6	11.7	10.1	17.2	27.5	32.4	30.8	35.8	27.5	52.9	63
48-Prince Albert	25	18	18	12	10	13	27	29	30	25	25	.....	65
49-Saskatoon	25.8	20	17.8	12.1	9	15.2	24.7	26.7	26	31.7	22.3	42.5	49
50-Moose Jaw	30.1	24.9	24.5	15	10.4	20.7	27.5	33.7	28.1	31.2	30	50	55
Alberta (Average)....	25.3	18.8	17.3	12.1	10.0	16.5	29.4	32.3	28.1	33.5	24.8	48.9	53.5
51-Medicine Hat	26.2	17.2	17.5	11.8	10	16.2	31	35	27.5	33.7	23.3	56.7	55
52-Edmonton	24.3	17.7	19.3	11.9	8.7	17.2	30	35	30	35	24	41.7	51.7
53-Calgary	24.8	19.4	16.5	12.6	8.7	13.8	29	31.1	28	35.4	25	47.2	52.1
54-Lethbridge	26	20.7	16	12.2	12.5	18.8	27.7	28	26.7	30	22	50	55
British Colum. (Aver.)	33.5	27.1	24.8	18.1	15.3	24.9	34.8	36.6	36.8	38.6	30.3	51.7	56.8
55-Fernie	31	26.9	25	17.2	12.2	21.1	37.9	35	37.3	40	23.3	45.2	51
56-Nelson	31.2	27	22	17.2	11.7	19.5	28.7	32.5	35	35	27.5	58	62.5
57-Trail	33.7	25	23.5	18	13.8	24.4	33.7	35	35	35	28.1	53.2	59
58-New Westminster	35	30	25	22	16.5	25	30	30	40	40	35	53.7	65
59-Vancouver	34.2	27.7	24.9	16.5	16.1	26	36.2	43.4	33.0	39.3	31	47.3	52.5
60-Victoria	30.6	23.8	22.2	15.4	17.1	28.8	38.6	40.2	31.6	35.6	25	48	51.6
61-Nanaimo	37.5	30	31	22.5	21	32.5	35	40	37.5	37.5	35	53.3	55.7
62-Prince Rupert	35	29.3	25	16	14.2	21.7	38.3	36.7	43.3	46.7	32.5	55	.....

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1922.

Ham, boiled, sliced per lb.	Fish														Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.
	Cod steak, fresh, and frozen, per lb.	Haddock, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Herring, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Other fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt cod bone- less, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon sockeye, lb. tin.	Canned salmon medium, lb. tin.	Canned salmon pink, lb. tin.		
cents 62.5	cents 16.7	cents 14.5	cents 28.2	cents 12.6	cents 17.9	cents 22.8	cents 12.9	cents 61.2	cents 21.4	cents 19.8	cents 50.2	cents 34.2	cents 22.7	cents 22.5	
60.0	13.0	12.0	31.9					53.8	17.9	15.7	47.5	33.5	24.2	23.4	
57.1	10		30					57.6	17.2	16.1		34.6	27.6	24.3	
59	15		30					58.3	17.1	15.5		36.5	23.8	21.6	
65	12	12	30-35	7		20-32		54	19	16	45	30	22.5	22	
56.4	12-14	9	35				7	49.3	17.8	16	50	35	19.6	24.2	
62.5	15	12						50	18.3	15		31.6	27.5	25	
55	13	15	45			30		60.4	16.2	20		35		24.3	
60.4	13.3	11.9	32.5			24.2		56.3	18.3	17.8		35.8	25.5	22.9	
65	12	12	35				10	60	19.3	19			25	21	
66.6	20	15	35-40			25		60	16.7	17	50	35	26.6	23.7	
60	10-16	10-15	30-35	10		25-30		49	18.3	17		32.3		22	
50	8	8	25			20			19	18		40	25	25	
61.2	14.3	11.1	28.1	9.6	18.8	18.7	9.5	60.5	21.8	19.7	52.1	32.5	23.3	22.5	
62.4	10	10			15			53.3	25	22.6	50.8	29.5	22.9	23.2	
62.5	10	10-12	35				7.5	70	16.6	20	47	31.2	22.4	23.4	
65	20	15	40				10.5		22.5	21.4	48.7	35	21.9	22.3	
60	13	10	25	10	18		10	62.5		18.3	47.5		22.7	22	
57.5					25		10				56.7	36.7	26.7	20.5	
65			20		25	28	10	60	25	18	55	32.5	19.3	21.3	
65		15	30	10			8.7				60	32.5	26.5	25.3	
53.9	15-20	6.5-8	22	10	10-20	15		60.7	23.2	19.8	52.5	32.4	22.6	21.5	
59.8	15	8-11	25	8.3	15	8-18	10	56.7	18.5	18	51	30	25	22.9	
61.4	17.6	16.3	28.5	13.6	19.3	19.3	11.9	61.2	21.3	18.9	52.9	35.6	22.9	21.8	
61.9	15	8-11	25	8.3	15	8-18	10	60	20.8	16.9	53.2	33.5	21.4	23-	
61.2	12.5		30	10	15	14-15		55	19.4	18.3	50	35	17.7	23.2	
59.3	10-15	10-12.5	20-30	8-10	18-20			47.5	20.2	17.7	46.1	35	24.3	21	
63					17	29-28			25	19.3	51.6	35	24	22.4	
58	15	15	25	12	15	10		60	17.5	20.3	53.3	33.3	22.5	25.1	
60.7					18			20	17	17	55.1	34.1	21.2	22.4	
62	18-20	12-14	30	12	15-18	20-22		40	23.3	18.2	52.7	34.3	21.1	21.7	
56.6			30		18	20			20	19.3	55.4	33.3	26.6	21.4	
57.8	20		30	15	25		15		20.2	19.4	53.5	37.5	28	20.7	
59.7	20	15-20	35-40	15-18	25		15	75	20.7	18.8	51.8	34.7	19.7	20.5	
62.2		15-20	25-28	15	20-35		12.5	75	21.4	18.3	53.5	35	22	21.2	
62.5	18	18	30	15	17	20			25		54	35	24.1	20.5	
60					20	15	12.5		20	18	52	37.5	22.2	20.2	
60.3			15	18	20-25				25	21.4	52.7	33.3	20.5	19.5	
60.3	20	18	25	17	22		15		20	19	52	39.4	23.3	19	
59.1	20	25	25	12.5	15		12.5		21.5	20	56.2	37.5	22.5	20.6	
61.7	15-18	15	25	12.5	15			50	20.7	17.1	54	40.8	22.1	20.9	
62.1	20-25	15	30	15	18		10	50	20.7	19.5	54.1	40	26.8	21.8	
60.7	18	15	30	12	18		12		18	22.1	52.8	37	23.7	22	
64.3				20	22	22			21.4	21.6	50.1	28.2	23.3	21.2	
56.6							10		17	15.7	50	37.5	22.5	21.2	
61.6		20-25	30	15	25			55	22.5	20.3	58.7	30	23	25.5	
63.9					25	25		62.5	24.5	19.3	55	37.5	29	21.5	
71.2		25-30		18	18	8.3		90	22.5	19.8	53.3	35	18.3	25	
67.7		30		18	18			75	24	17.2	51.5	40	23.5	23	
63.7			29.5		15.0				21.6	16.7	51.6	30.7	21.1	22.0	
64.8	15-23	20	25-33	12	15			80	23.2	18.4	51.2	28.3	19.7	20.8	
62.5			30	15					20	15	52		22.5	23.1	
65.2	20.3	21.3	24.1		11.3		16.1			23.1	51.2	35.0	18.9	23.8	
66.4	18	20-25	25		10		18			22.2	51.2	40	21.2	22.5	
62.5			23-25							25	52.5	40	20	25	
63			25		10		14			20	51.2	35	19.5	25	
69	20-25	20	20-25		12.5-15		16.2	100.0	30	25	50	25	15	25.5	
65.5	19.7		23.3	14.4	13.1	15.3	15.3	24.8	20.3	51.7	28.9	17.6	21.4	21.4	
66.7	24		27		12.5	12.5	12.5		25	53.3	25	21.6	22.5	21.7	
66.7	17.5-20		23-25	12.5-15	12.5	25-30	14.5		25.8	20.7	51.3	30	17.5	23.7	
65.4	18		20		12.5		12.3		23.2	21.4	50	25.6	14.7	17.8	
63	18		22	15	15		20		25	20.7	52	35	16.7	23.3	
67.6	19.0		25.9	12.7	20.0	23.2	16.6	23.5	24.8	51.5	34.5	22.6	23.8	23.8	
70.8	22		25-30	15	20	30	17.7		24.4	60	50	25	32.5	23.5	
65	20		25	20	20	30	17.5		24.2	25	52.5	30	22.5	24.5	
62.9	25		30	15	20	30-35	20		24.5	25	48.3	35	25	24.5	
67.5	18		20	10		15-20			22.5	25	51	23.3	20	19.7	
67.1	15		25			20-35	15.7		23.5	21	48.8	28.7	17.5	22	
66.1	18		35	8		35	12.5		23	20	51.9	34	16.9	20.3	
69.3	15		25			25	17.5		17.5	33.3	50.8	40	28.7	20.7	
71.7			20	8			15		30	25	48.3	35	25	27.5	

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter			Oleomargarine, best, per lb.	Cheese		Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.
	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh, No. 1 and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids, per lb.	Dairy, prints, per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.		Old, per lb.	New, per lb.		
Dominion (Average)...	cents 33.5	cents 30.6	cents 12.4	cents 38.2	cents 39.2	cents 44.9	cents 28.9	cents 30.5	cents 28.5	cents 7.0	cents 18.2
Nova Scotia (Average)	38.1	33.8	12.8	40.8	42.6	47.9	32.0	28.9	29.4	7.6	18.0
1-Sydney	47.6		17		42.5	49.3	34.4	29.6	32.2	7.3	19
2-New Glasgow	33	32.5	13	40	41.6	46.7		30.2	28.5	8	17.2
3-Amherst	35		48	45	47.2		23	26.5	27	8	18
4-Halifax	39.4	35	14	38	40	47.6	30.5	29.3	29.5	7.3	17.7
5-Truro	35.3		12	40	44	48.5	35		30	7.3	18
6-P.E.L.—Charlott'n.	27.5	27.2	10-12	38	38.6	42.4		26.6	25	8	18.8
New Bruns. (Aver.)	36.6	38.0	11.6	35.7	40.9	46.8	27.9	29.9	30.7	7.9	18.0
7-Moncton	40.1	40	13-14		42.5	48.9		30	30	8-8.7	18
8-St. John	37		12	40.5	42.6	47.7	26.1	29.6	31.6	7.3	19.1
9-Fredericton	37.8	37	11	35	39.5	42.2	27.6	27.5	26	8	17.3
10-Bathurst	31.6		10	31.5	39	48.3	30	32.5	35	8	17.6
Quebec (Average)....	35.8	31.4	11.5	38.3	39.1	42.3	27.9	30.1	26.6	6.3	18.5
11-Quebec	36	32.4	14	35.3	37.3	41.2	23.7	31.9	28.6	7.5	18
12-Three Rivers	39.6	36.7	12	40		42.6	23.6	30.2	29.3	6	20.6
13-Sherbrooke	35.2	25	a9.1			42.5	29.2	32.2	26.7	7.3	17.7
14-Sorel	38.7		12			39	27.5	25	23.5	5.3	20
15-St. Hyacinthe	29.7	25	8			42.7	26	28.8	24.7	5.3	18
16-St. John's	33.2	32.5	11	42		43.7	30	37.5	26	6	16.7
17-Thetford Mines	37.7	35	13	35		43		25	30	6	20.7
18-Montreal	36.4	32.2	13	41.0	41	42.4	27.7	33.9	28.5	6.7-7	18.1
19-Hull	35.8	32.5	11	36.5	39	44	27.7	26.5	24.3	6	16.7
Ontario (Average)....	32.5	31.1	12.0	40.6	40.9	44.8	27.6	32.1	27.9	6.5	18.0
11-Ottawa	36.9	34.3	11	45	43	45.8	29	30.5	25.9	6.7	17.5
21-Brockville	29.6		8	39	40	44.2	27.2	30.4	21.6	5.3-6	17.5
22-Kingston	30.2	30	9	35	40.6	43.8	26.2	31.1	24.4	6	15.7
23-Bellefleur	23.5	25	a9		43.3	44	28	30	24	5.7	18
24-Peterborough	30.6	28	11	42	42	44.1	27	32.5	28.6	6.7	19
25-Orillia	29.3	25	9-12	40	40.8	43.9	25.7	27	26.3	6	17
26-Toronto	35	34.2	a13.3	36	37.9	46.1	26.4	31.8	27.5	6	18.1
27-Niagara Falls	33.6	30	14		37	47.5	29	38.7	29.5	6.7	17.3
28-St. Catharines	31.1		14	41	42.5	43.1	25.6	30	25	6.7	16.2
29-Hamilton	34.3	34.1	13	39.5	43	45.6	26.8	33.3	29.5	5.3	17.3
30-Brantford	30.6	30	12		42.7	45.6	26.8	34.4	27.6	6.7	17.5
31-Galt	28.7		a12.5	23.5	42	44.6	27	30.5	25	6.7	17.7
32-Guelph	27.6		11	40	40.5	44.8	26.2	37	26.6	6.7	17.2
33-Kitchener	30.4		a13.3	40	39.1	42.8	28.8	33.1	31.3	6.7	17.9
34-Woodstock	27.8		10	37.5	38	41.9	27.7	31.2	25.5	6.7	17
35-Stratford	28.6	28	10	40	40.3	43	27.5	32	27.6	6.7	18.6
36-London	29.9	28.7	10	42	40.5	44.6	26.4	37.1	27.1	5.3-6	17.1
37-St. Thomas	29.3	28	10	43.5	44	45.7	30.8	35.6	29.7	6.7	18
38-Chatham	27.8		12	39.2	41.3	45.1	27.7	33.3	30	6.7	18.3
39-Windsor	31.6	30.6	15-20	37.6	42.2	47.1	28.3	35.4	28.6	6.7	17
40-Owen Sound	32		12	41	42	44	26	35	27.5	6	18.3
41-Cobalt	47.5	42.6	18			46	30.1	31.8	32.5	7.4	25
42-Sault Ste. Marie	41.3	37.5	14	35	39	45.3	26.5	28.3	31.7	6.7	19.2
43-Port Arthur	41.9		a12.5	40		45.7	30	25	35	7.3	19.5
44-Fort William	39.3		12.5		40	46.7	28.1	28.7	29	7.3	18.7
Manitoba (Average)...	28.8	26.6	13.0	31.3	34.6	44.1	28.5	32.0		7.1	19.6
45-Winnipeg	30.7	28.2	12	30	32.7	45.4	28.8	34.4	29.8	7	19.7
46-Brandon	26.9	25	14	32.5	36.5	42.7	28.2	29.6		7.2	19.5
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	29.3	27.5	13.6	31.7	30.8	43.2	30.0	28.8	30.8	6.7	17.3
47-Regina	28.7	27.5	15	30	30	43.1		28.6	29	6.6	17.5
48-Prince Albert	36.9	32.5	14	35		44.2	32.5	31.7	30	6.7	14
49-Saskatoon	25.6	25	13	30	35	43.4	27.5	28	32.5	6.6	20
50-Moose Jaw	26	25	12.5		27.5	42		27	31.7	6.7	17.5
Alberta (Average)....	30.0	26.2	11.6	29.4	33.0	44.2	31.3	30.0	28.7	7.7	17.6
51-Medicine Hat	29.3	26.7	a14.3		31.7	44.3		30.6	30	8	17.5
52-Edmonton	30	30	10	25	33.3	44.4	35	28.7	27.7	8	16.4
53-Calgary	32.2	22	10	32	34.3	44.4	28.8	33.3	30.6	6.6	18
54-Lethbridge	28.5		12	31.2	32.5	43.7	30	27.5	26.5	8	18.3
British Colum. (Aver.)	35.1	31.0	15.0	39.3	37.8	46.7	31.6	31.7	29.9	8.4	18.8
55-Fernie	41.5	35	20	45		48.7	34.2	37.5	30	10	17
56-Nelson	33.3	25	a17	35	33.7	45.5	30	30	29	8.3	16
57-Trail	36.7	30	15			45	30	30		7.7	16
58-New Westminster	32.2	27.5	11.1	45		45	29.3	31	32.5	8.9	22.5
59-Vancouver	34.2	29.5	a11.1	30	35	44.4	29	28.5	27.5	6.7-7.4	18.2
60-Victoria	30.5	30	a9.1	40	42.5	49.3	27.8	31.3	30.5	7.4	18.3
61-Nanaimo	29		16.5	40	40	47.9	37.5	35	35	8	20
62-Prince Rupert	43.3	40	20	40		48	35	30	25	10	22.5

a. Price per single quart higher.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1922.

Flour		Rolled oats, per lb	lb.	Cornmeal, per lb.	Barley, pearl, per lb.	Rice				Tapioca medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
Spring wheat in 24 lb. bag, per lb.	Ordinary family, in 24 lb. bag, per lb.					Rangoon "B", per lb.	Patna, per lb.	Japan, per lb.	Siam, per lb.		Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard 2's per can	Corn 2's, per can.
cents 5.0	cents 4.8	cents 5.6	cents 5.8	cents 9.6	cents 9.3	cents 11.5	cents 11.1	cents 9.2	cents 12.1	cents 19.2	cents 19.1	cents 17.1	
5.7	5.2	6.0	5.9	8.8	10.5	12.0	10.7	9.9	15.4	20.7	20.1	18.4	1
5.9	.....	6.2	5.7	9.5	11	11.3	10.6	10	14.6	21.1	20.3	19.6	2
5.5	4.8	5.4	5.2	7.2	10	10.5	10	10	14.1	20.3	19.7	19	3
5.6	.....	5.5	6.5	8	10	10	10	8.3	20	20	20	17	4
5.6	5.5	6.4	7	9.2	9.5	13	12	11	16.6	21	20.5	18.1	5
6.0	5.2	6.3	5	10	12	15	.....	10	11.6	21.2	20	18.5	6
5.1	4.6	6	5.6	7.6	10	13.4	10	12	14.2	19.3	18.6	18.6	7
5.6	5.2	6.1	5.3	9.9	10.5	13.1	12.3	10.4	14.6	19.7	19.1	17.9	8
5.6	4.8	6.1	5.6	8	.....	13.5	12	10	15	20.3	20	19.3	9
5.5	4.9	6.2	5.7	13	.....	9	12	12	16	20	19.8	17.3	10
5.6	5.4	6	5	12.5	11	15	15	9.5	12.3	19	19	17.5	11
5.7	5.6	6	5	6	10	15	10	10	15	19.5	17.7	17.6	12
5.4	5.0	6.2	7.2	9.9	8.9	11.3	10.8	9.0	13.0	16.9	18.8	15.8	13
5.4	4.5	5.6	7	8.6	9	11.4	10.2	9.5	13.3	17.6	18.7	16.2	14
5.5	.....	6	10	10.5	8.7	10	8	8	15.4	17.6	20.3	16.2	15
5.3	5.2	5.5	6.2	10.1	9.2	11.2	12.5	9	13.4	17.4	20	15.2	16
5.1	4.8	6.5	9	10	9	10	.....	10	13.3	15	20	15	17
5.6	5.1	6	5.7	.....	9.5	12.7	10	10	12.1	17.1	19.2	16.4	18
4.8	.....	8	6.5	11	10	11.7	15	10	14	17	17.7	15.7	19
0.3	5.3	6.9	7	10	.....	12	10	8.7	11.7	17.2	19.3	17.5	20
5.4	5.4	5.6	7.1	9.5	8.7	11	10	9.1	11.6	17.9	17.9	15.5	21
5.3	4.8	5.7	6.4	9.6	6.7	11.7	.....	7.5	11.9	15.4	16.1	14.7	22
5.2	4.7	5.3	5.4	9.9	9.5	11.0	11.8	9.5	11.6	18.0	17.8	15.4	23
6.0	5.0	5.8	5.9	9.7	8	9.8	9	9.7	10.6	17.5	17.4	15.4	24
5.5	4.4	4.8	4.3	9.5	9.3	12.5	.....	.....	10	17.2	17.2	15	25
5.1	4.6	4.7	5	9.5	8.5	10.6	.....	9.5	10.9	15	15.1	14.2	26
5.5	5.4	5	4.5	9.6	9.3	11.2	12.5	11.6	9.2	17.1	17.6	15	27
5.0	4.6	5	4.8	10.8	13	12.5	11	9	10.6	17.8	17.3	15.7	28
5.6	4.6	5	4.9	9.7	9.3	12.5	11.8	8.6	10.7	18.6	17.7	15.3	29
5.4	4.8	5.2	5.4	9	7.7	10.5	10.9	8.8	10.9	17.2	17.1	15.1	30
5.5	4.8	5	5.5	9.6	10	10	13	8	11.1	18.5	19	15.6	31
5.6	4.6	5.3	5.5	9.8	10	12.7	13	10.8	12.5	18.3	18.1	13.7	32
5.1	5.1	5.1	5.3	9	6	9	10.2	8.7	10.7	17.1	17.2	15.1	33
5.3	4.8	5.2	12	10	10	10	12.5	9.7	11.2	18.1	18.2	15.3	34
4.4	4.4	5	6.3	10	9	11.4	12.5	11	10.6	18	18.7	14.8	35
5.0	4.2	5.6	10.3	12.5	11.2	16	8.1	12	18.3	18.3	18.3	13.4	36
4.4	4.2	5.3	5.7	9.3	11.8	10.8	10.5	9.1	12.9	18.4	18.4	16.3	37
4.3	4.2	5	12.5	8.3	11.7	10.3	8.3	11.4	17.4	17.5	17.5	14.6	38
4.5	4.4	6.3	5.5	8.6	7	.....	13.3	10	13.6	17.8	16.6	15.1	39
5.0	4.9	4.8	8.8	10	10.8	11.5	9.8	11.2	17.1	17.4	17.4	14.7	40
5.2	5.0	4.5	12	12.5	12	12.6	12	10.9	17.6	17.5	17.5	14.7	41
5.0	4.8	5.1	5.2	9.3	9.5	11	12	9.2	11.5	19.3	18.7	15.3	42
6.1	5.3	5.8	5.5	11.7	12	10	10	.....	13.6	18.2	16.6	15.5	43
5.1	4.9	5.3	4.7	6.6	6	5	10	.....	12.5	18.2	17.1	14.5	44
5.8	5.2	8	7.2	12	10	13.3	12.2	9	14.4	18.8	19.8	19.8	45
5.5	.....	6.1	5.6	9.7	10	12.6	10	10	12.3	19.2	18.5	16	46
5.2	4.8	4.9	4.6	10.1	8.3	10.1	15	8.6	13.7	20	20.7	17.8	47
5.2	4.8	4.6	4.6	9.6	8.6	11.6	10.5	11.5	11.8	18.7	18.2	15.9	48
5.2	.....	5.0	5.5	8.4	8.5	13.3	.....	9.2	12.4	20.9	20.3	18.9	49
5.3	4.6	5.2	4.6	8.9	7	11.5	10.9	9.4	11.4	20.5	19.5	18.3	50
5.0	.....	4.8	6.3	7.9	10	15	.....	8.9	13.4	21.2	21.1	19.4	51
5.1	4.7	5.2	5.5	9.8	8.2	12.7	11.1	8.5	11.7	22.0	20.8	19.9	52
4.9	.....	5.6	5.3	11.1	.....	11	10.2	7.6	11.5	21.7	19.1	18.2	53
5.2	4.5	5.4	5.5	10	.....	11.2	10	9	13.3	23.7	22.5	20	54
4.8	.....	5	5.3	9.2	8.3	16.2	11.2	8.9	12	22.5	21.7	22.5	55
5.3	4.8	4.7	5.7	9	8	12.5	13	8.3	10	20	20	19	56
4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	8.6	8.5	11.8	10.3	7.9	10.6	21.0	21.0	18.3	57
5.0	5.0	4.9	4.5	10.8	.....	10.2	10	8.7	11.4	20.8	21.8	18.2	58
4.9	4.6	5.5	4.5	8	8	10	10.4	8.1	9.5	20.8	20.5	19.7	59
4.7	.....	4.3	5.5	7.9	9	17	10.2	7.7	10.4	21.6	21.6	19.4	60
4.8	.....	5	7.6	.....	.....	10.1	10.6	7.1	11	20.6	20	16	61
5.1	.....	5.7	6.2	9.5	8.5	12.5	9.7	8.0	9.8	21.4	20.8	20.0	62
5.2	.....	7.3	7.2	10.3	.....	.....	12.5	10	10.8	21.7	21.7	21.7	63
5.2	.....	5	5	9	.....	10	8.7	6	11.2	20	23.3	21.7	64
4.6	.....	4.5	4.6	8.2	.....	.....	10	.....	10	20	20	20	65
5.5	.....	5	7.1	9.5	.....	.....	9.1	6.1	8.9	20.9	20.1	19.6	66
5.3	5	5.3	5.7	9.8	6.5	.....	8.9	8.8	9.6	21.5	20.4	19.4	67
4.9	.....	5.6	5	9.8	11.1	15	9.2	7.8	9.2	23.5	20.7	18.5	68
5	.....	6.3	8.9	10	8	.....	10	9.5	8.8	21	20	19.4	69
5.4	.....	6.8	7.2	9.3	.....	.....	9.3	.....	10	22.5	20	20	70

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Beans, dry, com- mon, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples			Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per packet (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.
			Per bag, 1½ bu. (30 lb.)	Per peck, (15 lbs.)	Fresh, best or eating, per gal.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.			
Dominion (Average)...	cents 8.9	cents 14.5	\$ 1.477	cents 29.2	cents 47.2	cents 37.7	cents 23.0	cents 18.9	cents 27.8	cents 23.2
Nova Scotia (Average)	9.8	15.8	1.366	25.5	39.0	28.2	19.6	18.6	28.8	26.8
1-Sydney	10.7	17.4	1.62	30	50	33	22.4	20.3	30.6	35
2-New Glasgow	9	15.5	1.38	26	23.3	30	18.8	17.7	29.3	24
3-Amherst	8.5	14.2	1.11	20	40	25	17	20	26	28
4-Halifax	10.2	15.8	1.30	26.2	42.5	33.1	20	15.8	29	20
5-Truro	9.6	16	1.42	25	.....	30	20	19	29	.....
6-P.E.L.—Charlott'n.	8.1	13	1.20	22	30	.....	29.3	17.2	25.8	25
New Bruns. (Aver.) ..	10.2	16.8	1.310	27.3	44.4	34.2	21.2	20.7	27.4	24.5
7-Moncton	9.3	15.6	1.34	29	35	30	22.5	22.6	28.3	25
8-St. John	13.2	16.3	2.10	33.2	48.3	37.5	20	19	28	23
9-Fredericton	9.9	18.2	.90	22	50	35	20.6	21	26	25
10-Bathurst	8.5	17	.90	25	.....	.....	21.5	20	27.2	25
Quebec (Average).....	8.8	14.7	1.462	30.1	47.3	37.3	21.7	18.9	28.3	24.9
11-Quebec	10.4	15	1.16	24	40	35	20	19.6	29.9	24
12-Three Rivers	9.2	14.3	1.68	33.2	53.3	35	26	17.1	30	23.7
13-Sherbrooke	8.4	14.8	1.45	28.4	55	40.7	21.7	19	27.1	23.2
14-Sorel	9.2	15	1.62	31.7	40	.....	21.5	19	26.7	30
15-St. Hyacinthe	7.9	15	1.55	30.7	.....	40	22.3	19.2	30	25
16-St. John's	7.5	15	1.53	35	50	.....	20	18.7	26.7	23.3
17-Thetford Mines	8.2	13.4	1.39	25	.....	.....	21	21.2	28.3	27.5
18-Montreal	9.3	14.3	1.406	32.4	47.5	43	22.4	18.5	28.8	22.8
19-Hull	9.4	15.4	1.37	30.7	45	30	20.4	17.6	26.8	25
Ontario (Average).....	8.8	15.6	1.577	31.5	46.5	39.2	23.1	18.8	27.3	21.1
11-Ottawa	9.5	16.4	1.66	34.5	61.4	49.6	23.9	18.5	26.6	23.3
21-Brockville	8.2	15.8	1.75	32.8	.....	40	22.7	18.6	27	19
22-Kingston	8.3	15.5	1.54	30.6	38.3	29	21.1	17	25.8	18.4
23-Bellefleur	8.4	17.7	1.80	33	45	30	.....	17.5	25	21.2
24-Peterborough	9.2	16	1.40	28.7	62.5	35	22.5	20	28.2	21.5
25-Orillia	8.5	14.6	1.19	25.1	.....	.....	21.2	18.6	27.2	20.3
26-Toronto	9.3	15	1.47	28.8	51.6	44.5	22.4	17.9	25.8	20.4
27-Niagara Falls	9.9	14.4	1.79	34.6	25	.....	25	18.6	29	22.6
28-St. Catharines	8.7	15.1	1.79	33.5	52.5	.....	.....	17.8	28.5	19.3
29-Hamilton	9.1	14.4	1.55	32.9	57.5	50	20.5	19.6	25.5	20.6
30-Brantford	8.1	15.5	1.79	35.3	40	.....	23.5	19.6	26.1	19.3
31-Galt	8.5	15.2	1.71	35	30	30	23.5	18	28.5	19.9
32-Guelph	8.5	16.1	1.30	25	60	50	25	18.2	28	21
33-Kitchener	8.4	15.3	1.83	35	50.5	47.5	19.3	19.7	29	21.9
34-Woodstock	7	15.2	1.61	30.8	.....	.....	.....	19.6	25	19.6
35-Stratford	9	16.2	1.73	35	.....	.....	22	19	26	20
36-London	8.4	15.9	1.65	31.8	38.3	30	25	18.7	25.4	20
37-St. Thomas	8.6	16.4	1.75	33	34.3	32.7	.....	18.8	28.1	20
38-Chatham	8.2	12.5	1.76	33.5	37.5	.....	25	19.3	25.5	20
39-Windsor	9.1	14.6	1.77	31.6	50	39.5	30	20	26.4	22.5
40-Owen Sound	9	15.8	1.24	25	.....	.....	32	20	25	19.3
41-Cobalt	10.2	18.5	1.22	28.3	50	30	21.7	20.5	33	25
42-Sault Ste. Marie	9.1	16.7	1.76	38	50	46.6	22.9	18	28.6	25
43-Port Arthur	9	16.3	1.19	26.4	.....	40	20	18.3	30	25
44-Fort William	8.8	14.9	1.18	24.4	50	42.5	25	18.2	28.9	23
Manitoba (Average)...	9.6	10.6	1.265	21.7	.....	.....	26.2	19.9	28.5	25.2
45-Winnipeg	10	11.2	1.20	19.3	.....	.....	24	20	27	24.4
46-Brandon	9.2	10	1.33	24	.....	.....	28.3	19.7	30	26
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	9.0	14.6	.863	19.6	.....	.....	24.7	19.9	27.7	25.9
47-Regina	8.5	16.5	1.07	23.3	90	.....	23.7	20.3	29.2	25
48-Prince Albert	9.1	14.4	.787	20	.....	.....	25	20	25	28.7
49-Saskatoon	9.6	13.7	.729	20	.....	.....	25	20	29	25
50-Moose Jaw	8.7	13.7	.867	15	.....	.....	25	19.2	27.5	25
Alberta (Average)....	8.1	12.8	1.181	26.5	.....	.....	24.3	19.7	28.4	25.6
51-Medicine Hat	8.7	14.6	1.521	31	.....	.....	28.7	19.2	29	26.6
52-Edmonton	7.6	11.8	.72	20	.....	.....	19.4	17.7	29.6	25
53-Calgary	8.2	12.5	1.296	30	.....	.....	24	20.7	28.5	25.9
54-Lethbridge	7.8	12.3	1.188	25	.....	.....	25	21.1	26.3	24.7
British Colum. (Aver.)	8.3	10.8	1.873	34.2	.....	.....	24.5	18.0	28.1	24.6
55-Fernie	9.7	8	1.207	.....	75	70	25	17.5	32.5	30
56-Nelson	8.8	9.4	1.953	40	.....	.....	.....	18.7	27.5	25
57-Trail	8.2	8.2	1.688	40	.....	.....	25	17.5	27.3	25
58-New Westminster	7.5	10.7	1.548	25	.....	.....	23.3	18.3	27.5	23.7
59-Vancouver	7.5	12.3	1.539	25.2	.....	.....	20.4	18.2	26	21
60-Victoria	8.1	12.4	1.751	40	.....	.....	25	18.8	25.5	22
61-Nanaimo	8.7	12.9	1.943	35	.....	.....	27.5	21.2	30	25
62-Prince Rupert	7.7	12.5	1.237	.....	.....	.....	25	13.7	28.3	25

a. Price per 90 lb. bag calculated from price quoted.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1922.

Jam		Canned Fruits			Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.	Honey, clover, strained, per 5 lb. tin.	Sugar		Tea			
Strawberry, pure, per 4 lb. tin.	Raspberry, pure, per 4 lb. tin.	Peaches, 2's, per can.	Pears 2's, per can.	Plums 2's, per can.				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black medium, (bulk), per lb.	Black medium, (packets), per lb.	Green medium, (bulk), per lb.	Green medium, (packets), per lb.
\$ 1.022	\$ 1.007	cents 35.5	cents 34.9	cents 27.0	\$ 88.0	cents 52.4	\$ 1.218	cents 8.4	cents 8.0	cents 53.5	cents 55.2	cents 61.4	cents 58.2
1.036	1.006	35.1	37.6	28.7	1.009	68.8	1.550	8.5	7.9	47.8	55.1	57.5	55.0
1.02	.95	36.2	37.1	29.2	.966	.....	1.50	9	8.6	50.7	56.6	.....	1
1.06	1.02	32.4	32	28.3	.977	75	1.40	8.5	7.6	48.4	55.7	55	55
.95	.95	35	35	29	1.25	60	.....	8	7.8	45	55	.....	2
1.01	1.01	37	34	27	.85	75	1.75	8.2	7.7	45	55	60	.....
1.10	1.10	35	50	30	1.00	65	.....	8.6	8	50	53.3	.....	5
1.15	1.15	36	35	30	.95	67.5	1.75	8	7.6	46	54	85	.....
1.030	99.3	34.2	35.7	30.8	.881	53.4	.....	8.2	7.9	50.3	53.8	66.8	55.0
1.06	1.05	36.6	32.5	35	1.00	65	.....	8.7	8.1	42.5	54	.....	7
.95	.937	34.7	38.6	30	.79	50	.....	8	7.6	61.2	53.6	63.6	55
1.01	1.01	30.6	33.3	28.3	.883	46	.....	8	7.7	48.3	52.5	70	.....
1.10	.975	35	38.5	30	.85	52.5	.....	8.2	8	49	55	.....	10
1.066	1.044	35.9	35.6	27.2	.986	52.8	1.155	8.1	7.5	56.6	55.2	59.1	54.1
1.06	1.01	33.6	35	21.5	.983	46.8	.....	7.8	7.2	52.5	56.6	57.5	55.3
1.13	1.10	35	38	16.2	1.03	51.7	1.00	8.6	7.9	59.2	55	61.2	55
1.13	1.11	35.7	36.7	25.8	.945	51.7	1.30	8.2	7.6	58.1	57	60.6	55.1
1.00	1.00	42.5	35	30	1.12	55	.....	8.2	7.7	55	55	53.3	55
1.08	1.08	35	35	.....	1.13	54.3	.....	8.1	7.4	65.0	55.6	64	49.4
1.12	1.12	35	31.7	25	.95	60	1.25	8	7.7	56.7	53.3	59.2	52.5
1.08	1.00	40	45	.....	.....	55	1.30	8.4	7.9	58.7	55.8	66.2	55
1.04	1.04	31.7	31.8	23.6	.813	48.8	1.09	7.5	7.2	56.4	55.7	61.7	57
.954	.933	35	32	27.5	.95	49.5	.987	7.8	7.3	47.9	52.6	48.6	53
.972	.968	34.9	32.3	24.8	.848	46.5	1.005	8.2	8.0	54.4	54.5	57.8	54.8
1.01	1.01	34.9	34.8	27.1	.836	47.2	1.06	7.9	7.5	52	54.7	58	54.6
.95	.95	31.7	28.3	20	.75	44	1.00	8.2	7.8	46.7	51.7	55	53.3
1.00	.962	31	27.8	19.2	.792	43.3	.954	7.8	7.5	48	51.8	55.7	50.3
.935	.935	38.7	35	28.3	.822	44.5	.90	8	7.8	52	55.5	55	55.3
1.01	1.01	38.3	35	26.7	.81	46.7	1.00	7.5	7.5	51.3	55.6	46.7	55.7
1.00	1.00	37.5	32.5	18.7	.74	45	1.00	8	8	49.2	55	58.3	55
.87	.865	29.3	26.6	20.8	.731	47.1	.998	7.9	7.7	52	55	58.8	56.8
1.04	1.04	30	29.8	22.5	.916	46.2	1.05	8.6	8	60.4	55.5	61.8	55.2
.857	.847	32.1	33	23	.742	42.7	1.00	8.1	7.9	60.7	54.2	64.2	55.2
.951	.956	28.4	26.4	21.1	.86	45.8	.972	7.8	7.5	57.8	55.6	60.5	54.8
.966	.971	28	30	25	.791	45.4	.962	8.4	8.3	56.8	54.4	59.1	55.2
.893	.917	29.5	30	26.7	.80	44.5	1.02	7.8	7.6	50.7	55.3	55.3	55.3
.914	.906	38.7	30	20	.808	45	1.00	8.1	7.6	59	55.4	59	55.3
.972	.958	36.4	32	28.2	1.06	44.9	1.04	8.3	7.9	53.7	52.7	61.3	55.2
.868	.868	38	35	22.5	.768	44	1.04	8.1	7.8	55	55.2	61.3	55.2
1.10	1.11	35.7	35	25	1.17	49	1.00	8.8	8.6	58.7	55	57.5	55
.92	.914	33.5	32.8	27.5	.765	46.3	.90	8.3	8	50.7	55.3	56.9	54.1
.971	.975	35	33.3	30	.829	46.7	1.04	8.1	7.9	62.5	55.7	65.8	55.8
1.01	1.01	36.6	31.6	31.3	.94	47.1	1.00	8.1	7.6	52.1	54.3	59.3	54.3
.948	.948	37.5	37.5	32.5	.883	50	1.04	8.1	7.8	56	53.2	60	53.2
.917	.917	40	25	20	.775	43.3	.95	8.7	8.1	60	50.7	55	55.5
1.09	1.05	36.6	38.3	31.6	.966	58	1.02	9.3	9.2	55	55	62.5	56.6
1.04	1.05	36.6	35.8	27	.89	50	1.03	8.7	8.5	46.6	54.1	55	55
1.06	1.03	35	35	25	.833	50	1.05	8.8	8.5	56	57.5	51	57.5
1.00	.993	38.5	35.8	21	.862	46.8	1.10	8.5	8.3	56.4	55	57.5	53.3
1.020	1.003	35.4	33.3	26.4	.785	47.7	1.285	8.7	8.5	52.1	58.4	61.5	62.5
1.02	.997	34.7	33	26.7	.769	46.4	1.31	8.3	8	51.1	58.1	61	65
1.02	1.01	36	33.5	26	.80	49	1.26	9	8.9	53	58.7	62	60
1.046	1.039	36.8	33.8	25.3	.847	53.4	1.403	9.0	8.6	52.7	57.7	56.7	61.6
1.02	1.02	35.3	33.3	26.9	.816	51.9	1.44	8.4	7.9	51.7	57.5	57.5	62.5
1.10	1.10	40	33.3	25	.90	52.5	1.50	9.4	8.7	.....	58.3	.....	63.7
1.08	1.07	35	36	27.5	.896	54.2	1.32	9	8.7	51.5	60	50	60
.983	.967	36.7	32.5	21.7	.775	55	1.35	9	9	55	55	62.5	60
1.058	1.023	34.9	37.1	26.8	.853	53.3	1.400	9.5	9.0	54.1	57.6	67.7	67.0
1.00	.992	35.8	38	28.3	.90	53	1.29	10	9.6	52	57	65	68.7
1.11	1.04	36	35	27	.871	54.3	1.47	9.2	8.5	52	55	63.3	65
1.07	1.02	31.7	37.8	25.5	.821	55	1.44	9.3	8.7	55	58.4	72.5	65.6
1.05	1.04	36	37.6	26.2	.82	51	1.40	9.3	9	57.5	60	70	68.7
1.074	1.058	37.1	40.2	31.2	.848	60.3	1.586	8.8	8.2	53.4	55.0	71.6	70.4
1.27	1.20	45	45	37.5	.95	65	1.85	10	9	55	60	80	.....
1.03	1.03	35	36.7	30	.775	60	1.80	9.6	9	56.2	58.3	75	75
1.00	1.00	35	39	30	.85	56.7	1.50	9.1	8.3	46.3	56.7	66.7	70
1.03	1.03	40	41	27.5	.89	58.7	1.55	8.4	7.9	58	52.1	76	.....
1.05	1.03	35	38.1	26.6	.79	47.8	1.17	8.2	7.7	53	52.1	70	65
1.05	1.04	33.7	37.8	30	.786	61.8	1.65	8.2	7.9	50	49.3	63.3	62.5
1.13	1.13	41.4	45.7	40	.862	64	.....	8	7.9	55.3	61.2	70	70
1.03	1.00	31.7	38.3	28.3	.883	8.3	1.58	9	8.1	53.3	50	.....	80

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Coffee		Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit XXX, per quart	Salt, fine in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch laundry, per lb.	Soap laundry, standard, per bar.
	Ground, medium, per lb.	Beans, roasted Rio, etc., per lb.							
Dominion (Average)...	cents 53.6	cents 51.2	cents 29.1	cents 15.6	cents 3.7	cents 46.4	\$.759	cents 12.3	cents 8.2
Nova Scotia (Average)	58.8	57.2	30.8	12.6	4.1	49.4	.554	13.4	8.9
1-Sydney	58	57.5	33	13.6	3.6	56	.633	12.1	9
2-New Glasgow	56	58.3	31.8	12.7	4	42.5	.471	13	8.9
3-Amherst	62.5	50	30	11	5	40	.50	13.5	8.5
4-Halifax	54	60	29.2	14	4.6	53.3	.65	13	9
5-Truro	63.3	60	30	11.6	3.5	55	.516	15	9.3
6-P.E.L.—Charlott'n.	61.2	58.3	34	16.6	3	50.5	.56	13.1	8
New Bruns. (Aver.) ..	60.9	51.0	29.5	12.4	3.9	44.8	.468	12.9	8.5
7-Moncton	66	60	33	12	4	60	.50	14.5	9
8-St. John	62.8	40	28.8	12.3	4.2	46	.483	12.7	8.6
9-Fredericton	53.2	53	26	12.9	4	38.3	.45	12.5	8.5
10-Bathurst	61.6	.....	30	12.5	3.5	35	.55	12	8
Quebec (Average).....	54.5	52.7	28.5	14.3	3.6	47.7	.835	12.1	8.3
11-Quebec	52.6	54.3	29.6	17.6	4.5	41.2	.78	10.9	8.7
12-Three Rivers	58	51.7	28.3	17.4	3.8	52.9	1.00	12.2	8.5
13-Sherbrooke	52.1	55.7	27.9	14.3	3.7	47.5	.80	10.8	8.4
14-Sorel	50	60	28.3	15	4.6	50	1.13	11.7	9
15-St. Hyacinthe	52.5	40	27.7	10.8	3	45.7	.682	12	8.2
16-St. John's	53.3	55	28.3	13.4	3	46.7	.75	13.3	8
17-Thetford Mines	62.5	.....	28.3	13.4	2.5	50	.75	12.7	8.4
18-Montreal	53.4	52.1	27.9	15.7	3.7	48	.788	14.2	8
19-Hull	56.2	55	30	11.1	3.6	47.1	.833	10.9	7.7
Ontario (Average).....	52.8	51.8	27.6	13.0	3.3	43.2	.713	11.0	8.6
11-Ottawa	50.7	49.6	27.4	12	3.3	43.9	.675	11	8
21-Brockville	51.7	60	26.7	12.7	3.5	41.7	.55	10.8	8.3
22-Kingston	46.2	47.5	27	13	2.8	43.1	.70	10.1	8.2
23-Bellefonte	50	42.6	26.2	12.3	3	40	.662	10.5	7.6
24-Peterborough	56	50	31.7	13	2.7	47.5	.638	10	8.2
25-Orillia	58.3	60	27.8	13.3	2.8	40	.68	11.6	8.8
26-Toronto	53.6	53.9	26.6	11.9	3.3	46.7	.616	10.3	7.9
27-Niagara Falls	52	50	27	14.5	3	45	.58	11.1	8.8
28-St. Catharines	54.7	55.4	26.3	12.6	3.3	36.6	.691	10.7	8.1
29-Hamilton	55.1	54.3	26.5	11.7	3.1	40.8	.703	10.3	8
30-Brantford	55.6	52	26.3	11.8	3	44.2	.762	11	9
31-Galt	49.2	50	26.2	12.9	3.8	51.4	.72	10.9	8.9
32-Guelph	56	50	25	14.1	5.5	42	.85	12.2	8.4
33-Kitchener	39.5	38.3	29.2	11.8	2.9	43.1	.742	10.4	8.7
34-Woodstock	54	53.3	25	12.5	2.4	37.4	.63	11.5	8.7
35-Stratford	52	52.5	27	13.9	3.5	43	.70	11.7	9.1
36-London	52.4	50.6	26.4	13.1	3.5	41.8	.74	10.3	8.5
37-St. Thomas	57.5	57.8	27.9	12.5	2.9	46.4	.75	10.5	8.5
38-Chatham	52.9	48.3	27.7	12.6	2.9	40	.675	10	8.6
39-Windsor	53	51.3	30	13.5	3.5	53	.75	11.5	8.5
40-Owen Sound	58.3	.....	26.7	12.5	3.7	35	.633	10.8	9.7
41-Cobalt	54	54	31.2	14.6	3.6	43.3	.95	11.5	9.8
42-Sault Ste. Marie	50.8	47.5	29.2	14.5	2.6	44.1	.85	12.8	8.7
43-Port Arthur	50	58.5	26.6	15	3.5	45	1.00	10	8.3
44-Fort William	56.8	55	31.2	12.8	3.3	45	.566	10	8.8
Manitoba (Average)...	49.1	47.0	29.5	13.3	3.6	42.8	.842	12.9	8.2
45-Winnipeg	49.2	49	30	12.5	3.8	44.5	.808	11.8	8
46-Brandon	49	45	29	14.1	3.4	41	.875	14	8.3
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	52.6	47.9	31.9	20.1	4.3	44.0	.925	15.4	7.9
47-Regina	55	50	30.3	20	4.2	46	.825	13.9	7.9
48-Prince Albert	46.2	45	31.7	22.5	3.9	50	1.25	15	6
49-Saskatoon	51.7	51.7	36.7	22.8	4.4	45	.875	17.7	9
50-Moose Jaw	57.5	45	28.7	15	4.8	35	.75	15	8.6
Alberta (Average).....	51.1	46.1	31.2	21.1	4.3	48.8	.934	13.3	7.7
51-Medicine Hat	52.5	48.5	33	27	4.7	50	.967	13.3	8.8
52-Edmonton	50	42.7	31.4	18.6	3.9	44	.975	12	7.8
53-Calgary	54	52	30.3	17.2	4.4	48.3	.862	13.6	6.9
54-Lethbridge	48	41.2	30	21.6	4.2	53	.932	14.1	7.1
British Colum. (Aver.)	50.0	48.5	30.2	23.8	4.5	54.6	.918	13.5	6.6
55-Fernie	58.3	52.5	28.3	22.5	4	53.3	.85	13.7	5
56-Nelson	50	51	30	23.3	5	55	.95	17.5	6.5
57-Trail	44.3	40.2	28.3	23.3	4.5	50	.85	14.2	6.1
58-New Westminster	50	51.7	31	23.7	5.2	55	1.02	13.7	7.3
59-Vancouver	51.1	48.6	29.2	22	3.9	49.6	.87	11.1	6
60-Victoria	48.6	49.4	28.1	21.9	4.3	57.9	.95	10.7	6
61-Nanaimo	52.5	52.1	34.6	20.5	4.1	55.7	.937	13.4	8.1
62-Prince Rupert	45	42.5	31.7	23.3	5	60	.90	13.7	8

a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively. d. Lignite. f. Jackpine, poplar, etc. h. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. more per gallon than in bulk. m. Hard coal.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1922.

Coal		Wood					Coal old, per gallon	Matches parlour, (500), per box	Rent	
Anthracite, per ton	Bituminous, per ton	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), pr cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood cutting, etc., per cord			6-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	8-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences or none, p. m.
\$ 17.399	\$ 9.926	\$ 12.498	\$ 14.346	\$ 9.302	\$ 11.005	\$ 9.764	cents 31.6	cents 14.7	\$ 27.637	\$ 19.250
18.000	9.320	9.400	10.800	7.000	7.800	8.977	33.6	14.8	24.000	16.600
a7.20	6.00	7.00	7.00	5.00	6.00	33-35	15	15	16.00-20.00	10.00-14.00
a7.50	b10.00	b10.00	b10.00	b8.00	b8.00	b11.43	37	14	25.00	18.00
19.00	8.90	8.00	10.00	6.00	8.00	5.00-6.00	28-30	15	12.00-20.00	7.00-12.00
17.00	11.50	15.00	16.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	35	15	40.00	25.00-35.00
11.50	8.00	11.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	33	15	15	16.00-26.00	12.00-15.00
18.50	10.75-11.75	10.00	12.00	7.00	8.50	b10.20	30	15	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00
18.333	12.034	10.500	12.500	6.750	8.500	6.607	31.6	15.0	24.500	17.250
11.25-13.50	10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	9.00	34	15	15	25.00-45.00	18.00-24.00
17.00	10.00-14.00	16.00	18.00	8.00	10.00	b8.42	27-32	15	20.00	18.00
18.00	12.00	10.00	12.00	6.00	8.00	b6.40	30-32	15	25.00	18.00
20.00	12.00	6.00	8.00	5.00	7.00	b5.00	32	15	18.00	12.00
16.306	10.667	13.953	15.167	9.862	10.853	10.833	29.1	14.6	21.667	14.563
16.75	10.00	b14.67	b14.67	b12.00	b12.00	b10.00-12.00	30	15	22.00-27.00	11
16.00	10.00	12.00	18.00	9.00	12.00	b10.00	30-35	15	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00
16.50	11.50	12.00	14.00	10.00	12.00	30	15	15	25.00	22.00
16.00	12.00	b16.00	b17.33	b10.67	b13.33	10.00	25-30	15	14.00-15.00	7.00-10.00
14.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	8.00	b10.667	10.00	25-30	15	22.00	12.50
16.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	8.00	b10.00	b12.00	22-28	12	18.00-25.00	12.00-18.00
18.25-18.75	10.00-11.00	15.00-19.00	17.00-20.00	10.00-12.00	12.00-13.00	b12.00-15.00	30-45	15	12.00-18.00	8.00-15.00
16.50	10.00-11.00	15.00-19.00	17.00-20.00	10.00-12.00	12.00-13.00	b12.00-15.00	30-45	15	20.00-35.00	14.00-20.00
16.50	10.00-11.00	15.00-19.00	17.00-20.00	10.00-12.00	12.00-13.00	b12.00-15.00	30-45	15	20.00-35.00	14.00-20.00
16.160	11.036	13.764	15.820	10.844	12.815	11.635	27.5	14.4	29.330	20.140
16.25-16.50	14.00	16.00	8.50	11.00	11.00	8.50	30-35	15	28.00-36.00	21.00-27.00
16.50	10.00	14.00	16.00	13.00	14.00	b14.40	23-25	13-15	22.00-25.00	15.00-16.00
16.50	10.00	14.00	16.00	13.00	14.00	b14.00	23-26	14	20.00-30.00	18.00-23.00
15.50	10.00	12.75	13.75	10.00	11.00	10.00	22-25	10	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00
16.00	9.50	12.00	13.50	7.00	8.50	6.00	28-30	15	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
16.50	10.00	10.00	12.00	8.00	10.50	b7.724	25	15	15.00-20.00	13.00-15.00
15.50	10.00	16.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	13.00	31	15	35.00-40.00	22.00-25.00
15.00	10.00	c	c	c	c	c	30	15	20.00-25.00	18.00-23.00
15.00	11.50	c16.00	c18.00	c15.00	c16.00	bc20.00	27	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
15.00	11.00	15.00	15.00	13.00	13.00	25	12	12	25.00-35.00	20.00-30.00
15.00	10.00	14.00	14.00	12.00	12.00	b10.00	30	15	35.00-40.00	18.00
15.00	10.00	18.00	19.00	11.00	12.00	b12.00	26	12.5	20.00	16.00
15.00	11.00	18.00	19.00	11.00	12.00	b9.00	28	15	24.00-30.00	16.00-20.00
16.00	11.00	17.00	16.00	10.00	12.00	b13.33	28-30	15	40.00	25.00
16.00	11.00	17.00	16.00	10.00	12.00	b13.33	30	15	20.00	15.00
16.00	13.50	15.00	16.00	13.00	12.00	12.00	27	14	30.00-40.00	17.00-19.00
17.00	16.50	12.00-13.00	17.00	14.00	16.00	b16.00	30	15	25.00-40.00	16.00-25.00
15.50	10.00	b20.00	b20.00	b20.00	b20.00	b9.00-15.00	25-28	15	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
16.00-17.50	10.00-12.50	c	c	c	c	c	25-28	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
16.50	10.00	14.00	15.00	10.00	10.50	10.50	23-25	15	32.00-50.00	20.00-50.00
18.00	13.00	12.00	13.00	10.00	10.50	10.50	30	15	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00
17.00	11.50	13.00	17.00	11.00	14.00	b9.00	30-35	15	22.00	14.00
18.00	9.50	10.50	11.50	8.50	9.50	9.50	25	13.3	35.00	20.00-25.00
18.25-18.50	10.50	10.50	11.50	8.50	9.50	9.50	25	15	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
21.250	13.125	10.500	11.750	8.250	9.500	9.500	32.5	15.0	35.000	24.500
20.50	13.75	8.00	9.50	7.50	9.00	8.00	35	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00
22.00	12.50	13.00	14.00	9.00	10.00	10.00	30	15	25.00-30.00	18.00-20.00
24.250	12.500	11.500	11.500	9.162	10.333	10.063	36.9	15.0	35.000	21.875
25.00	13.50	f13.50	f15.00	11.50	12.00	12.00	35	15	35.00-50.00	30.00
23.00	d10.50	f7.00	f8.00	6.00	7.00	b5.189	35	15	25.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
25.00	13.00-15.00	f14.00	14.00	10.00	12.00	13.00	40	15	30.00-40.00	20.00
24.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	35-40	15	35.00	20.00
c	7.667	c	c	c	11.000	8.500	38.8	15.0	32.500	22.625
5.50	c	c	c	c	c	c	40-45	15	25.00	17.50
a8.50-9.50	8.50	8.50	8.00	8.00	b8.00	5.00	35	15	35.00	25.00
8.50	8.50	8.50	8.00	8.00	b14.00	b12.00	40	15	40.00	30.00
8.50	8.50	8.50	8.00	8.00	8.50	8.50	35-40	15	30.00	18.00
11.131	7.50-7.75	9.250	10.199	5.334	7.399	15.0	25.500	15.0	20.00	20.357
11.00-13.75	7.50-7.75	9.250	10.199	5.334	7.399	15.0	25.500	15.0	20.00	20.357
9.75-12.75	7.50-7.75	9.250	10.199	5.334	7.399	15.0	25.500	15.0	20.00	20.357
12.50	7.50-7.75	9.250	10.199	5.334	7.399	15.0	25.500	15.0	20.00	20.357
m18.00	11.00-11.50	9.250	10.199	5.334	7.399	15.0	25.500	15.0	20.00	20.357
11.50-12.00	7.50-7.75	9.250	10.199	5.334	7.399	15.0	25.500	15.0	20.00	20.357
a8.30	7.50-7.75	9.250	10.199	5.334	7.399	15.0	25.500	15.0	20.00	20.357
14.00	7.50-7.75	9.250	10.199	5.334	7.399	15.0	25.500	15.0	20.00	20.357

fort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these have been published each month since the beginning of 1910, the figures being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers who did a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915, when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts chiefly occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts, with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910.

The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the difference in quality. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but

more fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that the comparative expenditure would be little changed.

The index number of wholesale prices is based on the quotations for 271 commodities and is the simple average of the percentages of current prices of the several commodities in relation to the average prices for the base period, 1890-1899, these being therefore made equal to 100. The quotations for most farm products are obtained weekly and averaged for the month; the quotations for other commodities are taken for the middle of the month. The table of index numbers shows the changes by groups and sub-groups for the previous month and for the corresponding month back to 1913.

Retail Prices

Meats averaged slightly higher in sympathy with the higher markets for live-stock as a result of the scarcity of stock due to heavy marketing in the preceding autumn owing to feed shortage. Sirloin steak averaged 28.8c per pound as compared with 28.3c in March, the price averaging higher in all of the provinces except Saskatchewan. In round steak the increase was not so general. In rib roast advances occurred similar to those in sirloin steak. Shoulder roast and stewing beef showed little change. Veal averaged 19c per pound as compared with 19.7c in March, the price averaging lower in all of the provinces except British Columbia, Alberta, and Manitoba. Mutton averaged 27.4c per pound as compared with 26.6c in March, the prices averaging higher in each province except Saskatchewan and Alberta. Lamb was also $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher in the average, the advance being general. Fresh pork averaged $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound higher, at 30c, there being slight advances in the averages for the eastern provinces. Pork chops and mess pork also showed slight advances. Breakfast bacon, not sliced, averaged 41.3c per pound as compared with 40.5c in March, and 39.3c in February, the advance being general

throughout the country. Boiled ham averaged 62.5c per pound as compared with 59.8c in March and 59c in February. In fish, cod steak, haddock, and finnan haddie showed little change. Halibut averaged slightly higher for the Dominion but was slightly lower in New Brunswick, Quebec, and Saskatchewan. Fresh whitefish was lower in some of the cities in Ontario and Quebec. Lard averaged 22.5c per pound as compared with 21.5c in March and 20.8c in February, there being a general advance throughout the Dominion.

Eggs, fresh, averaged 33.5c per dozen as compared with 50.7c in March, 56.2c in February, and 71.2c in January. Milk averaged 12.4c per quart as compared with 12.7c in March, 15c in February, and 15.3c in January. The price fell in Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, St. John's, Kingston, Guelph, St. Thomas, and Victoria. Butter, dairy solids, averaged higher than in March by 7c per pound, dairy prints, by 8c per pound, and creamery prints, by 1.4c per pound, there being slight increases in most of the cities with decreases, however, in some. Cheese showed little change on the whole.

Bread, flour, and rolled oats were steady. Corn meal, barley, and tapioca were unchanged. Canned vegetables were unchanged but onions averaged higher. Potatoes were down, being lower in each province except British Columbia. Prunes and evaporated apples were higher but raisins and currants were slightly lower. Jam and marmalade averaged slightly lower. Sugar averaged 8.4c per pound in April as compared with 8.6c in March, 8.8c in February, and 9.2c in January. Black tea averaged slightly higher. Cream of tartar averaged lower. Laundry starch and soap were steady.

Anthracite coal fell in St. Hyacinthe, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Brantford, Galt, Guelph, Kitchener, Stratford, and Chatham. Bituminous coal was also lower being down at Halifax, Galt, Kitchener, Moose Jaw, and

Edmonton. Wood was slightly lower. Rent was unchanged.

Wholesale Prices

GRAINS AND FODDER.—Wheat, No. 1 Manitoba Northern, had fallen to \$1.37 per bushel at the end of March, a decrease of 10c for the month, but during April more than recovered, rising to \$1.49. Ontario winter wheat rose from \$1.37 to \$1.60 at Toronto. Barley was up from 64c to 69c per bushel at Winnipeg and oats from 47c to 53c. Corn at Toronto advanced from 73c per bushel to 76c. Flaxseed at Winnipeg was up from \$2.23 to \$2.49 per bushel. Hay at Montreal was \$1. per ton higher at \$30.

ANIMALS AND MEATS.—Cattle at Winnipeg were up from \$6.75 per hundred pounds to \$8.00. Choice steers at Toronto advanced from \$8.00 to \$8.50 per hundred. Dressed beef, hindquarters, rose from 18c per pound to 22c. Hogs advanced from \$12.50 per hundred pounds to \$13.24 but fell back to \$12.50. Dressed hogs fell from 19c per pound to 18c. Sheep advanced from \$9 per hundred pounds to \$10 but fell back to \$9. Poultry was steady.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Butter, creamery prints, at Toronto advanced from 43c per pound to 46c at the beginning of April but fell back to 43c at the end of the month. Dairy butter rose from 36c to 38c. Cheese was down from 17c per pound to 16c. Fresh eggs at Montreal rose from 33c to 35c per dozen, but fell back to 31c.

FISH.—Halibut fell from 15c per pound to 12c on the Atlantic coast. The spring catch of the Lunenburg fleet was reported to be comparatively large and the price was expected to be between \$7.00 and \$8.00 per quintal. The early lobster catch was reported light but prices were high. The market for dry fish in the West Indies continued good but the market for pickled fish continued dull.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Bananas, lemons, and oranges were slightly lower. Evaporated apples and prunes advanced 1c per pound but raisins were lower. Potatoes declined at Montreal from \$1.05 per bag to 95c. Canned tomatoes were higher.

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS.—Rolled oats declined slightly. Winter wheat flour was easier. Sugar was down 75c per hundred pounds. Glucose and molasses were lower. Maple sugar came on the market at 17c-18c per pound.

TEXTILES.—Raw cotton was slightly lower. Some lines of manufactured cottons were reduced between 5 per cent and 10 per cent. Gingham, however, advanced. Jute and hessians advanced slightly. Flax fibre was down from 30c per pound to 28c.

HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS, AND SHOES.—Calfskins declined from 10 per pound to 8c. Leather and boots were steady.

METALS AND IMPLEMENTS.—Iron, galvanized sheets and tin plates declined. Steel bar advanced. Antimony, copper, lead, nickel, zinc, and tin declined but silver advanced.

FUEL AND LIGHTING.—Anthracite and bituminous coal were steady.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—The lumber market was steady. Lead pipe was slightly lower. Linseed oil declined from \$1.08 to 98c per gallon. Turpentine advanced from \$1.27 to \$1.30. Paris green fell from 32c to 31c per pound.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.—Glass tumblers were again lower, the decline being 5 per cent.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Caustic soda was down from 51½c per pound to 5c and soda ash from \$2.85 per hundred to \$2.75.

MISCELLANEOUS.—In raw furs, mink skins were down from \$15 each to \$13. Malt advanced from \$1.03 per bushel to \$1.05. Newsprint paper was down from 3¾c per pound to 3½c. Pulp, ground wood, was down from \$35-40 per ton to \$30-40. Crude rubber advanced from 16c per pound to 17c.

PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada.

The index numbers of retail prices which are listed are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale price index numbers are named in all cases.

United Kingdom

WHOLESALE PRICES

The Board of Trade index number of average prices for March (taking prices for 1913 as 100) was 163.3, showing a reduction of 1.2 per cent in the general level compared with February. The rate of fall from month to month showed a continued decline. The March level for food was 1.5 per cent below that of February. Industrial materials declined 1.0 per cent of our groups showing decreases and the cotton group an increase of 2.3 per cent. The index numbers of the *Economist* and of the *Times*, however, showed higher levels for April than for recent months.

COST OF LIVING

At the beginning of April the official index number for cost of living showed the following percentages above 1913: food, 73; rent, 55; clothing, 160; fuel, 115; sundries, 95; and all items 82. For the month there was a marked decline in the prices of eggs, while milk, fish and bacon also became considerably cheaper. There were substantial advances in prices of butter and British mutton, and smaller increases in those of frozen mutton, bread and flour, sugar and tea. For the beginning of May, the following percentages above 1913 prices have been reported: Food, 72; rent 53 to 54; clothing, 140; fuel, 110; sundries, 95; and all items, 81, thus showing a

slight drop in the average for all items and in each group except sundries.

France

The official index number of wholesale prices, basis 1901-1910=100, stood at 362.6 for April as compared with 355.0 for March and 354.2 for February. During March the index for foods rose nearly 4.8 per cent above the February level, while the index for industrial materials dropped 3.4 per cent.

In Paris the retail prices for 13 articles in March averaged 194 per cent above 1914 levels as compared with a level 207 per cent higher in February.

Belgium

The official index number (unweighted) of retail prices of articles at Brussels, April, 1914=100, showed a decrease of 4 points or .97 per cent in February from the level of prices in January. The index number for the same 56 articles for the Kingdom dropped 1.8 per cent during the same month. The index of wholesale prices in Belgium in February compared with prices in January was 97.

Holland

RETAIL PRICES

The official index number of retail prices, published by the Central Bureau of Statistics, covering 29 articles—three washing materials, one fuel and the remainder mainly foods—on the base 1893=100, was 185 in February showing a decrease of 2 points or 1.1 per cent from the level of the previous month.

WHOLESALE PRICES

The official index number of wholesale prices of 53 articles, base 1901-1910=100, stood at 185 in February, an increase of 2 points, or 1.1 per cent above

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN
OTHER COUNTRIES

Country	Canada		United Kingdom	France*		Belgium	Holland	Denmark	Norway	Sweden	Finland	Germany
	29 foods 60 cities		21 foods 600 towns	13 articles Chief cities	13 articles Paris	56 articles Brussels	29 articles 6 towns	Cost of living	Foods 30 towns	51 articles 44 towns (u)	Cost of living	Cost of living, 39 cities (g)
Base period	(a)	July 1914	July 1914	1910	1910	April 1914	1893	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	1913-14
	(b)	(b)	(c)			(f)			(e)			
1910	\$ 6.85	94	96.3(d)	1000	1000		113					
1913	7.33	99	101.6(d)				114					
1914-January	7.73	105					116					
July	7.42	100	100	1004	1075			100	100	100	100	
1915-January	7.97	107	118	1106(e)	1295		128			113(e)		
July	7.80	105	132.5	1235(e)	1288		148	116		124(e)	119(e)	
1916-January	8.28	112	145	1136(e)	1439		153		143	130(e)		
July	8.46	114	161	1420(e)	1587		170	136	160	140(e)	167(e)	
1917-January	10.27	138	187	1547(e)	1491		186			160		
July	11.62	157	204	1845(e)	1971		212	155	261	177		
1918-January	12.42	167	206	2120(e)	2056					221		
July	13.00	175	210	2446(e)	2210			182	279	268		
1919-January	13.78	186	230	2794(e)	2665	639		190	279	339		
July	13.77	186	209	2897(e)	2511	354		211	289	310	725.0	
1920-January	15.30	206	236	3204(e)	3119	410	258	242	295	298	819.4	
April	15.99	215	235	3802(e)	3552	488	265		305	297	849.5	836
July	16.84	227	258	3898(e)	4006	479	275	262	319	297	911.0	842
October	15.83	213	270	4619(e)	4517	505	270		340	306	1063.0	827
1921-January	14.48	195	278	4303(e)	4404	477	236	264	334	283	1065.4	944
April	12.08	171	238	3642(e)	3522	417	202		300	248	1007.5	894
July	10.98	148	220	3516(e)	3292	393	192	237	292	232	1139.0	963
October	11.48	155	210	3499(e)	3558	411	196		288	218	1208.3	1146
1922-January	11.03	149	185	3239(e)	3424	409	187	212	257	190	1055.1	1640
February	10.60	143	179		3297	405	185		245	189	1102.2	1989
March	10.54	142	177		3159							
April	10.26	138			3272							

Country	Switzerland (i)	Italy (k)	Spain		South* Africa	India	Australia*	New Zealand	Mexico	United States	
	49 articles 23 towns	Cost of(l) living Rome	12 articles Capitals	12 articles towns	18 foods 9 towns	Cost of living Bombay	46 foods and gro- ceries, 30 towns	59 foods 25 (f) towns	Federal District	43 foods 51 cities (s) (f)	Cost of living Massachu- setts(l)(t)
Base period	June 1914	1st semester 1914	1909-14	1909-14	1910	July 1914	1911(g)	1909-13(r)	1910	1913	1913
1910					1000			991(r)	100	93	.....
1913					1147		1106	1037(r)		100	100
1914-January					1131(p)		1099			104	101.8
July	100(j)		105.9(n)	106 (n)		100	1164	1070		102	102.1
1915-January	107(j)		107.7(o)	110.8(o)	1214(p)		1240	1177		103	102.9
July	119(j)		113.8(n)	117.1(n)			1522	1200		100	101.7
1916-January	126(j)	108.63(m)	117.6(o)	118.4(o)	1312(p)		1504	1236		107	105.1
July	140(j)		120.3(n)	123.4(n)			1516	1276		111	109.9
1917-January	149(j)	122.21(m)	123.6(o)	125.6(o)	1416(p)		1453	1359		128	119.6
July	180(j)		136.1(n)	139.8(n)			1470	1357		146	129.3
1918-January	197(j)	162.74(m)	145.4(o)	149.3(o)	1511(p)		1505	1426	169.14	160	144.6
July	229(j)		161.8(n)	172.8(n)			1523	1491	162.62	167	155.1
1919-January	252(j)	241.48	167.5(o)	178.5(o)	1535		1627	1553	190.78	185	167.5
July	261(j)	188.32	180 (n)	190.9(n)	1574		1714	1539	179.03	190	171.5
1920-January	244	263.45	192.3(o)	208.1(o)	2063(e)		1862	1688	215.85	201	192.0
April	243	306.22			2134(e)		2008	1738		211	196.3
July	246	312.55	202.6(n)	220.3(n)	2204(e)	189	2260	1791	229.37	219	202.6
October	262	348.17			2180(e)	193	2232	1899	227.76	198	194.9
1921-January	243	374.08	175.1(o)	185.5(o)	1904(e)	169		1908	215.38	172	179.6
April	231	410.94			1732(e)	160	2017	1804	193.72	152	164.5
July	214	387.28			1556(e)	177		1752	186.35	148	160.8
October	200	414.07			1473(e)	183		1672		153	159.7
1922-January	189	429.69			1391	173		1634		142	157.3
February	179	425.87			1391	173		1574		142	157.3
March	177					165				139	155.3
April											

*For France, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand base is taken as 1000 instead of 100. (a) Cost of food budget. (b) 15th of month up to end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. (c) Beginning of month. (d) Calculated from annual index number. (e) Quarter beginning in specified month. (f) 15th of month. (g) Foods, fuel and lighting, and rent. (h) Average of Oct., 1913, Jan., April and July, 1914. (i) Issued by Union of Swiss Co-operative stores. (j) Beginning of previous month. (k) Municipal Labour Office, Rome. (l) Food, clothing, rent, heating, lighting and sundries. (m) End of previous month. (n) Average for April-September. (o) Average for October-March. (p) Average for year. (q) Base is average for 6 capital towns. (r) Four chief cities. (s) U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics. From January, 1913, up to and including December, 1920, only 22 articles of food included. (t) Massachusetts Special Commission on Necessaries of Life. (u) In 1920, 50 articles in 49 towns.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country	Canada				United Kingdom				France	Hol-land	Den-mark	Swe-den
	Labour Dept. <i>g</i>	Michell	Bank of Commerce <i>g</i>		Board of Trade (new)	Econo-mist <i>h</i>	Statist <i>h</i>	Times <i>h</i>	Statist-ique Gène-rale <i>h</i>	Central Bureau Statis-tics	Finans-tidende <i>f</i>	Statist-ical Office <i>g</i>
No. of Commo-dities	271 <i>c</i>	40	24 ex-port	24 im-port	150	44	45	60	45	53	33	47
Base period.....	1890-1899	1900-1909	1909-1913	1909-1913	1913	1901-1905	1867-1877	1913	1901-1910	1901-1910	1914	July '13 June '14
1890	110.3					102.2	72					
1895	95.6					87.6	62					
1900	108.2					110.5	75					
1905	113.8					103.3	72		98.3			
1910	124.2		97.02	100.38		113.3	78		108.1			
1913	135.5		102.77	107.81	100.	122.3	85	100.	115.6	114.		
1914—January	136.5	120.9	103.96	99.05		119.0	83.5		115.4			
July	134.6	120.0	105.86	97.18		116.6	82.4			120a	100a	116a
1915—January	138.9		109.90	101.29		136.5	96.4		143.9			
July	150.2		115.41	114.77		149.1	106.4		163.7	165a	138a	145a
1916—January	172.1		123.75	128.07		174.5	123.6					
July	180.9		131.52	141.26		191.1	130.5		210.6	253a	164a	185a
1917—January	212.7		162.40	166.07		225.1	159.3		249.2			
July	243.7		187.26	210.52		254.4	176.9		300.8	326a	228a	244a
1918—January	258.1	225.7	199.13	202.98		262.9	186.2		361.6			
July	284.0	248.3	207.16	221.14		278.5	193.1		389.9	447a	293a	339a
1919—January	286.5	231.3	188.91	217.54		265.9	190.7		401.8			369
July	294.0	250.8	222.14	221.08		293.2	206.4		403.0	339a	294a	320
1920—January	338.4	280.8	239.98	233.23	303.0	353.1	245.3	330.4	562.7	327		319
April	353.1	295.2	252.76	257.93	332.3	374.2	266.1	352.9	679.2	333		354
July	346.8	292.9	270.12	271.96	323.8	358.0	254.6	332.8	572.9	337	383	363
October	317.6	242.1	230.92	240.61	308.5	326.1	239.9	305.5	580.0	321	398	346
1921—January	281.3	212.6	199.02	186.69	251.0	255.3	197.2	228.9	470.0	243	341	267
April	253.7	186.4	175.12	161.75	208.7	224.0	169.8	198.2	401.3	201	270	229
July	238.6	167.0	158.47	150.25	198.2	218.1	158.2	186.5	381.6	201	253	211
October	229.2	161.5	150.06	148.81	184.4	208.5	138.4	171.5	383.0	193	202	175
1922—January	227.7	158.4	147.17	147.88	167.5	194.7	132.5	158.6	362.7	183	178	170
February	229.5	150.1	150.43	145.65	165.3	193.6	132.2	155.9	354.2	185	177	166
March	225.6	157.1	148.27	144.93	163.3	195.3	133.3	156.2	355.0		132	
April	225.0	158.2	151.74	142.50		194.8		157.9	362.6		178	

Country	Ger-many	Italy	Egypt	*South Africa	India	Japan	*Aus-tralia	*New Zealand	United States			
	Federal Statistical Office <i>j</i>	Bachi <i>j</i>	Dept. of Statis-tics	Census and Statis-tics Office	Dept. of Statis-tics <i>j</i>	Bank of Japan <i>j</i>	Com'n-wealth Statis-tical <i>h</i>	Govern-ment Statis-tical	Bureau of Lab'r Statistics <i>j</i>	Federal Reserve Board <i>j</i>	Brad-street <i>j</i>	Dun
No. of commod-ies	38	76d	23	188	75	56	2		327	100	106	200
Base period.....	1913	1913	Jan 1 '13 Jul 31 '14	1910	July 1914	Oct. 1899	1911	1909-13	1913	1913		
1890	90						1058		83.5			\$ 90.876
1895	71						760		69.2			81.251
1900	88						894		51.7			7.8839 93.355
1905	87						910		85.7			8.0927 99.315
1910	91						1003	984	97.3			8.9881 121.301
1913	100	100		1125		132.2	1088	1051	100	100		9.2076 118.576
1914—January	102						1085b	1045b	100			8.8857 124.528
July	106a	93		1090a	100	126.3a	1185b	1073b	100			8.6566 119.708
1915—January	105						1387b	1221b	99			9.1431 124.168
July	142a	131	102a	1204a	112a	127.8a	1822b	1304b	101			9.8588 124.958
1916—January	184						1502b	1323b	110			10.9163 137.666
July	153a	193	124a	1379a	125a	154.9a	1505b	1403b	119			11.5294 175.142
1917—January	230						1525b	1450b	151			13.7277 169.562
July	179a	304	168a	1583a	142a	196.4a	1715b	1593b	188			16.0680 211.950
1918—January	363						1877b	1677	185			17.9436 222.175
July	217a	429	207a	1723a	178a	259.0a	1954b	1808	198			19.1624 232.575
1919—January	262	326					283.2	1959	1888	203	201	18.5348 230.146
July	339	362	225a	1854a	200a		326.8	2008	1788	218	216	18.8964 227.973
1920—January	1256	507	318		218	398.0	2311	1999	248	248	20.3638	247.390
April	1567	664	308		209	397.2	2478	2153	265	267	20.7124	257.901
July	1367	604	283		209	316.6	2671	2262	262	254	19.3523	260.414
October	1446	659	300	2511	206	298.5	2450	2291	225	214	16.9094	237.341
1921—January	1439	642	214	2116	178	265.8	2233	2233	177	168	12.6631	198.600
April	1326	584	181	1862	183	251.1	1947	2108	154	146	11.3749	174.404
July	1428	520	164	1688	183	259.8	1813	2065	148	145	10.7284	159.893
October	2460	599	186	1553	184	289.8	1779	2010	150	146	11.1379	161.539
1922—January	3665	577	168	1472	178	272.5		1916	148	142	11.3725	164.444
February	4103	562	169		179	269.6		1872	151	146	11.4190	164.974
March						272.5			152	147	11.6001	169.721
April											11.5317	166.263

*For South Africa, Australia and New Zealand base is taken as 1000 instead of 100. *a*. Average for year. *b*. Quarter beginning in specified month. *c*. 230 commodities, 1890-1909; 272, 1910-1914; 271, 1915-1922. *d*. New index number is joined to old index number (38 commodities) and all converted to base 1913-100. *e*. The commodities in these two new index numbers are in the one case articles chiefly exported; in the other case, articles chiefly imported. *f*. First of month. *g*. Middle of month. *h*. End of month. *j*. Monthly average.

the level of January. The index number for foods alone increased 1.7 per cent during the period under review.

Finland

COST OF LIVING

The official index number of cost of living in Finland, base July, 1914=100, was 1102.2 in February as compared with 1055.1, in the previous month, and increase of 4.5 per cent. For the first time, however, a separate item for taxes appears, the index number for which is 2093.4. Foods alone dropped during the month about .7 per cent, and other items remained practically stationary.

Italy

COST OF LIVING

The index number of cost of a budget of food, clothing, rent, heating, light and sundries for a family of five persons at Rome, (the first half of 1914=100) was 425.87 for February, a decrease of 4 points or nearly 1 per cent from the level for January. Food, clothing and sundries declined slightly, heating and rent showed no change while lighting increased nearly 13 per cent, owing to the increased cost of electricity.

India

COST OF LIVING

The official index number of cost of living in Bombay shows for March no change from the level of the previous month. On the base, July 1914=100, the index is 165 both in February and March. Foods increased one point, fuel and lighting declined 5 points, or nearly 7 per cent and clothing increased 8 points or 5.5 per cent. House rent remained the same.

New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES

The official index number of wholesale prices of eight groups of commodities, base 1909-13=100, is at 1872 for

February, the lowest level since September, 1919, and 2.2 per cent below the index for January, 1922. During the month under review the chief decrease was one of 16 per cent in agricultural products. Slight decreases were shown in all other groups.

RETAIL PRICES

The official index number of retail prices of three food groups (59 articles) base 1909-13=100, is 1549 for February, a decrease of 25 points, or 1.6 per cent from the level of the previous month. The groceries group has shown a fall of 60 points, due to a decrease in price of potatoes, the dairy products group a rise of 5 points, due to an increase in the price of eggs, which was largely counteracted by a fall in the price of milk. The meat group prices have remained almost stationary.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number of wholesale prices for March compiled by the Bureau of Labour Statistics showed an increase of one point or two-thirds of one per cent from the level in February. Farm products showed an increase of 1½ per cent; food, fuel, building materials, chemicals and house furnishing goods showed no change. The groups, cloths and clothing, and metals and metal products, prices in March declined slightly. The group of miscellaneous commodities showed an increase of 2 per cent.

The Federal Reserve Board's index number of wholesale prices is now computed from 100 wholesale price quotations. The revised figures are given in this issue. The index number for March was 147, an increase of one point, or .7 per cent over the revised figure for February. Imported goods and domestic goods each advanced one point; raw materials and consumers' goods increased two points, but producers' goods dropped one point.

Gibson's average index number of prices of 22 articles of food for April was

73.5, an increase of only .2 points, nearly .3 per cent above the average for March. This is the highest level reached in the past twelve months.

Dun's general index number for April 1, was \$166.263, and for May 1, \$166.096, a decrease of 2 per cent for the period from March 1 to April 1, and an increase of 1.1 per cent during the succeeding month. All groups with the exception of the dairy and garden produce group were higher on May 1 than a month earlier, the most pronounced advance being one of 5.5 per cent, in breadstuffs. The clothing class shows practically no change, metals advanced considerably, and the miscellaneous group slightly.

The index number of the wholesale prices of foods calculated by the Annalist, New York, was 182.710 for the middle of April as compared with 179.893 for April a year ago.

COST OF LIVING

The United States Bureau of Labour Statistics has issued a report on changes in the cost of living in 32 cities in the United States, showing changes by percentages over 1913 levels, down to

March, 1922. Food averaged 38.7 per cent higher; clothing, 75.5 per cent; rent, 60.9 per cent; fuel and light, 75.8 per cent; house furnishings, 106.2 per cent; miscellaneous items, 103.3 per cent; and all items 66.9 per cent.

An index number of the changes in the cost of living in Massachusetts has been calculated by the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life showing the following percentage increases over 1913 levels by March, 1922; Food, 35.4 per cent; clothing 76.5 per cent; shelter (rent) 62.5 per cent; fuel and light 72.8 per cent; sundries 74 per cent; and all items combined 55.6 per cent.

A calculation of the percentage changes in the cost of living in the industrial centres of the United States has been made and published by the National Industrial Conference Board, an organization maintained by the various employers' associations in the United States, and shows the following percentage increases over 1913 levels for March 1922: food 39 per cent; shelter 65 per cent; clothing 54 per cent; fuel and light 74 per cent (fuel 84 and light 55); sundries 74 per cent; and all items combined 54.7 per cent.

IMMIGRATION DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1922

THE following statements compiled from information furnished by the Department of Immigration and Colonization give details as to the total number of immigrants into Canada during the first quarter of 1922. For purposes of comparison the figures for the previous quarter and for the corresponding quarter of 1921 are also given.

During the fiscal years from 1915 to 1922, inclusive, the total numbers of immigrants into Canada were as follows:

Fiscal year	Total immigrants
1915-16.....	48,537
1916-17.....	75,374
1917-18.....	79,074
1918-19.....	57,702
1919-20.....	117,336
1920-21.....	148,477
1921-22.....	89,999

The table on page 544 gives the nationality, sex, occupation and destination of all immigrants who entered Canada during the quarter under review.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1922

Period	Great Britain and Ireland	From U.S.A.	Other Countries	Totals
1922				
January	467	1,003	975	2,445
February	509	1,078	596	2,183
March	1,504	2,670	1,374	5,548
First quarter, 1922....	2,480	4,751	2,945	10,176
Fourth quarter, 1921..	4,217	5,191	4,575	13,983
First quarter, 1921....	7,232	7,979	5,379	20,590

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

ON page 486 of this issue a summary is given of a legal decision given in the High Court of Ontario with reference to the enforcement of recommendations of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

Minor may sue father for wages promised if free from parental control. No appeal to Supreme Court of province allowed.

A youth of seventeen years brought an action against his father in Alberta for wages earned during the time he was working for his parent. He was awarded \$273.75 and costs by a justice of the peace. This judgment was confirmed on appeal to the District Court. The father then appealed to the Supreme Court of Alberta. From the evidence given before this Court it appears that the plaintiff, a son of the defendant, had left home when he was fifteen years old owing to a dispute with his father, and worked for another farmer who paid him \$75 a month. According to the trial judge he was at that time an able-bodied young man, as competent as though of age. The son's evidence that he had a hiring agreement with his father when he returned to his father's house was accepted by the Court.

Two points were considered by the Supreme Court: (1) Does an action lie under the circumstances, the plaintiff being the minor son of the defendant? (2) Does an appeal lie in such a case from the judgment of the District Court judge? As to the first question, the Court held that it could not be said the plaintiff was still under the control and

The two legal decisions which are summarized below have reference to the right of a son to sue his father for wages, and to the liability of an employer for injury to a customer through the negligence of an employee.

in the custody of his father, but he was quite competent to look after and support himself, and the fact that he remained away a year earning his own living showed that the father did not consider it necessary to look after him. If a child enters, as he can do, into a valid contract of service with his parent for the payment of wages, the parent will not be entitled to retain such wages, but the child will be able to maintain an action for them against his parent. If the father emancipates the child from his control, every right to his earnings would at once cease to exist. With regard to the second point it was held that there was no appeal to the Supreme Court, as the Criminal Code of Canada provided that "When an appeal against any summary conviction or order has been lodged in due form... the Court appealed to shall try, and shall be the absolute judge as well of the facts as of the law." This part of the criminal code is made applicable and becomes in fact a part of An Ordinance respecting Masters and Servants. It is remarked that "cases of this nature are undesirable and rare. The presumption is in favour of the father and magis-

trates should be careful to see that the evidence in support of the plaintiff's claim is very clear and satisfactory."

Employer liable for injury to customer caused by negligence of employee

A customer one day bought a parcel to the warehouse of an express company some time after the office was closed. The weighing clerk accepted the parcel and while he was writing a receipt for it, another clerk threw him a parcel. The weighing clerk not being ready did not catch it, and the parcel struck a mop, the handle of which flew up and struck the mouth of the customer, knocking out a tooth. The customer brought an action against the company to recover damages. In the trial court the action was dismissed. The plaintiff then appealed, and the case was heard in the Court of Appeal of Saskatchewan. The Court held that the plaintiff was in the warehouse as an invitee, a term which included persons on the business premises of the occupier, with his assent, engaged in a transaction of common interest to both parties. A decision from

The appeal was therefore dismissed with costs.

(*Alberta—Scheffner vs. Scheffner.*)

another case was quoted in which the court held that such a visitor, using reasonable care on his part for his own safety, was entitled to expect that the occupier should on his part use reasonable care to prevent damage from unusual danger which he knows or ought to know.

It was held that the defendant company's employee was guilty of an act of negligence when he threw an article to another employee before ascertaining that the latter was ready to catch it, and when the invitee was standing near the employee to whom it was thrown.

The judgment of the lower court was therefore set aside and the plaintiff was awarded \$190 damages with costs.

(*Saskatchewan—Levine vs. Dominion Express Company.*)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Prepared and edited in the Department of Labour, Ottawa

MINISTER—THE HONOURABLE JAMES MURDOCK

DEPUTY MINISTER—F. A. ACLAND.

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Number 6

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

The month in brief

This issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contains the usual monthly articles relating to industrial conditions, strikes, wage agreements, prices, etc. It also contains condensed reports of the proceedings of two recent trade union conventions, of the new regulations respecting immigration into Canada and a number of articles of general industrial interest, including a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court on the Child Labour Tax law, and summaries of recent laws respecting employment of children and workmen's compensation in the United States.

At the beginning of May the percentage of unemployment among the members of local trade unions stood at 10.4, as compared with 9.6 at the beginning of April, and with 16.3 at the beginning of May, 1921. Considerable short time was again reported by many of the organizations making returns. During April, according to statements received from over 6,000 employers, the employment situation showed considerable improvement as compared with March, there being steady and large increases in activity during the month. Employment was practically on the same level as during April of last year.

The average cost of the weekly family budget of 29 staple foods in 60 cities was \$10.22 at the beginning of May, as compared with \$10.26 at the beginning

of April; \$12.25 in May, 1921; \$16.65 in May, 1920; and \$7.43 in May, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number stood at 226.1 for May, as compared with 225.0 for April; 247.3 for May, 1921; 356.6 for May, 1920, (which was the highest point reached); 284.1 for May, 1919; and 136.3 for May, 1914.

The time loss due to industrial disputes during May was less than during April, 1922, but greater than during May, 1921. There were in existence during the month 30 strikes, involving about 13,186 workpeople with an estimated time loss of 278,160 working days. Ten of these strikes were reported as having commenced during May. Four of the strikes commencing prior to May and seven of the strikes commencing during May terminated during the month, leaving 19 strikes involving 9,807 workpeople on record at the beginning of June.

Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the month of May the Department received reports of two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees being members of Division 279 Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, and (2) the Domi-

nion Coal Company, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, and Acadia Coal Company, members of the British Empire Steel Corporation, and certain of their employees respectively, being members of District 26, United Mine Workers of America.

Four applications were received for the establishment of Boards, and in three cases Boards were established. The personnel of another Board which had been established in the previous month was completed.

Jottings

Conventions of the following Canadian and international labour organizations will be held during the months of July and August, 1922:

Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association, at Toronto, Ont., in July.

International Steel and Copper Plate Engravers' League, at Chicago, Ill., on July 3.

International Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of United States and Canada, at Kansas City, Mo., on July 3-8.

International Broom and Whiskmakers' Union, at St. Louis, Mo., on July 10.

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, at Bellaire, Ohio, on July 10.

International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, at Cincinnati, Ohio, on July 17-22.

International Plate Printers' and Die Stampers' Union of North America, at Ottawa, Ont., on July 17.

International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, at Denver, Colo., on August 7.

International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, at Chicago, Ill., on August 21 to 26.

An important Order in Council, dated June 7, 1922, relating to the Fair Wages policy of the Dominion Government, is being printed and issued as a supplement to this number of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The purpose of the Order in Council is to provide more effective measures to secure the observance of the Fair Wages policy. To this end the provisions in government contracts for the

protection of the workmen employed are made as nearly uniform in terms and administration as possible.

The second bulletin of a series on Vocational Education has recently been issued by the Department of Labour, Ottawa. The bulletin contains the following articles: "Essentials in a System of Vocational Training", "Correspondence Instruction in Nova Scotia", and "The Vocational Library—Mathematics". The bulletins are being prepared and issued by the Department in compliance with a resolution adopted at the National Conference on Technical Education held in October, 1920.

The Ontario Legislature on May 31 appointed a select committee of its members to inquire into and hear representations from municipalities and persons interested in the subject of town planning and housing legislation. This committee will sit during the recess.

A tentative scale of wages for women operatives in the textile industries was issued during May by the Ontario Minimum Wage Board. A public hearing was held by the Board in Toronto early in June for the purpose of considering any suggested changes in the scale as proposed. The new order, like the earlier orders of the Board, provides minimum scales which vary according to the locality, the highest rates being fixed for Toronto, with lower rates for the less populous centres. Full particulars of the order will be given in a future issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

A regulation recently issued under the Quebec Motor Vehicles Act authorizes the principal of a technical school to issue a motor machinist's license to any person who holds a chauffeur's license and is engaged in repairing vehicles in a licensed garage, provided such person can prove his competency by practical demonstrations before a technical school instructor. This license entitles its holder to have his name, with statement of qualifications, forwarded by the Provincial

Automobile Bureau to automobile clubs, and car owners in the province.

A report of the superintendent of neglected children for Saskatchewan shows that on December 31, 1921, there were 519 mothers' pensions in force in the province, 475 of which were being paid to widows and 44 to mothers whose husbands were incapacitated and unable to make proper provision for their families. The amount of payroll for the month of December was \$13,745 and the average per family \$26.50. Since the Mothers' Pensions Act came into force in February, 1918, 688 pensions have been granted, amounting to \$249,203 and affecting 2,361 children.

Announcement is made of the reappointment by President Harding of three members of the United States Railroad Labour Board, whose terms of office recently expired, for full five year terms. These members are: Mr. Arthur O. Wharton of the Labour group; Mr. G. W. W. Hanger of the public group; and Mr. J. H. Elliott of the management group. It is also announced that at an executive session of the Board on April 27, Mr. Ben W. Hooper, former governor of Tennessee and member of the public group was elected chairman to succeed Judge R. M. Barton, also of Tennessee, who has served as chairman since the organization of the board two years ago. Mr. G. W. W. Hanger was elected to succeed Mr. Hooper as vice-chairman.

Officials of the Associated Industries of Kansas, an employers' organization, have announced that proceedings will shortly be taken in the United States Supreme Court to enjoin the Industrial Court from enforcing its recent order fixing the minimum wage for women in laundries and factories at \$11 a week, and in mercantile establishments at \$10.50. The previous minimums were \$10.50 and \$9.50.

It is stated that the Australian government is taking steps to recruit in England 6,000 boys between the ages of 15 and 18 years for apprenticeship to South Australian farmers, under government guardianship. The boys are wanted to replace Australian soldiers killed in the war. Each boy will be paid four shillings a week for pocket money, the remainder of his earnings being placed to his credit in the State treasury, where it will earn 4½ per cent interest until the whole sum is turned over to him when he attains his twenty-first year. This amount would assist him in becoming an independent farmer.

In Denmark, a recent law permits the State to distribute annually 250,000 crowns to municipal and private agencies for the establishment of day nurseries, trade schools and vacation colonies for school children.

The Norwegian parliament on March 27 passed without amendment a bill providing for compulsory arbitration in labour disputes. The labour representatives in parliament were asked not to vote against the bill in view of the tremendous and increasing volume of unemployment. The law remains in force for one year.

Under the Indian Factories Amendment Acts recently passed by the Indian legislature, the hours of labour are reduced from 72 to 60 a week for adult workers, with a maximum of 12 hours in any one day, while for children the maximum is fixed at six hours a day. The minimum period of rest is increased from half an hour to one hour; and Sunday work, except in certain cases, is forbidden. The minimum age for juvenile employment is raised from 9 to 12. The government is strengthening the inspection staff to enforce these new regulations. This law comes into force on July 1, 1922.

Distribution of emergency unemployment relief in Canada By an order-in-council dated March 18, 1922, an extension was allowed in the period of the operation of the Dominion scheme of

emergency unemployment relief, which would otherwise have ended on March 31. (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1922, page 192). The new order stated that, since winter conditions would probably continue in some parts of the Dominion until April 15, it was desirable to extend to that date the period of Dominion aid to municipal unemployment relief works and similar work in unorganized districts, and to extend until April 30 the period of Dominion aid to municipalities in the direct relief of the unemployed generally, and particularly of the returned soldiers, of their districts. By the terms of an order-in-council dated May 6 the federal grant may be continued beyond April 30 in the case of Manitoba, in which province exceptional conditions exist.

Convention of government labour officials of United States and Canada. The ninth annual convention of Governmental Labour Officials of the United States and Canada was held at Harrisburg,

Pennsylvania, from May 22 to 26. The president Mr. Frank E. Wood, Commissioner of Labour and Industrial Statistics, Louisiana, who occupied the chair, outlined the purposes of the association of government labour officials. He said that membership was limited to officials of the departments of labour of the federal and state governments and Canadian provinces, and that their aim was to review and discuss legislation to safeguard all workers and reduce accidents to the minimum, without overlooking the rights of employers and the public. Among the subjects dealt with at the convention were the following: child welfare; inspection, safety and sanitation; employment; mediation and conciliation; compensation legislation; mi-

nimum wage and hours of labour; and rehabilitation and medical supervision. Mr. H. C. Hudson of the Ontario Employment Service Bureau gave a lantern talk on the Employment Service of Canada.

Reports from twenty states showed that child labour and workmen's compensation laws were being strengthened. Amendments to the compensation laws were being made in fourteen states. Reference was made by Dr. C. B. Connelley, Commissioner of the Pennsylvania Department of Labour to the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States declaring unconstitutional the Federal child labour tax law. He stated that this decision had placed child labour legislation squarely before the states. In order to secure the proper administration of labour legislation, he said, it was clearly the duty of the States to make their own laws in the interest of the industries and workers. The laws should make specific provisions for enforcement, and divided responsibility in administration should be prevented.

New employment services in the United States. During 1921 legislation was enacted in a number of states of the United States respecting

public employment services. The state of Illinois provided for the establishment of free employment offices in towns of 25,000 population as well as in the larger cities. In Nebraska the establishment of employment offices by newly created welfare boards was authorized. A free employment service was created in North Carolina under the department of labour and printing; besides the usual employment service the department will give vocational guidance to minors, investigate causes of unemployment and make suggestions for a legislative remedy. North Dakota created a free employment service under the department of agriculture and printing, and provided for co-operation with federal and local offices.

12-hour day in United States steel industry President Harding held a conference during May with forty-one executives of United States steel companies

in order to discuss with them informally the possibility of completely abolishing the 12-hour working day in the steel industry. The 12-hour day was one of the causes of the steel strike of 1919. The President sought by means of this conference to bring the steel companies to accept voluntarily the 8-hour day, with three shifts for plants operating continuously. After the conference the steel companies authorized Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation, in his capacity as president of the iron and steel industry, to appoint a committee of five members,—this committee to devise ways and means to meet the President's request. Shortly after this action was taken, the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour issued a report on changes in the hours of labour in the iron and steel industry in the United States during the ten years ending 1920. This report shows that 63 per cent of the blast furnace workers were still in 1920 working 12-hour shifts for either seven or six days each week. In the ten years under review the employees who worked 12 hours a day for 7 days a week decreased in number from 75 per cent to 29 per cent of the total working force; eleven per cent, however, of all blast furnace employees continued to work a 12-hour day for six days each week, and 23 per cent for six and seven days alternately. The 8-hour day was extended in the same period to about 17 per cent of the employees working seven days, and to one per cent of those working six days each week. In the steel making department over 75 per cent of the Bessemer converting employees continued in 1920 to work the 12-hour shift for either six or seven days a week, while 22 per cent were on 8-hour shifts. About 50 per cent of the open hearth furnace employees were still employed for 12 hours a day, and 30 per cent worked 8-hour shifts. Twelve-hour shifts were the

rule for 60 per cent of the rail mill and blooming mill employees, for over 50 per cent of those in the bar mills, and for 20 per cent of those in the puddling mills.

Technical education for workers in paper mills

Facilities are being provided in the United States and Canada for the technical instruction of workers in pulp and paper mills in all branches of the industry up to the production of the manufactured product. Some years ago the organizations of technical men in the industry in the two countries appointed a joint executive committee, which drew up plans for the preparation of suitable text books. The sum of \$40,000 was raised with the assistance of the American Pulp and Paper Association, representing the manufacturers in the United States, and the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. The series of books is to be in five volumes, of which the first two have already appeared and the others are approaching completion. Volume 1 contains the following sections: Arithmetic, Mathematical Applications, How to Read Drawings, and Elementary Physics. Volume 2 deals with Mechanics and Hydraulics, Elementary Electricity and Elements of Chemistry. Volume 3 takes up the Manufacture of Pulp and Volumes 4 and 5, the Manufacture of Paper. The various sections are written by experts, and revised by an editorial board in order to adapt them for use in correspondence courses. They are issued either in bound volumes, or in the form of study papers of about 50 pages each. At least five paper mill towns in Canada are said to be conducting or planning classes in which these text books will be used, and several Canadian companies are helping their men to purchase the books on the installment plan. The text is distributed in Canada by the *Pulp and Paper Magazine*, Gardenvale, Que., and in the United States by the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, 18 East 41st Street, New York City.

In the United States steps have been taken by the Federal Board for Vocational Education and the American Pulp and Paper Association, to establish training classes for foremen in paper mills. A training course for foremen has been conducted at Erie, Pa., by federal and state authorities, and similar courses are being conducted by the large paper mills in the states of New York, Massachusetts and Wisconsin.

Miners' blindness due to defective lighting

A sub-committee of the British Medical Research Council in a report on miners' nystagmus, an eye disease con-

fined to workers in coal and ironstone mines where safety lamps are used, expresses the opinion that the essential factor in the production of the disease is deficient illumination; and that other factors such as position during work, accidents, alcoholism, infection, malnutrition, hereditary predisposition, and errors of refraction are of secondary importance only; while depth of workings, thickness of seams, and the ordinary gaseous impurities in mine air have no direct influence on the disease. The defective illumination, they state, is due to the low illuminating power of the safety lamps used by coal miners, to the distance these lamps are placed from the object the miner has to look at, and to the great absorption of light by the coal and the coal-dust covered surfaces. As incapacity due to nystagmus is rare among coal miners working with open lights, they recommend that everything possible should be done to bring the standard of illumination of safety-lamp pits up to that of open-light pits. To this end the candle-power of safety lamps should be increased to two or three candle-power (the average illumination of the coal face of this type is stated to be about .018 foot-candle), or adaptable electric light should be used. At parts of the pit other than the coal-face visibility can be increased by white-washing, as well as by stone-dust-

vention of explosions). The committee recommend that both workman and employer should be granted power to appeal to the medical referee, at intervals of not less than six months, to assess the incapacity present. In 1919, it is stated, 6,449 miners in Great Britain received compensation because of the disease and over 80 per cent of the cases came from coal-face workers.

The Committee state that the prevailing belief that nystagmus causes permanent damage to, or even total loss of, sight is entirely erroneous.

Increased working hours in Holland and Switzerland

A bill to modify the Labour Act of 1919, which established a 45-hour week for industrial workers in Holland, has been recently introduced by the Dutch Minister of Labour. The earlier Act established an 8-hour working day five days each week, with five hours on Saturdays. The new measure will add half an hour to each working day, making a weekly average of 8 hours a day with a rest day on Sunday. The minister may also, as the result of joint representations from both parties, or at his own discretion, allow overtime to be worked, provided that the total number of hours worked shall not exceed 48 per week throughout the year. In factories working continuously with three shifts, each employee may be employed for 56 hours each week without a Sunday rest. This latter clause is provisional until October, 1924. For the building trade the minister proposed a 10-hour day and 55-hour week during the period from April 1 to October 1. The workers in the building trades have protested against this innovation. The Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions instructed its executive to take every possible measure "to keep the reaction in check".

Under the Swiss Factory Act as amended June 27, 1919, the Federal Council was empowered to authorize a weekly maximum duration of work of

52 hours if and so long as this is justified by urgent necessity, particularly if, through the application of provisions fixing a 48-hour week, an industry runs the risk of being unable to withstand foreign competition on account of the duration of the working hours in other countries. In accordance therewith an Order was issued on April 4, 1922, extending the weekly working hours to 52 in certain branches of industry. For wood-sawing, carpentry and brick and tile making this extension will remain in force until the middle of October next, for specified branches of the embroidery trade until the end of the current year, for the linen trade up to the end of June, and for straw plant working up to the end of May.

Strike of Chinese seamen at Hong Kong Early in the present year the Chinese Seamen's Union at Hong Kong declared a strike

with the object of obtaining an increase in wages. In the course of a dispute a military order was issued declaring the Seamen's Union an unlawful society, and their hall was closed by the government. Nearly all the other guilds in Hong Kong declared their intention to support the seamen if this order was not revoked, and a little later all guildsmen stopped work. Immediately after the general strike took place, steps were taken to bring the seamen's strike to an end, and on March 5 an agreement was signed granting substantial increases to the striking seamen. The agreement covered all the steamship lines touching at Hong Kong and involved an increase of from 15 to 30 per cent. An unusual feature of the agreement was provision for the granting of half pay to all the seamen from the date they left work at the commencement of the strike until they should return to work; but if positions were not available for men ready to return to work then half pay shall continue for any unemployment period not exceeding five and a half months after the general return to work. The owners also agreed to assist in inaugu-

ating a system of engaging crews that would minimize as far as possible any irregularities that might exist in connection with the pay of seamen.

Oriental Seamen's Union It has recently been announced that Japanese and Chinese seamen are to be admitted to membership in the International Seamen's Union of America and its affiliated organizations, which will establish branch unions in the principal seaports of China and Japan and immediately launch a campaign of organization among oriental seamen. It is stated that this is the first time in the history of the American labour movement that a union chartered by the American Federation of Labour has admitted orientals, although workers of Chinese and Japanese nationality have repeatedly applied for membership.

Workers' pensions in France In a recent issue of *L'Usine* published in Paris, France, an account is given of certain workers' pension plans which have been established by a number of French manufacturers. Most of these plans have for their object the encouragement of long service and thrift, and special provisions with respect to contributions are made for employees with large families. A typical plan adopted by M. Marcelot, director of iron works at Eurville is described. Contributions from the workmen are based on their yearly wages, the minimum contribution of employees being one per cent. The owners contribute an equal amount during the first ten years of service. During the next ten years of service the employers contribute 1½ per cent and after 20 years, 2 per cent. If an employee contributes to the pension fund more than the minimum, the employers increase their proportion. For a worker contributing 2 per cent of his wages the owner gives 3 per cent for the first ten years, 3½ per cent for the second ten years and 4 per cent

after twenty years' service. Heads of families with four children under 14 years are relieved of half their contributions, the owners making up the amount; and those with five children have no payments at all to make. A workman entering on this plan at 45

years of age with earnings of 4,000 francs a year, and contributing one per cent would receive an annual pension of 250 francs at retiring age. One who followed the plan from the age of 15 would receive a pension of 1,240 francs, or 2,730 francs if he contributed 2 per cent of his wages.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

I.—The Labour Market, Strikes, Prices.

The Labour Market

EMPLOYMENT as reported by employers showed a distinctly upward movement during April, in spite of the marked fluctuations caused by the opening and closing of the railway car shops, which affected several thousand employees. The level of employment was very much the same as that indicated by the firms making returns for April of last year. Unemployment as reported by trade unions was very slightly more prevalent than at the end of March, but the situation compared favourably with the corresponding period in 1921. A further increase was registered in the daily average of business transacted by the office of the Employment Service during the early part of April, there being gains in the vacancies notified, the applicants placed, and also in the number of persons applying for work.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

The volume of employment as reported by employers showed a decidedly upward trend during April, a great deal of the increases being due to the spring expansion in the out-of-door industries. The tendency in all provinces was favourable throughout the month, but the additions to staffs in Quebec and Ontario greatly exceeded those reported elsewhere. Employment during April was practically on the same level as during the same month of 1921, the index number being less than one per cent below that indicated for April of last year.

The most pronounced increases in activity during the month under review occurred in railroad construction and maintenance; employers in that industry added over 6,000 men to their staffs largely in the Prairie provinces. The gains reported in saw mills were also extensive, providing work for approximately 5,800 persons, of whom Ontario mills absorbed a large proportion. Building construction was very much more active, and highway construction also employed a substantially larger number of workers. Towards the latter part of April the logging industry showed considerable expansion especially in Quebec; this gain however, was of a temporary character representing river driving operations. The recommencement of the extension and improvement work begun last autumn on the Toronto municipal street railway caused large additions to staffs in the local transportation division. Increases in employment on a smaller scale than in the groups mentioned above occurred during April in fish canneries, (mainly in the Maritime Provinces) in pulp, paper, tobacco, glass, brick and cement plants and in petroleum refineries. The mining of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals other than coal, also showed expansion. Employment in the iron and steel industries was in somewhat lesser volume during April, chiefly on account of the shut-down in the railway car shops. Some depression was also recorded in agricultural implements. The textile in-

dustries were slacker during April than for several previous months, especially in the garment, thread, yarn and cloth divisions. The tendency in coal mining was unfavourable, reductions in employment being recorded in Nova Scotia, especially in the early part of the month; while in Alberta and parts of British Columbia an industrial dispute involving many mine workers caused the situation to be unsettled. The operating departments of the railways reported some contraction in staffs, especially in the Maritime provinces.

As previously stated the situation as reported by employers during April was very similar to that indicated by the firms making returns for April of last year. Considerably more activity, however, was registered by boot and shoe manufacturers, electric current plants in street railways and cartage, shipping and stevedoring and highway construction and maintenance. Gains on a smaller scale were reported by manufacturers of lumber and its products, textiles, clay, glass and stone products. On the other hand, less favourable conditions were recorded in the iron and steel group, in communication, trade, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal products and in logging.

TRADE	Unemployment as in-
UNION	dicated by returns ta-
REPORTS	bulated from 1,412 trade
	unions with an aggre-

gate membership of 141,505 members showed a minor increase at the end of April, although the situation was very much more favourable than during the same period in 1921. The percentage of unemployment stood at 10.4 for the period under review as compared with 9.6 in the preceding month and with 16.3 in April of last year. (Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons occupied in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of sickness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not consider-

ed as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.) Unions in New Brunswick Ontario and Saskatchewan registered slightly smaller percentages of idleness than in the preceding month, while in all other provinces less activity was indicated. As compared with the returns for April, 1921, Manitoba alone reported increased dullness; in Alberta practically no change occurred, while elsewhere the percentages of unemployment were rather smaller. Unions in the manufacturing industries showed slightly less activity than in March, largely on account of reduced employment for garment workers and in the miscellaneous manufacturing industries. On the other hand, smaller percentages of idleness were recorded by unions in the tobacco, pulp, paper, printing, publishing, furniture, textile and leather industries. Slight improvement was indicated in the iron and steel group, especially by boiler makers, railway carmen and pattern makers. The mining industry showed an increase in unemployment. The Nova Scotia coal miners were slacker, and conditions in the coal fields of Alberta and in parts of British Columbia were unsettled on account of the miners' strike in existence at the end of April. Asbestos miners in Quebec and quarry workers in Nova Scotia reported practically the same percentages of idleness as in March. The building trades were considerably busier during April, an indication of seasonal activity. Improvement was recorded by members of all trades in the industry with the exception of bridge and structural iron workers electrical workers and granite and stone cutters. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, painters and decorators and plumbers, especially reported increased activity as compared with March. A slightly smaller percentage of idleness was indicated

in the transportation group. Steam railways afforded rather more employment and street railway employees were very much busier. On the other hand, the shipping and stevedoring trades were not as fully employed as in March. Lumber workers and loggers reported a larger percentage of unemployment, while fishermen were somewhat busier. Hotel and restaurant employees, theatre and stage hands, and unclassified workers indicated a rather more favourable situation. Barbers and stationary engineers, however, were not as actively engaged as in March.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS Reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of April, 1922, show that 30,913 persons were referred to employment, and that 21,778 were placed in regular and 7,391 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment, 19,175 were of men and 2,603 of women. Applications for employment during the period totalled 39,432, of which 30,795 were from men and 8,637 from women. The number of vacancies notified by employers to the Service was 26,524 for men and 9,928 for women, a total of 36,452. Considerable expansion was noted in the volume of business transacted by the offices as compared with the preceding period, while a comparison with the reports of a year ago showed a decrease in the daily transactions.

During the first half of April, 1922, the average number of applications made daily to the offices was 1,554, as compared with 1,462 during the latter half of March and with 2,154 during the first half of April of last year. Vacancies notified to the Service averaged 1,392 daily, as compared with 1,115 during the latter half of March and with 2,272 during the same period of 1921. The average number of placements effected daily was 1,119, of which an aver-

age of 797 was in regular work. At the end of March of this year placements averaged 912 daily, and during the early part of April a year ago the average number of placements per day was 1,763.

During the latter half of April, applications for work increased considerably over the previous period, reaching an average of 1,889 daily. During the corresponding period of last year applications averaged 2,034 daily. The average number of vacancies reported to the offices was 1,796 daily, as compared with 2,172 during the latter half of April, 1921. Compared with the preceding period placements again showed an increase, an average of 1,432 being effected daily during the latter half of the month. Placements in regular employment during this period averaged 1,110. A decline is shown when comparison is made with the reports for the corresponding period of last year when the average number of placements was 1,705 daily.

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED Employment in the building trades, as indicated by the value of the building permits issued in 56 cities during

April showed a further decided increase. The aggregate value of the buildings authorized rose from \$9,160,889 in March to \$14,082,170 for the month under review, an increase of \$4,921,281, or 53.7 per cent. The permits issued during April exceeded those reported for the corresponding month of last year by \$1,818,406, or 14.8 per cent, the value for April, 1921, having stood at \$12,263,764. British Columbia alone recorded a decline in the amount of building contemplated during April as compared with the preceding month, all other provinces indicating considerable increases. Of these gains, those registered in Quebec and Ontario, which in each case exceeded \$1,000,000, were the largest. As compared with the figures for April,

1921, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba reported considerable expansion in the volume of building contemplated. Of the decreases indicated in the remaining provinces, that in Alberta was the most pronounced. Of the larger cities, Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg recorded increases in the value of the building permits issued as compared with the preceding month and also with April of last year. Vancouver reported a decline in the former and an increase in the latter comparison. Of the smaller centres, Moncton, St. John, Hamilton, London, Ottawa and Stratford registered decided gains in both cases.

According to the *Canadian Building Review* issued by MacLean's Building Reports, Limited, the value of the contracts awarded during April totalled \$29,428,400 as compared with \$13,465,000 in March and with \$21,622,000 in April of last year. Of the total for the month under review \$726,400 was to be spent in the Maritime provinces, \$22,578,800 in Quebec and Ontario, and \$6,113,200 in the four Western provinces. This would indicate that approximately 77 per cent of the contracts were awarded in Quebec and Ontario, less than 3 per cent in the Maritime district and not quite 21 per cent in the Western provinces. A further analysis of the returns shows that \$12,472,200 was to be used for residential purposes, \$8,203,300 for business erections, \$3,176,400 on industrial buildings, and \$5,576,500 on engineering contracts.

Strikes

The loss of time on account of industrial disputes during May was less than during April, 1922, but greater than during May, 1921. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 30 strikes involving about 13,186 workpeople with an estimated time loss of 278,160 working days, as compared with 24 strikes, involving 17,478 workpeople and 381,135 working days in

April, 1922; and 56 strikes, 9,323 workpeople and 175,889 working days in May, 1921. On May 1, there were on record 20 strikes, affecting 12,541 workpeople. Ten strikes were reported as having commenced during May, the same number as commenced during the previous month. Four of the strikes commencing prior to May and seven of the strikes commencing during May terminated during the month, leaving 19 strikes involving 9,807 workpeople on record at the beginning of June.

Prices

The movement in wholesale prices in May was marked by a slight upward turn. The index number stood at 226.1 for May, as compared with 225.0 for April; 247.3 for May, 1921; 356.6 for May, 1920, (which was the highest point reached); 284.1 for May, 1919; 243.8 for May, 1917; and 136.3 for May, 1914. Nearly all of the groups showed slight advances, but the seasonal decline in dairy products continued, although eggs were upward. The chief increases were in western grains, cattle and beef, fish, raw cotton, jute, pig iron and steel billets, silver, coke, linseed oil and turpentine.

In retail prices the average cost of a list of twenty-nine staple foods in sixty cities was \$10.22 at the beginning of May as compared with \$10.26 at the beginning of April; \$12.25 in May 1921; \$16.65 in May, 1920; \$11.82 in May, 1917; and \$7.43 in May, 1914. The total for food, fuel, and rent averaged \$20.57 for May as compared with \$20.66 for April, \$22.84 for May, 1921; \$26.44 for May, 1920; \$21.67 for May, 1919; \$18.50 for May, 1917; and \$14.21 for May, 1914. In foods the chief changes were increases in beef, butter, flour, evaporated apples and prunes, while decreases occurred in mess pork, bacon and lard, eggs, milk, cheese, sugar, and potatoes. Coal and wood were slightly lower. Rent showed little change.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

Proceedings for the month of May, 1922, With Texts of Boards' Reports

DURING the month of May the Department received reports of two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees being members of Division 279 Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America and (2) The Dominion Coal Company, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, and Acadia Coal Company, members of the British Empire Steel Corporation, and certain of their employees respectively, being members of District 26 United Mine Workers of America. Four applications were received for the establishment of Boards.

Applications received

During the month of May applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received as follows:—

(1) From employees of the Corporation of the City of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, being members of Civic Employees' Federal Union No. 9. This dispute not falling within the direct scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, a Board could be established only with the consent of both parties to the dispute. The consent of the city council of Moose Jaw having been received, a Board was established composed as follows: Mr. W. E. Knowles, K.C., Moose Jaw, chairman, appointed by the Minister on the joint recommendation of the other two members of the Board, Mr. R. H. Chadwick, Moose Jaw, appointed on the nomination of the men, and Mr. W. D. McIntyre, Moose Jaw, appointed on the nomination of the City.

(2) From the employees of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company, being members of the Gas Workers' Union of Winnipeg (Independent). A Board was

established composed of Mr. W. H. Trueman, K.C., Winnipeg, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members, Messrs. C. E. Dafoe and R. S. Ward, of Winnipeg, appointed on the recommendation of the Company and the workmen respectively.

(3) From employees of the Corporation of the City of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, being civic firemen members of the City Fire Fighters' Union, Local No. 151. As this dispute did not fall within the direct scope of the Act a Board could only be appointed with the consent of both parties to the dispute. The city council of Moose Jaw gave its consent and a Board was established, Mr. W. D. McIntyre, Moose Jaw being appointed on the nomination of the City, and Mr. Edgar H. Cooke, Moose Jaw on the recommendation of the men. The chairman of the Board had not been appointed at the end of the month.

(4) From the employees of the Inverness Railway and Coal Company, represented by the Eastern Trust Company, Halifax, being members of Locals Nos. 4,512 and 5,163, District 26, United Mine Workers of America. The Board had not been established at the end of the month.

Other Proceedings Under the Act

A Board was completed in May in the case of a dispute between the London Street Railway Company and certain of its employees being members of Division No. 741 Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. Mr. J. M. McEvoy, London, was appointed chairman by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other members of the Board, Messrs. F. H. McGuigan, Toronto, and Frank McKay representing the Company and the men respectively.

Report of Board in dispute between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees

A report was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees being members of Local Division No. 279 Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The Board was composed as follows: Mr. Alexander Smith, chairman, and Messrs. George D. Kelley and Charles J. Tulley, representing the Company and the employees respectively. The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Kelley and contained recommendations as to a means of settlement of the dispute. A minority report was presented by Mr. Tulley.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees being members of Division 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

Ottawa, Ont., May 18, 1922.

To the Hon. James Murdock, M.P.,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

Sir,

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation on the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, appointed by you on April 18, 1922, is composed as follows: Alexander Smith, Ottawa, Chairman; George D. Kelley, Ottawa, representing the Ottawa Electric Railway Company, and Charles J. Tulley, Ottawa, representing the employees. Immediately upon receiving notice of their appointment on Wednesday, April 19, the members of the Board took the oath of office and made arrangements to proceed with their duties.

On Thursday, April 20, the Board, through the courtesy of the mayor and

other officials of the City of Ottawa, arranged to hold its sittings in the City Hall, and at 2 pm. met in Mr. Smith's office, at 48 Sparks Street, to consult as to methods of procedure, when it was decided that persons willing to present information to the Board would be quite free to come forward, and that summons or subpoenas would not be necessary to be issued unless special circumstances arose.

On Friday, April 21, the Board met at 11 a.m. at the City Hall, all the members being present. The chairman read the Order to the Board of yourself, as Minister of Labour, appointing the Board, and also correspondence bearing on the application of the employees for "wage increase on the hourly rates of wages, and reduction in the regular hours of daily labour."

The employees present were: F. W. McRae, President, Ed. O'Connor, Secretary, W. P. Jennings, International Officer, all of Ottawa, and W. J. Davey, John Dale and W. F. Page were also in attendance, but the first three were the actual representatives of the employees.

The company's representatives were: F. D. Burpee, J. M. Ahearn and A. J. Tobin, all of the city of Ottawa.

Discussion immediately took place upon the scope of the reference in which Messrs. Tulley and Kelley joined. The company, through Mr. Burpee, asked that to the demand made by the employees there should be added consideration of wages, hours of work and working conditions. The chairman ruled that under the circumstances it would be necessary for him to consult the Minister of Labour, and adjourned until 11 a.m. of the next day, Saturday, April 22, at the same time suggesting that the parties themselves might mutually consent to the widening of the instructions, so that there would be no dispute on procedure or detail.

Both parties to the Board acted on the chairman's suggestion and in due course he received a communication from each side, and these communications were submitted by the Board to the Department of Labour Saturday morning, April 22, with the result that a letter under the seal of the Department, signed by yourself, dated Ottawa, April 22, 1922, was received by the chairman, authorizing the widening of the investigation. This met the written representations of both parties to the application.

Pursuant to adjournment the Board met on Saturday, April 22, in the City Hall. The employees submitted the draft agreement as of May 1, 1922. This agreement is filed as Exhibit (1). On behalf of the company a copy of the agreement entered into between the parties on the 29th day of May, 1920, as of the first day of May, 1920, and subsequently by agreement extended in 1921, until the 30th of April, 1922, was filed as Exhibit (2). Those interested then proceeded to discuss the clauses of these agreements as occasion would suggest, leaving for future consideration any clause that bore upon the hours of labour, the rate of wages and the cost of living.

The Board did not consider it absolutely necessary to employ a registrar or a stenographic reporter. After the Board had been sitting some days, the employees decided to secure the services of a stenographic reporter, and the Board took occasion to bespeak for copies of the reports of the proceedings for some of the days, but would not be responsible for any of the original work, original copy, or for any copies that the Board would not wish to take. This was stated openly at the sittings of the Board, and agreed to by the representative of the employees and not objected to by any others.

Before the Board had proceeded far at its first meeting the question of admission of the press came up and, in the hearing of the press representatives

present, the chairman remarked that these gentlemen would be free to come and go when they pleased, and if any inaccuracy occurred in their brief reports, the same could be referred to at the next meeting and adjusted. The reports in the press appeared to be helpful to the representatives of the parties.

During the discussion it was evident that many of the details in the management of the company could be much better dealt with by consultations between the employees and the company than by written agreement or binding clauses. Several details of this nature were freely discussed during the sittings of the Board, and probably two of these might be termed "New Features," namely, "heaters in the vestibules for the motorman and conductor," and "some extra supply of clothing for the men generally." The Board is of the opinion that the company and the men themselves can adjust these matters in due course better than embodying any directions in an agreement.

On behalf of the men, reports, resolutions and opinions commending the 8 hours a day were presented and discussed, but these were not followed by evidence to support the application of a work-day of 8 hours in the operation of the Ottawa Street Railway Company, although the chairman from time to time clearly intimated that the decision of the Board would be largely determined upon the information submitted regarding the Ottawa Street Railway Company and operations.

Sections of the Ontario Railway Act, being Chapter 185 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, were cited and filed as exhibits. The only section of this exhibit filed that applies to street railways is section 271 of the said Act. The same reads as follows:

271.—(1) The Board may regulate the hours during which conductors and motormen, employees of a street railway company, may be required or permitted to work, but in no case shall an employee be permitted to work more than six days in a week or ten hours per day, and, whenever practicable and reasonable, such

ten hours' work shall be performed within twelve consecutive hours.

(2) The power conferred by subsection 1 may be exercised notwithstanding the provisions of any agreement between a municipal corporation and a railway company as to hours of labour.

(3) Every company which, and every director, superintendent, manager or officer of a company who contravenes the provisions of any order of the Board, made under the authority of subsection 1, or contravenes any of the provisions of this section, shall, for each contravention, incur a penalty of not less than \$100, nor more than \$250, recoverable under *The Ontario Summary Convictions Act*. 3-4 Geo. V., c. 36, s. 271.

In addition to the representations made by the employees, their representative on the Board pressed very cordially for consideration of this section in dealing with the application of the 8-hour proposal without overtime. The matter of fixing the hours of labour on the Ottawa Electric Railway Company is within the authority of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, as Section 6, Chapter 53, Statutes of Canada, 1892; Section 7, of the Statutes of Canada, 1894, and Section 5, of Chapter 82, of the Statutes of Canada, 1889, as well as Section 4, Chapter 106, of the Statutes of Canada, 1866, and Section 2, of Chapter 45, of the Statutes of Ontario, 1868, would clearly determine. The Acts of 1866 and 1868 are cited merely to indicate the origin of the legislation governing the Ottawa Electric Railway Company.

While the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada has jurisdiction, its authority is subject to Section 6, of Chapter 53, of the Statutes of Canada, 1892, which provides that the operation of the Ottawa Electric Railway Company within the Province of Ontario shall be subject to the Statutes of Ontario. This authority is confirmed by subsequent legislation.

The jurisdiction of the Board of Railway Commissioners was unanimously upheld by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, in a judgment delivered by Sir Henry Drayton, Feb-

ruary 10th, 1919. In a reply also to an inquiry the Secretary of the Ontario Municipal Board, in a communication to the Secretary of the Ottawa Railway Employees' Union, dated July, 1919, stated that the Ontario Railway Municipal Board had never exercised any jurisdiction over the Ottawa Electric Railway Company.

Subsequent to the Drayton judgment, the question of the jurisdiction of the Board was subject to confirming decision by the Supreme Court of Canada, March 8, 1920, and on March 17, 1920, Honourable F. B. Carvell, Chief Commissioner of the Board, issued an order which was unanimously agreed to fixing the rates.

The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, however, must exercise its jurisdiction in the operation on that portion of the Ottawa Electric Railway Company's line in Ontario subject to the statutes of Ontario (see Chapter 53 of the Statutes of 1892 and subsequent Acts as well as the foregoing decision.)

The terms of Section 271 of Chapter 185, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, have never then been called into operation by either the employees of the Ottawa Electric Railway Company, and from this it would appear that both parties prefer to have the matter of hours of labour adjusted by agreement between themselves. So long as the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada are not called upon to regulate the hours as empowered by the Act, no steps would be taken by the Board to do so. In this regard, however, it might be stated that, in the consideration of the present arrangement of 9 hours per day, it would appear that the spread within such time as performed is too great, and the Board would suggest, and strongly recommend, that an effort be made by arrangement between the parties to reduce the spread.

On Monday, May 1, and on Tuesday, May 2, at the sittings of the Board in the City Hall, the matter of the cost of

living was discussed. Mr. Bolton, of the Labour Department, was present on May 1 and dealt with comparative tables showing the cost of living. These comparative statements are not absolute, they were submitted more for contrast and comparison. The result of his examination was to the effect that the cost of living had been reduced by a shade over 24 (twenty-four) per cent. The representatives of the employees wished to have further opportunity to present other tables, and this opportunity was taken on Tuesday, May 2. The comparative tables of the employees did not differ widely from those submitted by Mr. Bolton, although they indicated a higher cost of living. They were also by way of illustration. The difference in the comparative statements for a yearly period, between these and those submitted by Mr. Bolton, was not wide. The employees, however, contended that reduction of the cost of living would not be 24 (twenty-four) per cent, although no definite percentage was put forward by them. It should be clearly stated that these comparative statements are not definite as to actual cost of living, but are used as comparisons in a general way to show the percentage of increase or decrease. In this regard they were said to be fairly accurate.

The Board is of the opinion that the cost of living has decreased in accordance with the opinions expressed and tables submitted, but, at the same time, it is of the opinion that the wages cannot automatically be decreased in keeping, so to speak, with these comparative statements, because in the helps to make living agreeable there is required something more than the actual necessities for daily sustenance—something in addition to that is essential. Whilst the Board, therefore, recommends the decrease of wages, in doing so, it is taking into consideration the changed conditions of not only the cost of living, but also the cost of operation and maintenance, and capital and tangible assets of the company. The recommendation of the Board regarding wages does not

cover all the details suggested by the employees, but any details not mentioned in the agreement submitted, in the opinion of the Board, should be adjusted in conference between the employees and the railway company, in accordance with these general outlines and specific suggestions.

The Board has no expression of opinion on higher or lower rates or fares to be charged, as the question was not before the Board, except very incidentally, nor was the public represented in this regard. Besides, this is a matter within the jurisdiction of another tribunal—the Board of Railway Commissioners.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation held ten open sittings at the City Hall and at these the company and the employees were given ample opportunity to press their views. Time and again the chairman suggested that, in addition to the general information which the men were submitting, they deal particularly with details in so far as the relations with the company were concerned. There was little response to these suggestions, as evidently details are a matter of mutual adjustment between the parties themselves from time to time. However, the chairman felt it his duty to impress this phase upon those present.

The last open sitting was on Tuesday, May 2. The Board adjourned to meet in the Molson's Bank Chambers on Wednesday, May 3, for further discussion amongst its members. Meetings were held May 3, 6, 8, 9 and 10, in the Molson's Bank Chambers, all the members of the Board being present on each occasion.

At the meeting on May 10, Messrs. Tulley and Kelley suggested that, as they could not agree on certain phases, the chairman draft a report for further consideration in accordance with his understanding of the discussions to date, the same to be fully considered by the Board later. The Board also met on May 16, 17, 18 and 23, and considered

carefully a draft of this report and a draft agreement, both prepared by the chairman on the discussion that had preceded, and subsequently each of the other members of the Board furnished the chairman with suggestions and recommendations; these, just as verbal conversations between members of the Board, were, for use similar to conversations and for personal guidance, to assist the members themselves in their deliberations.

The report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, in the form of an agreement between the employees and the company, is herewith submitted as Exhibit (3) to this general outline by the Board, and we recommend that matters not covered by specific wording in the agreement be adjusted by consultation between the employees and the company in the light of the foregoing observations. The findings of the Board on the scale of wages is made on the understanding that the company withdraws its objection to entering into any agreement and instead agrees to continue this scale for one year from May 1, 1922.

(Sgd.) ALEX. SMITH,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) GEORGE D. KELLEY,
Representing the Company.

(CHAIRMAN'S LETTER TO BOARD
MEMBERS)

Ottawa, Ont., May 23, 1922.

George D. Kelley, Esq.,
Representing the Company,
and

Charles J. Tulley, Esq.,
Representing the Employees,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sirs,

In the matter of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in re Ottawa Electric Railway Company and its employees, of which you are members, I, as agreed amongst ourselves as members of the Board, herewith submit to each of you my report for your very early consideration. I trust the Board in its findings will be unanimous.

I hereby call the Board to meet in my office, 48 Sparks Street, Ottawa, at three o'clock this

afternoon of Tuesday, May 23, at which hour the report as submitted or with any suggestions or amendments will be signed. Failing unanimity, however, each is to be free to present whatever statement or report he may deem advisable.

This letter and the attached report and agreement (Exhibit 3) are to be considered part of the record of the proceedings of the investigation.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) ALEX SMITH,
Chairman.

EXHIBIT I.

Agreement entered into (in duplicate) this the first day of May, 1922, between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company, hereinafter called "the Company", Party of the first Part, and the Ottawa Electric Railway Employees' Union, being Division 279, of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, hereinafter called "the Association", Party of the second Part.

Witnesseth:—That the following wage schedule and working conditions shall take effect and be binding upon the parties hereto, and shall govern all employees of the Company referred to herein.

WAGE SCHEDULE.—The wage schedule and working conditions submitted herewith, shall be binding on the Company and its employees from the first day of May, 1922, until changed by the parties hereto, either parties desiring to change same or open up the agreement or wage schedule shall notify the other party in writing of the desired change at least thirty (30) days before the expiring of same. Rates of wages shall be paid from and after May 1st, 1922, during the life of this agreement.

SECTION 1.—The Company agrees that all employees affected by this agreement, if they so desire, may become and remain members of the Association during the life of this agreement in accordance with the constitution and by-laws of the Association in order that all questions and grievances may be dealt with by one head, and that the standing of the employees with the Company shall not be affected by the fact of their membership in the Association.

SECTION 2.—The Company agrees to meet and treat through their properly accredited officers, with the officers or representatives of the Association upon all questions and differences that may arise during the term of this agreement, including dismissal after suspension.

SECTION 3.—Employees who are members of any committee, or officers of any Association of the employees or delegates to conventions

of such Association, shall be entitled to leave of absence and shall retain their full seniority rights and upon retirement from such office, committee, or delegation shall have their place in the Company's employ they would have occupied had no leave been granted.

SECTION 4.—The Company agrees that employees shall not be censured in public for disobedience of rules. If the offence is a serious one, the employee at fault will be placed under suspension and a careful investigation of the case made by the Company. If after an investigation of the case made, the said employee is found not guilty of the charge against him, he shall be reinstated to his former position and paid for all lost time. Incompetency, drunkenness, dishonesty, and repeated violation of the rules of the Company will be sufficient cause for dismissal from the service, but no employee shall be dismissed at any time without a full investigation and removal of all doubt as to guilt. No dismissal shall take place until one week after suspension.

SECTION 5.—All promotions or transfers in all departments shall be based upon merit and seniority, and without discrimination.

SECTION 6.—When through slackness of work a reduction of staff becomes necessary in any department men shall be laid off in the following order, last on, first off; last off, first on. Employees being laid off under this cause shall leave an address with the Company and notice of resumption of work shall be given by the Company to the men by mailing advice to such address. If the men do not appear to resume their positions within seven (7) days the same shall be deemed to be vacant.

SECTION 7.—No employee other than those covered by Section 3, shall be granted leave of absence exceeding thirty (30) days in any one year unless agreed to by both parties.

SECTION 8.—The Company shall post a list of the conductors and motormen in order of seniority in the conductor's and motormen's waiting room, together with a Run Guide on which shall be posted the regular day, relief and swing runs and the time paid for each. No run on the Run Guide shall pay less than eight (8) hours. Conductors and motormen shall have the right to choose such runs as they may prefer in order of seniority, the senior man on the list to have first choice and so on down until all have chosen. Booking Inspector to co-operate with a representative of the Association. This rule shall apply to all regular day runs, relief runs, and regular swing runs that are listed on the Run Guide. Booking shall be conducted by an official appointed by the Company. Choosing of runs shall take place every three months or at such other times as operating conditions make it necessary for another selection of runs.

Any man refusing or failing to select a run in the time given shall be assigned to one by the official in charge of the booking in accordance with his seniority.

SECTION 9.—When motormen and conductors have selected or have been assigned to runs regularly scheduled and a portion of such runs is cancelled, they shall be paid the full time such runs would have paid had full run been completed for one day, or until notified by the Company that the schedule is changed.

SECTION 10.—Eight (8) hours shall constitute a day's work for all employees in all departments performed on week days, Sundays and all legal holidays, and shall be completed in ten (10) consecutive hours. No schedule run shall pay less than eight (8) hours. No employee shall be compelled to do extra work in excess of his regular day's work of eight (8) hours. All work performed in excess of eight (8) hours shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half at the prevailing rates, including work on sand-cars, sweepers, and snow-ploughs.

SECTION 11.—Extra runs shall be service not regularly scheduled on the Run Guide, being such other work as cannot be foreseen and cannot be provided for by the regular time table. No extra run shall pay less than four (4) hours. Breaks in any run not exceeding one hour shall be paid continuous time.

SECTION 12.—All spare men shall be guaranteed a minimum of eighty-five (\$85.00) dollars a month except as herein provided. That no miss shall be marked against them at the regular reporting time of six (6) days each week. All spare men having no misses charged against them, or who are not away on account of sickness, or who are not on leave of absence (except the weekly day off) will be guaranteed forty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$42.50) each pay period of one-half month as a minimum wage. If the time that has been credited to them does not amount to \$42.50 the difference will be paid to them on the regular pay days. A miss will not be charged against any man who fails to report at 5.50 a.m. on week days, or 7.20 a.m. on Sundays if he has worked until 11.00 p.m. or after the night previous.

SECTION 13.—Whenever cars are delayed so that a motorman or conductor cannot reach his reporting place on time no miss shall be marked against him, but if he arrives before his car goes out he shall be allowed to take it.

SECTION 14.—Uniform clothing for motormen and conductors shall consist as follows: Summer: Full suit, coat, vest and trousers. Winter: Conductors—full suit, overcoat and trousers every year. Motormen—trousers every year, overcoat every second year.

SECTION 15.—All motormen and conductors shall be so provided, the Company to pay full cost of such clothing for all men in their service over one year, and half the cost for those in the service first year. Said uniforms are to be supplied not later than the first of May and of October each year. After any article of clothing has been in the possession of a motorman or conductor for a period of thirty (30) days, it shall become his absolute property, providing he has been in the employment of the Company for one year. All caps and badges to be supplied by the Company without charge. In the event of an employee damaging or destroying his uniform in the execution of his duty, the Company shall make good the damage, or supply free of charge an extra uniform if the case warrants it. All winter caps supplied by the Company to be subject to the approval of the Association.

SECTION 16.—Cars shall be sent out each morning and night for the purpose of conveying employees to and from their work. Said cars to be run on Somerset, Bank, Hull, St. Patrick, Sussex, Gladstone Ave., and Preston Lines.

SECTION 17.—Suitable seats shall be provided for both motormen and conductors on all cars; said seats shall be placed in a position where convenient for motormen's and conductor's use in the proper discharge of their duty.

SECTION 18.—All cars shall be properly heated to a reasonable temperature, and shall be fitted with double windows throughout. All cars shall be so fitted from November to March of each year. Heaters shall be placed in both front and rear vestibules of all cars.

SECTION 19.—All employees shall be given free transportation at all times on all lines of the Company.

SECTION 20.—For all accidents reports, conductors and motormen shall be paid for making such reports one-half hour at regular rates.

SECTION 21.—Sunday rates shall be paid for the following statutory holidays:—New Year's Day, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Civic Holiday, Thanksgiving Day, Labour Day, and Christmas Day.

SECTION 22.—The Company will supply all conductors with tickets and change to the extent of thirty-five (\$35.00) dollars. Students to be supplied with change by the Company. The employees in accepting this amount agree to use it for the purpose of their work on the cars only, and to have the full amount of thirty-five (\$35.00) dollars on their person whenever reporting for work.

SECTION 23.—The Association shall be allowed to post notices of meetings, bulletins, or any other matter of interest to the members of the Association at all car-barns power-stations, wiremen's quarters, starting offices,

and in the motormen's and conductors' waiting rooms.

SECTION 24.—The schedule of running time shall be so arranged as to provide for a lay-up of two minutes at the end of the line on each round trip at all times. Sufficient running time shall be allowed at all times.

Shop and Shed Men.

SECTION 25.—The Sunday rates shall be paid to all employees in this department for work performed on Sundays and legal holidays as specified in Section 21.

SECTION 26.—All employees of this department will be available for emergency work whenever called upon. All special calls for men when off duty shall be paid at the overtime rates; such calls to pay not less than one-half day's pay at the regular rates.

(No no. 27)

SECTION 28.—All shops and sheds shall be heated during the winter months to a reasonable temperature. Wrecking cars shall be equipped with proper protection from the inclement weather, and men shall be supplied with rubber boots and coats when working with wrecking cars.

SECTION 29.—The present regulations governing the conditions of the work and the general conduct of the Company's business are permanent and will not be changed without due notice, permitting the Association an opportunity to discuss them with the Company before any change goes into effect.

SECTION 30.—When an employee is engaged in any two or more classes of work for two days or longer, he shall be paid a maximum rate for the work performed. This does not apply to apprentices.

SECTION 31.—When vacancies occur in shop and shed (day staff) these shall be filled on probation by senior night employees engaged in similar work.

SECTION 32.—The employees in shop and shed shall be classified as follows:—Air Brake and Fare Box Repairer, Machinist, Carpenter, Painter, Glazier, Armature Winder, Armature Assistant, Electrical Trouble and Bench Workers, Pit Men, Pit Helpers, Oilers and Greasers, Car Inspectors, Car Cleaners, Car Changers, Shop Hands and Apprentices.

A common rate of wage will be paid all men employed in each of the above classes, except shop hands and apprentices. When not sufficient work to keep any man employed in the work belonging to his class he will be assigned other work of a similar nature by the foreman.

Wire and Conduit Department.

SECTION 33.—Time and one-half shall be paid for all time worked in excess of eight (8) hours. All special calls for men when off duty shall be paid at time and one-half, Company guarantees such calls will pay at least one-half day at regular rates.

SECTION 34.—When temporary promotions occur on any shift, men filling those positions shall receive the rate of pay that said position calls for.

SECTION 35.—All regular linemen and truck drivers to be furnished with rubber boots, rubber coats, rubber gloves and pliers when needed.

SECTION 36.—All employees except car service men will be available for emergency work whenever called upon. All special calls for men when off duty shall be paid at the overtime rate, such calls to pay not less than one-half day's pay at regular rates.

Track Maintenance.

SECTION 37.—Track maintenance men shall mean employees whose duties are to maintain the track in a safe condition and switchmen employed at switch points. When such employees report and owing to weather conditions are unable to work they shall be paid for all time held on foreman's orders. This section shall not apply to extra men taken on for emergency work in connection with the removal of snow, or to construction gangs.

SECTION 38.—Eight (8) hours shall constitute a day's work to be completed in nine (9) consecutive hours, for all track maintenance and switchmen. All time worked in excess of eight (8) hours shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half. Sunday rate shall be paid on Sundays and all legal holidays specified in Section 21.

SECTION 39.—In the event of day gangs being required to do night work for a period of two nights or less, they shall not on that account be compelled to lose a day prior to the commencement of that night work, and they shall be paid time and one-half for all work in excess of eight (8) hours.

SECTION 40.—When trackmen are employed at drain work during the spring and fall of the year, and conditions demand, such rubber boots shall be supplied by the Company to all men so employed.

Power Plant.

SECTION 41.—Eight (8) hours shall constitute a day's work to be completed in eight consecutive hours, for all employees in the Water Plant and Sub-Stations. Wood mats and proper insulation shall be supplied at all power houses and sub-stations. Rubber gloves, rubber

boots, and aprons shall be supplied to men working in the battery room.

All employees of this department will be available for emergency work whenever called upon. All special calls for men when off duty shall be paid at the overtime rate, such calls to pay not less than one-half day's pay at regular rates.

SECTION 42.—The following rates of wages shall be paid from and after May the first (1st), 1922, until the termination of this agreement in place of the rates provided by the agreement entered into and dated from May the first (1st), 1921.

Motormen and conductors,	
1st year.	55c per hour
Motormen and conductors,	
2nd year.	60c " "
Motormen and conductors,	
3rd year.	65c " "

Shop and Shed—

Air brake and fare box re-	
pairoer.	75c " "
Machinist.	75c " "
Carpenter.	75c " "
Glazier.	60c " "
Armature winder.	75c " "
Armature winder's assistant	55c " "
Painter.	70c " "
Electrical trouble and bench	
workers.	75c " "
Pitmen.	60c " "
Pit helpers.	55c " "
Oilers and greasers.	60c " "
Car cleaners.	55c " "
Car inspectors.	60c " "
Car changers.	65c " "
Shop hands.	60c " "

Track Maintenance—

Trackmen.	60c " "
Switchmen.	55c " "

Wire and Conduit Department—

Linemen.	75c " "
Truck drivers.	75c " "
Foremen.	77c " "
Motor dynamo and switch	
wire men.	70c " "
Switchboard and dynamo at-	
tendants, Chaudière Plant	70c " "

Switchboard and dynamo attend-	
ants, Sub-Stations.	65c " "

All overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

All work performed on Sundays and legal holidays, specified in Section 21, shall be paid at the rate of time and one-quarter.

SECTION 43.—This agreement and the provisions therein contained shall take effect from May the first (1st), 1922 to May the first (1st), 1923, and thereafter from year to year, unless either party to this agreement desires a change

in any section or sections thereof. Either party desiring such a change shall notify the other party in writing not less than thirty (30) days prior to May the first (1st) in each year, on such notification the changes desired shall be opened for amendment.

EXHIBIT 2.

Agreement made (in duplicate) this twenty-ninth day of May, 1920. Between The Ottawa Electric Railway Company, hereinafter called the "Company", party of the First Part, and The Ottawa Electric Railway Employees' Union being Division No. 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, hereinafter called the "Association", party of the Second Part.

Witnesseth—That the following wage schedule and working conditions shall be in effect and binding upon the parties hereto for one year from the first day of May, 1920 to the first day of May, 1921, and thereafter from year to year. If either party to this agreement desires a change in any of its provisions, said party shall notify the other in writing not less than thirty days prior to the first day of May in each year. On such notification in writing being received the changes desired shall be open for discussion.

General Clauses Applying to all Departments.

SECTION 1.—The Company agrees that all employees affected by this agreement, if they so desire, may become and remain members of the Association during the life of this agreement, and that the standing of employees with the Company shall not be affected by the fact of their membership in the Association.

SECTION 2.—The Company agrees to meet and treat through their properly accredited officers with the officers and representatives of the Association, upon questions and differences that may arise during the term of this agreement, including dismissal after suspension.

SECTION 3.—Employees who are members of any committee or officers of the Association, or delegates to conventions of the Association, shall be entitled to leave of absence, and shall retain their full seniority rights, and upon retirement from such office, committee or delegation, shall have their place in the company's employ that they would have occupied if no leave had been granted.

SECTION 4.—The Company agrees that employees shall not be censured in public for disobedience of rules. If the offence is a serious one, the employee at fault will be placed under suspension, and a careful inves-

tigation of the case made by the Company. If after an investigation the said employee is found not guilty of the charge against him, he shall be reinstated to his former position and paid for all lost time. Incompetency, drunkenness, dishonesty and repeated violation of the rules of the Company will be sufficient cause for dismissal from the service, but no employee shall be dismissed at any time without a full investigation and the removal of all doubt as to his guilt. No dismissal shall take place till one week after suspension.

SECTION 5.—All promotions or transfers in all departments shall be based upon merit and seniority and without discrimination, but the Company must be the sole judge as to an employee's fitness for such promotion or transfer.

SECTION 6.—When through slackness of work a reduction of staff becomes necessary in any department, men shall be laid off in the following order, last on, first off; last off, first on. Employees being laid off under this clause shall leave an address with the Company, and notice of resumption of work shall be given by the Company to the men by mailing advice to such address. If the men do not appear to resume their positions within seven (7) days, the same shall be deemed to be vacant.

SECTION 7.—No employee other than those covered by Section 3 shall be granted leave of absence exceeding thirty (30) days in any one year without loss of seniority unless agreed to by both parties.

SECTION 8.—All employees shall be given free transportation at all times on all lines of the Company.

SECTION 9.—The Association shall be allowed to post notices of meetings bulletins, or any other matter that may be of interest to the members of the Association, at all car barns, power stations, and in the motormen and conductor's waiting room.

SECTION 10.—Nine hours shall constitute a day's work in all departments with the exception of the Water Power governed by Section 37. No employee shall be compelled to do extra work beyond his regular day's work except as provided in Section 11.

SECTION 11.—All employees except conductors and motormen will be available for emergency work whenever called upon. All special calls for men when off duty shall be paid at the overtime rate, such calls to pay not less than one-half day's pay at regular rates.

SECTION 12.—Work performed in excess of nine hours on all days except Sundays and the legal holidays mentioned in Section 13, shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

SECTION 13.—Time and one-quarter shall be paid for all work performed on Sundays and the following legal holidays:—New Year's Day, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Civic Holiday, Thanksgiving Day, Labour Day and Christmas Day.

SECTION 14.—The present regulations governing the conditions of work and the general conduct of the Company's business are permanent, and will not be changed without due notice, permitting the Association an opportunity to discuss them with the Company before any change goes into effect.

Conductors and Motormen.

SECTION 15.—The Company shall post a list of the conductors and motormen in order of seniority in the conductor's and motormen's waiting room, together with a Run Guide on which shall be stated the regular day, relief and swing runs, and the time paid for each. No run on the Run Guide shall pay less than nine (9) hours.

Conductors and motormen shall have the right to choose such runs as they may prefer in order of seniority, the senior man on the list to have the first choice, and so on until all have chosen. Motormen to choose first in order of seniority. Run Board to be filled as runs are chosen. Motormen to book until Board is filled. Conductors then by seniority in turn will book and Run Board shall be filled as runs are chosen until all have chosen.

This rule shall apply to all regular, day, relief and swing runs that are listed on the Run Guide. Booking shall be conducted by an official appointed by the Company. Choosing of runs shall take place every three months or at such times as the operating conditions make it necessary for another selection of runs. Any man refusing or failing to select a run in the time given shall be assigned to one by the official in charge of the booking in accordance with his seniority.

SECTION 16.—When motormen and conductors have selected or have been assigned to runs regularly scheduled and a portion of such runs is cancelled they shall be paid the full time such runs would have paid had full runs been completed, for one day, or until notified by the Company that the schedule is changed.

SECTION 17.—All runs shall be classified and listed upon the Run Guide and shall be known as Regular Day Runs, Regular Relief Runs, Swing Runs, Trippers and Extras.

(a) All regular way runs shall be completed within twelve and one-half consecutive hours.

(b) All regular relief runs shall be completed within fourteen and one-half consecutive hours whenever practicable.

(c) All regular swing runs shall have not more than three periods of work. All three-period swing runs shall be completed within thirteen and one-half consecutive hours whenever practicable. Two-period swing runs shall be completed within fourteen consecutive hours.

(d) Tripper runs shall not exceed four hours pay time, and may be coupled to the regular day runs, and shall pay double time rate for time worked.

(e) Extra runs shall be service not regularly scheduled on the Run Guide, and such other runs as cannot be foreseen, and cannot be provided for by the regular time table. No extra run shall pay less than four hours.

SECTION 18.—Conductors and motormen will report at places and time appointed by the Company. All conductors and motormen who fail to so report will have a miss marked against them, except in cases where they report sick or have arranged with the Company to be away from duty. No miss will be marked against any man not reporting at 6 a.m. who has worked a late run the night before.

Whenever the cars are delayed so that a motorman or conductor cannot reach his reporting place on time, no miss shall be marked against him, but if he arrives before his car goes out he shall be allowed to take it.

SECTION 19.—All spare men who have no misses marked against them, or who are not away on account of sickness, or who are not on leave of absence (except the weekly day off) will be guaranteed \$42.50 for each pay period of one-half month, as a minimum wage. If the time that has been credited to them does not amount to \$42.50, the difference will be paid on the regular pay days.

SECTION 20.—Uniform clothing for motormen and conductors shall consist as follows:—

Summer—Full suit (coat, vest and trousers).

Winter—Trousers every year, overcoat every second year.

All motormen and conductors shall be so provided, the company to pay full cost of such clothing for all men in their service over one year, and half the cost for those in the service the first year. Said uniforms are to be supplied not later than the first of May and the first of October each year if possible. After any article of clothing has been in the possession of a motorman or conductor for a period of thirty (30) days, it shall become his absolute property, providing he has been in the employment of the company for one year. All caps and badges to be supplied by the company free of charge. In the event of an employee damaging or destroying his uniform in the execution of his duty through no fault of his own, the company shall make good the damage or supply, free of charge, an extra uniform if the case warrants it. All winter

caps supplied by the Company to be subject to the approval of the Association.

SECTION 21.—Cars shall be sent out each morning and night for the purpose of conveying employees to and from their work. Said cars to be run on Somerset, Bank, Hull, St. Patrick, Sussex, Gladstone Ave. and Preston lines.

SECTION 22.—Suitable seats shall be provided for both motormen and conductors on all cars. Said seats shall be placed in a position where convenient for motormen and conductors in the proper discharge of their duty.

SECTION 23.—All cars shall be properly heated to a reasonable temperature.

SECTION 24.—Conductors and motormen shall be paid one-half hour at regular rates for making accident reports.

SECTION 25.—The Company will supply all conductors with tickets and change to the extent of thirty-five dollars, students to be supplied with change by the Company. The employees in accepting this amount agree to use it for the purpose of their work on the cars only, and to have the full amount of thirty-five dollars on their person whenever reporting for work.

SECTION 26.—The schedule of running time shall be so arranged as to provide for a lay-up of two minutes at the end of the lines on each round trip. Sufficient running time shall be allowed at all time.

SECTION 27.—After a student conductor or motorman has passed his preliminary examination and has been accepted for employment he will be known as a spare man, and will be considered as on probation for a period of four months. At the end of this period he will be subject to a final examination by the Superintendent, and if satisfactory he will be taken on as a permanent employee.

Shop and Shed Men.

SECTION 28.—The repair shop and all sheds shall be heated during the winter months to a reasonable temperature. Wrecking cars shall be equipped with proper protection from inclement weather, and men shall be supplied with rubber coats and boots when working with wrecking cars.

SECTION 29.—When an employee is engaged in any two or more classes of work for two days or longer, he shall be paid a maximum rate for the work performed. This does not apply to apprentices.

SECTION 30.—When vacancies occur in shop or shed (day staff) these shall be filled on probation by senior night employees engaged in similar work, but the Company must be the judge as to the employee's fitness for the vacancy.

SECTION 31.—The employees in shop and sheds shall be classified as follows:—Air brake and fare box repairer, machinists, carpenter, painter, glazier, armature winder, armature winder's assistant, electrical trouble and bench workers, pitmen, pit helpers, oilers and greasers, car inspectors, car cleaners, car changers, shop hands, apprentices.

A common rate of wage will be paid all men employed in each of the above classes, except shop hands and apprentices. When not sufficient work to keep any man employed on the work belonging to his class he will be assigned other work of a similar nature by the foreman.

Line Department

SECTION 32.—When temporary promotions occur on any shift men filling those positions shall receive the rate of pay that said position calls for.

SECTION 33.—All regular linemen and truck drivers to be furnished with rubber boots, rubber coats, rubber gloves and pliers when needed.

Track Department.

SECTION 34.—Track maintenance men shall mean employees whose duties are to maintain the track in a safe condition, and switchmen employed at switch points. When such employees report and owing to weather conditions are unable to work, they shall be paid for all time held on foremen's orders. This section shall not apply to extra men taken on for emergency work in connection with the removal of snow, or to construction gangs.

SECTION 35.—In the event of day gangs being required to do night work for a period of two night or less, they shall not on that account be compelled to lose a day prior to the commencement of that night work, and they shall be paid time and one-half for all work in excess of nine (9) hours.

SECTION 36.—When trackmen are employed at drain work during the spring and fall of the year, and conditions demand such, rubber boots shall be supplied by the Company to all men so employed.

Power Plant.

SECTION 37.—Eight (8) hours shall constitute a day's work to be completed in eight (8) consecutive hours for employees in the water power plant.

SECTION 38.—Wood mats and proper insulation shall be supplied at all power houses and sub-stations. Rubber gloves, rubber boots and aprons shall be supplied to men working in the battery room.

Wage Rates.

SECTION 39.—The following rates of wages shall be paid from and after May first, 1920, until the termination of this agreement, in place of the rates provided by the agreement entered into and dated from August first, 1919

Conductors and Motormen—

First year 49c per hour, second year 51c per hour, third year 53c per hour, fourth year and thereafter 55c per hour.

Repair Shop and Shed Men—

Air brake and fare box repairer, machinist, carpenter, and armature winder.....	60c	per hour
Painter, pitmen, car changers	54c	“ “
Glazier, armature winder's assistant, electrical trouble and bench workers, pit helpers, oilers and greasers....	50½c	“ “
Car inspectors.....	48c	“ “
Car cleaners.....	42c	“ “

Apprentices at rates arranged for on employment with 5c per hour increase every six months.

Line Department—

Linemen.....	54c	“ “
Chauffeurs.....	51½c	“ “
Groundmen.....	47c	“ “
Laborers.....	45c	“ “

Track Department—

Trackmen.....	48c	“ “
Laborers.....	45c	“ “
Switchmen.....	42c	“ “

Power Plant—

Dynamo tenders (Main Power Plant).....	60c	“ “
Dynamo tenders (Substations)	53c	“ “

Dated at Ottawa, Canada, this 29th day of May, 1920.

THE OTTAWA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
Manager.

DIVISION No. 279, A.A.S.E.R.R. OF A.
President.
Secretary.

Witness

It is hereby agreed between the parties hereto that the present regulations governing Wages and Working Conditions shall continue in effect and be binding upon the parties hereto for one year, from the first day of May 1921 to the first day of May 1922, and thereafter from year to year. If either party to this agreement desires a change in any of its provisions, said party shall notify the other in writing not less than thirty days prior to the first day of May in any year. On such notification in writing being received the agreement covering Wages and Working Conditions

then in force shall continue until the following May 1st and shall then cease to exist.

Dated this 4th day of April 1921.

THE OTTAWA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Sgd.) F. D. BURPEE,
Manager.

THE OTTAWA ELECTRIC RAILWAY
EMPLOYEES UNION.

(Sgd.) F. W. McRAE,
President.

(Sgd.) ED. O'CONNOR,
Secretary.

Witness:—

(Sgd.) W. J. DEEVY.

EXHIBIT B2

O. E. R. Employees' Arbitration.

Filed by Mr. Burpee, April 28th, 1922.

Ottawa, May 26th 1920.

The Honourable G. D. Robertson
Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

In the matter of the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and its employees, members of Division 279 Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

Sir:—

The Board of Conciliation appointed in this matter and consisting of George D. Kelley, Barrister, of the City of Ottawa, representing the company; Alfred E. Fripp, K.C., M.P., representing the employees; and the Honourable Mr. Justice F. S. MacLennan, Chairman, met in the City of Ottawa on the 28th of May instant and has been in daily session since. The Company was represented by Major F. D. Burpee and Mr. A. J. Tobin and Messrs. William P. Jennings, International Officer, F. W. McRae, E. O'Connor, W. J. Deevy and W. F. Page, appeared for the employees.

The outstanding features of the matter in dispute between the Company and the employees were with reference to the demands made by the employees for; First, Closed shop, or in other words, that all employees should be compelled to join the Association; Second that eight hours should constitute a day's work; Third, that increased rates of pay should be granted by the Company.

After having heard what was said by the representatives of both parties, with reference to the demand that the employees should be obliged to join the Association, the Board has come to the conclusion that it is not desirable that the request should be granted. The Company has no objection to its employees joining the union but desires to leave

them free to join or to remain out of the Union and it has not in the past and will not in the future discriminate against any employee who does not desire to become a member of the Association.

The Company is now working on the basis of nine hours per day paying at overtime rate for all work done in excess of that time. The services rendered by the Company to the public are between 6 a.m. and midnight, covering a period of eighteen hours, and it does not appear to the Board that it would be practicable to introduce the eight-hour day under these circumstances.

On the question of wages, a number of motormen and conductors appeared before the Board and were given full liberty to express their views. The Board has given full consideration to all information placed before it on behalf of the Company as well as on behalf of the employees, and in a schedule annexed hereto has made its recommendations for working conditions and as to the rates of pay which, in the opinion of the Board, should be accepted by both parties.

The whole respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) GEORGE D. KELLEY,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) F. S. MACLENNAN,
Member of the Board.

(Sgd.) A. E. FRIPP.

EXHIBIT (3)

Agreement made (in duplicate) this day of May, 1922. Between The Ottawa Electric Railway Company, hereinafter called the "Company," Party of the First Part and The Ottawa Electric Railway Employees' Union, being Division No. 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, hereinafter called the "Association," Party of the Second Part.

Witnesseth—That the following wage schedule and working conditions shall be in effect and binding upon the parties hereto for one year from the first day of May, 1922, to the first day of May, 1923, and thereafter from year to year. If either party to this agreement desires a change in any of its provisions, said party shall notify the other in writing not less than thirty days prior to the first day of May in each year. On such notification in writing being received, the changes desired shall be open for discussion.

General Clauses Applying to all Departments.

SECTION 1.—The Company agrees that all employees affected by this agreement, if they

so desire, may become and remain members of the Association during the life of this agreement, and that the standing of employees with the Company shall not be affected by the fact of their membership in the Association or any association.

SECTION 2.—The Company agrees to meet and treat through their properly accredited officers with the officers and representatives of any Association, upon questions and differences that may arise during the term of this agreement, including dismissal after suspension.

SECTION 3.—Employees who are members of any committee, or officers of any association of employees, or delegates to conventions of such associations shall be entitled to leave of absence, and shall retain their full seniority rights, and upon retirement from such committee, office or delegation, shall have their places in the Company's employ that they would have occupied if no leave had been granted.

SECTION 4.—The Company agrees that employees shall not be censured in public for disobedience of rules. If the offence is a serious one, the employee at fault will be placed under suspension, and a careful investigation of the case made by the Company. If after an investigation the said employee is found not guilty of the charge against him, he shall be reinstated to his former position and paid for all lost time. Incompetency, drunkenness, dishonesty and repeated minor violation of the rules of the Company will be sufficient cause for dismissal from the service but no employee shall be dismissed at any time without a full investigation and the removal of all doubt as to his guilt. No dismissal shall take place till one week after suspension.

SECTION 5.—All promotions or transfers in all departments shall be based upon merit and seniority and without discrimination, but the Company must be the sole judge as to an employee's fitness for such promotion or transfer.

SECTION 6.—When through slackness of work a reduction of staff becomes necessary in any department, men shall be laid off in the following order, last on, first off; last off, first on. Employees being laid off under this clause shall leave an address with the Company, and notice of resumption of work shall be given by the Company to the men by mailing advice to such address. If the men do not appear to resume their positions within seven (7) days, the same shall be deemed to be vacant.

SECTION 7.—No employee other than those covered by Section 3 shall be granted leave of absence exceeding thirty (30) days in any one year without loss of seniority, unless agreed to by both parties.

SECTION 8.—All employees shall be given free transportation at all times on all lines of the Company.

SECTION 9.—The association of employees shall be allowed to post notices of meetings, bulletins or other matter of interest to its members at such places as are agreed to by the Company. All bulletins or notices that are not plain announcements of meetings must have the approval of the Company before being posted. The Company reserves the right to grant similar privileges to any other association.

SECTION 10.—Nine hours shall constitute a day's work, in all departments with the exception of the Water Power governed by Section 37. No employee shall be compelled to do extra work beyond his regular day's work except as provided in Section 11.

SECTION 11.—All employees will be available for emergency work whenever called upon. All special calls for men when off duty shall be paid at the overtime rate, such calls to pay not less than one-half day's pay at regular rates.

SECTION 12.—Work performed in excess of nine hours on all days except Sundays and the legal holidays mentioned in Section 13, shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

SECTION 13.—Time and one-quarter shall be paid for all work performed on Sundays and the following legal holidays:—New Year's Day, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Civic Holiday, Thanksgiving Day, Labor Day and Christmas Day.

SECTION 14.—The present regulations governing the conditions of work and the general conduct of the Company's business are permanent and will not be changed without due notice permitting the employees, or any association of them, an opportunity to discuss such changes with the Company before they go into effect.

Conductors and Motormen.

SECTION 15.—The Company shall post a list of the conductors and motormen in order of seniority in the conductors' and motormen's waiting room, together with a Run Guide on which shall be stated the regular day, relief and swing runs, and the time paid for each. No run on the Run Guide shall pay less than nine (9) hours.

Conductors and motormen shall have the right to choose such runs as they may prefer in order of seniority, the senior man on the list to have the first choice, and so on until all have chosen. Motormen to choose first in order of seniority. Run Board to be filled as runs are chosen. Motormen to so book until Board is filled. Conductors then by seniority in turn will book, and Run Board shall be filled as runs are chosen until all have chosen.

This rule shall apply to all regular, day, relief and swing runs that are listed on the Run Guide. Booking shall be conducted by an official appointed by the Company. Choosing of runs shall take place every three months, or at such other times as the operating conditions make it necessary for another selection of runs. Any man refusing or failing to select a run in the time given shall be assigned to one by the official in charge of the booking in accordance with his seniority.

SECTION 16.—When motormen and conductors have selected or have been assigned to runs regularly scheduled, and a portion of such runs is cancelled, they shall be paid the full time such runs would have paid had full runs been completed, for one day, or until notified by the Company that the schedule is changed.

SECTION 17.—All runs shall be classified and listed upon the Run Guide and shall be known as Regular Day Runs, Regular Relief Runs, Swing Runs, Trippers and Extras.

(a) All regular day runs shall be completed within twelve and one-half consecutive hours.

(b) All regular relief runs shall be completed within fourteen and one-half consecutive hours whenever practicable.

(c) All regular swing runs shall have not more than three periods of work. All three-period swing runs shall be completed within thirteen and one-half consecutive hours whenever practicable. Two-period swing runs shall be completed within fourteen consecutive hours.

(d) Tripper runs shall not exceed four hours pay time, and may be coupled to the regular day runs, and shall pay double time rate for time worked.

(e) Extra runs shall be service not regularly scheduled on the Run Guide, being such other work as cannot be foreseen, and cannot be provided for by the regular time table. No extra run shall pay less than four hours. Breaks in any run not exceeding one hour shall be paid continuous time.

SECTION 18.—All conductors and motormen who fail to report for duty at places and time designated by the Company on the Run Guide or otherwise will have a miss marked against them except in cases where they report sick or have arranged with the Company to be away from duty. No miss will be marked against any man for not reporting at 5.50 a.m. on week days or 7.20 a.m. on Sundays who has worked until 11 p.m. or after the night before.

Whenever the cars are delayed so that a motorman or conductor cannot reach his reporting place on time no miss shall be marked against him, but if he arrives before his car goes out he shall be allowed to take it.

SECTION 19.—All spare men who have no misses marked against them, or who are not away on account of sickness, or who are not on leave of absence (except the weekly day off)

will be guaranteed \$37.50 for each pay period of one-half month, as a minimum wage. If the time that has been credited to them does not amount to \$37.50 the difference will be paid on the regular pay day.

SECTION 20.—Uniform clothing for motormen and conductors shall consist as follows: Summer—Full suit (coat, vest and trousers). Winter—Trousers every year, overcoat every second year. All motormen and conductors shall be so provided, the Company to pay full cost of such clothing for all men in their service over one year, and half the cost for those in the service the first year. Said uniforms are to be supplied not later than the first day of May and the first of October each year if possible. After any article of clothing has been in the possession of a motorman or conductor for a period of thirty (30) days it shall become his absolute property, providing he has been in the employment of the Company for one year. All caps and badges to be supplied by the Company free of charge.

In the event of an employee damaging or destroying his uniform in the execution of his duty through no fault of his own, the Company shall make good the damage or supply, free of charge, an extra uniform if the case warrants it.

SECTION 21.—Cars shall be sent out each morning and night for the purpose of conveying employees to and from their work. Said cars to be run on Somerset, Bank, Hull, St. Patrick, Sussex, Gladstone Ave. and Preston lines.

SECTION 22.—Suitable seats shall be provided for both motormen and conductors on all cars. Said seats shall be placed in a position where convenient for motormen and conductors in the proper discharge of their duty.

SECTION 23.—All cars shall be properly heated to a reasonable temperature.

SECTION 24.—Conductors and motormen shall be paid one-half hour at regular rates for making accident reports.

SECTION 25.—The Company will supply all conductors with tickets and change to the extent of thirty-five dollars, students to be supplied with change by the Company. The employees in accepting this amount agree to use it for the purpose of their work on the cars only, and to have the full amount of thirty-five dollars on their person whenever reporting for work.

SECTION 26.—The schedule of running time shall be so arranged as to provide for a lay-up of two minutes at the end of the lines on each round trip. Sufficient running time shall be allowed at all time.

SECTION 27.—After a student conductor or motorman has passed his preliminary examina-

tion and has been accepted for employment he will be known as a spare man and will be considered as on probation for a period of four months. At the end of this period he will be subject to a final examination by the Superintendent and if satisfactory he will be taken on as a permanent employee.

Shop and Shed Men.

SECTION 28.—All shops and sheds shall be heated during the winter months to a reasonable temperature. Wrecking cars shall be equipped with proper protection from inclement weather and men shall be supplied with rubber coats and boots when working with wrecking cars.

SECTION 29.—When an employee is engaged in any two or more classes of work for two days or longer he shall be paid a maximum rate for the work performed. This does not apply to apprentices.

SECTION 30.—When vacancies occur in shop or shed (day staff) these shall be filled on probation by senior night employees engaged in similar work but the Company must be the judge as to the employee's fitness for the vacancy.

SECTION 31.—The employees in shop and sheds shall be classified as follows:—Air Brake and Fare Box Repairer, Machinist, Carpenter, Painter, Glazier, Armature Winder, Armature Winder's Assistant, Electrical Trouble and Bench Workers, Pitman, Pit Helpers, Oilers and Greasers, Car Inspectors, Car Cleaners, Car Changers, Shop Hands, Apprentices.

A common rate of wage will be paid all men employed in each of the above classes, except shop hands and apprentices; when not sufficient work to keep any men employed in the work belonging to his class he will be assigned other work of a similar nature by the foreman.

Line Department.

SECTION 32.—When temporary promotions occur on any shift men filling those positions shall receive the rate of pay that said position calls for.

SECTION 33.—All regular linemen and truck drivers to be furnished with rubber boots, rubber coats, rubber gloves and pliers when needed.

Track Department.

SECTION 34.—Track maintenance men shall mean employees whose duties are to maintain the track in a safe condition. When such employees report and owing to weather conditions are unable to work, they shall be paid for all time held on foreman's orders. This section shall not apply to extra men taken on

of special and urgent importance "the adoption of an eight-hour day or a forty-eight hour week as the standard to be arrived at where it has not already been attained". This was supported by resolutions passed favourably by the various international and national industrial conventions held since the signing of the Armistice.

Arguments were placed before the Board by the employees indicating that, with only one dissenting voice in two meetings, the Association, comprising 442 men, strongly desire the eight-hour day instituted in Ottawa. The present work-day is too long, the arrangement of the spread, extending as it does over 11, 12, 13, 14 and as high as 15 hours, is too long, making it possible for an unfair distribution of work and an unfair distribution of pay, leading to abuses, not only by the company, but also by the men. To this has been added the speeding up of the work due to increased passenger traffic with less car mileage, the increase of traffic on the streets generally, due to the great increase in automobile use, the growth of the city, and altogether with long hours cause fatigue which not only undermines the health of the men but greatly endangers the safety of the public. Fatigue was shown, by exhibits placed before the Board, to be the cause of the great proportion of deaths among platform men. Out of 806 employees of street railways as reported by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric [Railway] Employees of America, who died during the 12 months ending September 30, 1921, 206 died of diseases of the lungs, 131 of diseases of the heart, and 103 of diseases of the kidneys, the three organs

for the health of which platform men are examined.

From the examination of exhibits placed before the Board, both by the men and by the company, it is quite evident that a large proportion of the men are working and being paid for time considerably over ten hours, and the spread of the work-day has instituted conditions which to the large majority of the employees has become intolerable. The situation should have been viewed not only from the standpoint of the men but also from that of the public whose safety largely depends upon the physical condition of the men engaged in an industry which is in such close contact with the general public.

The writer also pointed out to the Board that the present hours of labour as operated in the O. E. Railway were illegal, being contrary to sections of the Ontario Railways Act, being Chapter 185 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914. Hence the Board should not, while aware of this Act, place any conditions within the agreement which would make it possible for the company to contravene the same.

Other cities of Canada in which the eight-hour day has been instituted for the street railway employees are Vancouver, New Westminster, Victoria, Winnipeg, Calgary, Saskatoon, Port Arthur, Fort William and Toronto.

Exhibit B-1 gives a statement of the wages and hours of a certain motorman as follows:

Yearly earnings.....	\$2,109.00
26 Sundays, 9 hours.....	158.67

Wages, regular rates.....	\$1,950.33
\$1,950.33 at 55c per hour.....	3,546 hours
3,546 hours, 313 working days—11 hours, 19 minutes, per day.	

313 legal working days of 10 hours	3,130	hours
This man worked regular hours...	3,546	"
Sundays worked.....	234	"
Total hours worked for year...	3,780	"
Hours in excess of legal.....	650	"

Number of days of hours worked during the year, 420.

WAGES.

The majority award acknowledges that the cost of living has dropped 24 per cent. I cannot accept this, especially in consideration of the actual budget prepared while the Board was in session. This budget, based on the actual prices obtained from merchants in Ottawa, places the minimum wage for a family of five at \$1,666.37. The average yearly wage that can be earned by platform men at the maximum of 55 cents an hour is about \$1,642. Taking the Labour Department's figures, it was shown by an exhibit placed before the Board that the wages of the men were \$1.56 below the cost of living per week in March last, and the total cost of living for food, fuel and light, clothing and sundries taken from the *Labour Gazette* was shown by exhibit to be \$1,685.72 per year. Had the men been granted the eight-hour day at 65 cents per hour, they could have earned \$31.20 per week, or a total of \$1,622.40 per year, which, according to the figures given above from the *Labour Gazette* would be \$63.32 below the cost of living.

The earning power of the capital in the Ottawa Electric Railway has been consistently large. Capital has always demanded not only a "fair return" but a little more. The time has come in our civilization that labour must demand a "living wage" and more. The representative of the company in evidence presented to the Board stated that he placed capital in the same cate-

gory with labour. The wages of street railway labour prior to the war were generally insufficient from the point of view of the "living wage" and the increases in wages that have taken place since the beginning of the war period have not been greater on the average than the increase in the cost of living.

Labour now demands that it be put on a par with capital to the extent that the "living wage" shall be given at least the same consideration as the "fair return" in all electric railway settlements. It is a fact of tremendous significance in the entire problem that a great body of law and precedents has been built up in support of the "fair return" on the basis of capital's guarantees, while on the other hand laws and precedents in support of the "living wage" have to fight their way to recognition without the support of the courts.

Local transportation service coming as it does within the accepted definition of a public utility is affected by a public interest. It has for its primary purpose the rendering of a public service. The electric railways are constructed, maintained and operated, not primarily for the purpose of enabling capital to find profitable investment; not primarily for the purpose of enabling labour to earn a living; not primarily for the purpose of enabling the management to win the rewards of administration ability; but primarily for the purpose of rendering an essential service to the community. This fact distinguishes the electric railway industry from any and every purely private business, and makes the public interest in the quantity, quality, and continuity of the service rendered and in the charges made for such service paramount.

Heretofore, under the policy of private ownership and operation, capital has assumed the management. Capital, engaged in a public service such as local transportation, enjoys the special guarantee which the governments throw about property interests. It is entitled to a "fair return", subject to the limitation that in no case must the rate charged to the public represent more than the service is reasonably worth. The right of capital to earn a fair return has, in many respects, been limited by the effects of restricted contracts voluntarily entered into with the communities. In case these contractual restrictions are all removed, capital demands, not merely the assurance of a "fair return" upon the investment, but so long as it assumes the management, demands something more, a speculative chance of profit or a special reward for efficiency. If it were divorced from management, capital would ask for nothing save security and a "fair return", which under those circumstances would be the minimum rate of interest required to attract capital to a secure investment. So long as capital manages, labour will have to fight or accept the vicissitudes of periods of unemployment.

The cost of labour as an element in the cost of electric railway service has hitherto been determined primarily by the supply and demand, subject to such adjustments as the employees could enforce through negotiations with the management representing capital, or through the power of the strike. As yet labour has no guarantee of a "living wage" corresponding to capital's limited conditional guarantee of the "fair return", but at the present time labour is properly demanding that, in

the permanent settlement of the electric railway problem, the "living wage" shall receive practical recognition co-ordinate or even precedent to the "fair return" guaranteed to capital. Labour does not to an appreciable extent control or participate in management and therefore, while existing relations continue, it cannot demand more than the fair or "living wage", except under conditions where the law of supply and demand makes the payment of a higher wage necessary. But if labour should assume the management or any effective share in it, it would then logically and necessarily claim the opportunity to earn something more than the "living wage," just as capital now claims upon the same basis the chance to earn something more than the "fair return."

The assumption of management by the public involves definite public recognition and guarantee of the right of labour to the "living wage," reasonable hours and just conditions of work, and will, at the same time, place the employees in the position of civil servants with the advantages and responsibilities which are implied in that relationship. Labour is different from capital. It is a living thing, not inert. The full co-operation, under either public or private management, is necessary to work out a more effective and democratic relationship than has hitherto characterized the electric railway industry.

The solution seems only in the direction of getting rid of capital control in such natural monopolies. The better service to the public as well as the better usage of labour wherever this method

has been established, San Francisco, Detroit, Toronto, as well as in some of the western cities, is apparent through a high standard of wages as well as more ideal conditions of work. Toronto under municipal ownership is maintaining the eight-hour day with rates of wages of 55, 57½ and 60 cents per hour, as against the Board's majority award in Ottawa of 43, 45, 46, and 48 cents with the nine-hour day, a wage which is below that being granted unskilled labour in the city, who are receiving 50 cents per hour.

I do not think that the present wages should have been reduced except in the event of the award of the eight-hour day, under which condition the men showed an excellent spirit in their offer to accept a decrease.

In his budget speech on the 23rd instant the Hon. W. S. Fielding said, after deploring the war-like conditions between capital and labour. "Why cannot labour and capital agree upon tribunals to which disputes can be referred?" Labour is willing to argue their case before tribunals, but their faith in getting anything out of the same is shaken by results such as that under consideration. I say this after alancing the argument and spirit of conciliation of the employees in this case against the haughty, uncompromising attitude of the company

throughout the arbitration. Whereas the employees, who had the reference for the eight-hour day and an increase in wages placed before the Board, were willing to accept a substantial reduction in order to better the conditions of their work, the company's determination for no compromise of any sort influenced the decision of the majority of the Board after nearly a month's debate.

Here is a company enjoying increased passenger traffic, low car-mileage, a very short haul, a nearly straight five-cent fare, an earning power fluctuating from 15 to 24 per cent, and declaring for the last twelve years or more dividends of 15 per cent, and, if under these conditions they cannot maintain a proper standard of living for their employees, the only other alternative is for them to abandon their failure, and the people, whose concern it is to not only secure proper service from the full co-operation of labour, but also to maintain a standard of living commensurate with our civilization must assume the responsibility.

In consideration of the above statement and many other details which would make this report too long, I cannot concur with the finding of my colleagues.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) CH. J. TULLEY.

Report of Board in dispute between the Dominion Coal Company, Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company and Acadia Coal Company and certain of their employees respectively.

A report was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Dominion Coal Company, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, and the Acadia Coal Company, being coal companies in Nova Scotia comprised within the British Empire Steel Corporation, and certain of their employees respectively, being coal miners members of District No. 26, United Mine

Workers of America. The Board was composed as follows: Mr. D'Arcy Scott, Chairman, and Messrs. John E. Moore and I. D. Macdougall, representing the Companies and the employees respectively. The report was signed by the Chairman and Mr. Moore and contained recommendations as to a means of settlement of the dispute. A minority report was presented by Mr. Macdougall.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Dominion Coal Company, Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company and Acadia Coal Company, and certain of their employees respectively, being members of District No. 26, United Mine Workers of America.

Halifax, N.S., May 25th, 1922.

To the Hon. James Murdock,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Sir,

The undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation appointed by you to investigate the above mentioned dispute beg to report as follows:

The Board held the following meetings: Sydney, N.S., May 4th, 5th and 6th; Glace Bay, May 6th and 8th; New Waterford, N.S., May 9th; and Sydney Mines, N.S., May 10th. On Cape Breton Island the following mines were entered and examined: Dominion No. 2, Glace Bay; Dominion No. 16, New Waterford, and Florence No. 3, Sydney Mines. Many of the houses of the Company, provided for the use of the miners, as well as the stores of the company, were inspected at different points on Cape Breton. The Board adjourned after finishing its sittings on Cape Breton on Wednesday, 10th May, until Wednesday, 17th May, when it held its first sittings on the Mainland at Stellarton, N.S. After the adjournment at the conclusion of the Cape Breton sittings, the Chairman made an inspection of the facilities of the coal companies at Montreal for unloading, storing and selling coal at that port. Sittings on the Mainland were held at Stellarton on the 17th and 18th of May, and at Springhill on the 19th and 20th May. The Albion mine at Stellarton and No. 2 Mine at Springhill were entered and inspected. Inspection was

also made of miners' houses and other facilities of the Company at both Stellarton and Springhill, N.S. Sittings of the Board were held at Halifax, N.S., on the 22nd May to hear final argument, and on the 23rd and 24th of May for the purpose of the preparation of this report.

Your instructions to the Board were that its investigation should include, in addition to the matters set out in the original application, such other matters pertaining to or growing out of the dispute between the mine owners and their employees as may seem proper to the Board. The Board has, therefore, considered and investigated all matters brought to its attention by the employees of the companies from time to time during the sittings of the Board in the different mining centres visited.

We, therefore, desire to deal not merely with the rates of pay in dispute, but with a number of conditions respecting the comfort and well-being of the miners and their families.

MINERS' HOUSES.

The houses supplied by the company¹ as residences for miners at different localities are not in a satisfactory condition. Many of these houses are so old and out of repair that they should be abandoned and pulled down.² This, however, could not be done at present because there is a scarcity of suitable houses now available for the accommodation of the employees.

The company informed the Board that it was developing a scheme to induce the miners to build and own their own houses. To assist in this the Company is prepared to sell the miners property upon which they may build, permitting the purchaser to pay for the property by easy instalments. The

company have also built some new houses at Glace Bay.

The Board is of the opinion that a definite policy, calling for the construction of a definite number of new houses annually for a stated number of years, should be adopted. [We recommend that new houses of a minimum number equal to five per cent of the company houses now occupied by employees at each colliery on Cape Breton be built annually for the next five years.] There is a shortage of houses at present and some employees are living in dilapidated company houses. As the new houses are constructed these old houses can be destroyed. [The houses to be constructed should be detached so as to make them attractive in the hope that miners would buy them and own their houses. We recommend the practice, which is usually followed, of having a garden plot available for cultivation with each house.] This was particularly noticeable at Stellarton, but not so noticeable in connection with the houses at Glace Bay. Wherever possible the miners should be encouraged to go in for gardening. They come out of the mines at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and have a number of hours of daylight which could be well spent in the interesting and useful pastime of gardening.

In visiting the houses the Board has been struck with the fact that in many of the smaller houses there are large families, while in other cases comparatively small families are found occupying the largest houses. [To prevent injury and inconvenience to a large family living in a small house; we recommend that a re-allotment committee be formed at each colliery to endeavour voluntarily to bring about a change of houses among the employees sufficient to supply the largest available houses to the large families which are now living in the smaller houses.]

[It is the duty of the company to keep all its houses occupied by its employees in a habitable condition. Leaky

roofs particularly should be repaired promptly by the company at its own expense.]

Water supply.—Many of the company houses already have water piped to them. [This Board is of the opinion that all habitable houses facing on a street where a water main is laid should be given a water service by the company. This to be put in on condition that the rent of the house be increased to cover the interest and something for a sinking fund on the cost of providing improved conditions in the house.]

Sanitary conditions.—The sanitary condition of many of the houses is unsatisfactory. [The dry-closet in the rear of each house is supposed to be cleaned out periodically but apparently these occasions are not sufficiently frequent. It would be well also for the company to supply at cost sufficient lime, road dust, or other cheap disinfectant to be used frequently in these closets by their tenants.]

Drainage.—There is an open drain usually between the crown of the street and the premises occupied by the miner as well as an open drain in the rear of the miner's premises. [These drains are supposed to be kept cleaned out by the company and graded so that water will flow through them. Until suitable municipal drainage is established these drains should receive more careful attention and be kept in better condition.]

Streets.—Most of the streets upon which the company's houses face in the different localities where there are collieries are owned by the company. The statement is made by the company that it is prepared to turn these streets over to the municipalities in which they are situated, but that the municipalities are not willing to accept them because the ownership of the streets by the municipality will impose a greater demand upon the revenues of the municipality. [The Board is of the opinion that all such streets should be taken

over without delay by the municipalities in which they are situated, and that both water service and sewage system should be installed on the streets by the municipalities interested as soon as these services can be satisfactorily arranged.] While the company has in the past been looking after the supply of water and the maintenance of surface drainage for their houses, we recognize that these services are obligations which more properly belong to the municipalities.

Supplying of coal.—During war time the company limited the quantity of coal to be supplied at any one time to a miner's residence for domestic purposes. This rule is still in effect at Waterford. There is now no reason for its continuance and [the practice elsewhere of supplying all the coal an employee required for his domestic use should be followed at Waterford.]

COMPANY STORES.

There was a good deal of discussion before the Board as to the advantage or otherwise to the miners of the company's stores, as well as the methods of management and the prices charged in the stores. [The Board is of the opinion that the stores are a substantial benefit to the men.] Their prices are reasonable and the stock carried in the stores is suitable and satisfactory for the employees. [We believe that an improvement on company stores would be co-operative stores to be established by the men.]

The only criticism the Board has to offer with regard to the stores is that the system of giving credit to the company's employees and then deducting so much periodically from the employees' pay-envelope on account of the credit he has received in the stores has a tendency to lead to carelessness and extravagances. [It would be better for the men if the stores were carried on on a cash basis and that no credit whatever be given at the company's stores.] This practice, we believe, would

make the miner and his family more frugal in the purchases they made and would make the miner more independent and self-reliant. It would be difficult to at once establish a cash system in the stores particularly in times like the present when a miner's earnings are considerably limited, but we think that the company should gradually work into the practice of selling for cash only in the stores. If the company discontinues allowing credit in its stores it may be a hardship on some men when they are temporarily out of employment, if they have no cash with which to purchase supplies. In that event [we suggest the formation of a loan fund by the Union, to be created by a small contribution monthly from each member of the Union. This fund could be under the control of a committee of the men who would authorize temporary loans out of it to men in need of funds during times when they were temporarily out of employment.] There could be stated conditions which would give the committee more latitude in advancing money to men, particularly to those with a family. These advances, of course, to be paid back with interest when the borrower was earning.

THE MINES.

The list of complaints of unsatisfactory conditions in the mines increased with each sitting of the Board. [Many matters of trivial local application to individual mines were brought before us which can better be adjusted by the parties concerned disposing of them by mutual conference rather than by findings of this Board.] The men in each mine have a Pit Committee whose duty it is to endeavour to adjust differences with the mine management.] The practice is for this Committee to take grievances up with the Mine Manager, and if they cannot be adjusted with him, to appeal to the General Superintendent. This seems to be a satisfactory method of dealing with such matters, except that apparently disputes frequently arise as to what the complaint

was or how it was disposed of. [We recommend that Pit Committees follow the practice of always putting their complaints in writing when presenting them to the Mine Manager, and that the Mine Manager follow the practice of putting his reply in writing,] so that the records of the exact position taken by both parties will always be available. Promptness in attending to complaints will prevent much irritation.

There were a number of matters dealing with mining conditions brought before the Board which apparently had been discussed frequently between the employees and the mine managers, but which had not been disposed of.

Long walks. — In a number of the mines the miner has to travel a long distance after he enters the mouth of the mine before he gets to his working face. Our observations have led us to believe that the long walks in some of the mines result in an appreciable loss of productive labour, which in the interests of both the operator and the industry should be avoided.

[Where practicable, having in view the life of the mine and the cost of installation, we are of the opinion that riding rakes should be established in all mines. These riding rakes should be established not later than June 1st, 1924, and failing this an allowance should be made to all contract coal producers for all distance walked over one mile.]

Pushing boxes. [In all mines, where a box of two ton capacity or greater is in use, the miners should not be expected to push the empty box any distance.] The practice now followed in some mines is for drivers to leave the empty on a switch or siding, then hitch their horse to the full box at the working face and pull it out. [These drivers after pulling out the full box beyond the switch should be required to unhitch, bring their horse back, and place the empty at the working face.] It has been said that in some places there is not sufficient room for the horse to pass the full box to return to the empty. In the laying of tracks

in the future, wider places could be provided adjacent to the switch, where the full box would be left so that the horse could pass the full box in returning to place the empty.

Transporting tools. [In addition to conveying the miner to his work, we think the company should, as far as practicable, help him in transporting his tools on some conveyance provided by the company to a convenient point in the vicinity of his working face.]

Shoving down coal. — There are many new places where a track has not been laid to the working face, and where [the grade is not sufficiently steep to cause the coal to slide down to the box, but where it is necessary for the miner to shovel the coal two or more times before he is able to load it into the box. In such cases there is a special allowance made to the miner for this extra work of two cents a ton. This is not sufficient. For this he should be given an allowance of four cents a ton for this extra work.]

Minimum contract rate. — [In some mines there is no stated rate which a miner is allowed where he encounters "trouble" or material other than coal, which he finds in the working face and which he must remove or else work round. In such places he should be given a minimum day's pay, not less than the rate paid for shift work in that district. This to apply only in cases where the miner is working on a contract basis.]

Room turning. [The Board is of the opinion that for room turning, until the room is widened out to its normal size,] provided that the distance from the place of beginning shall not exceed 15 feet, the regular rate for narrow work should be paid.]

Posting rates. — In some of the mines men do not appear to know, and have difficulty in ascertaining what the correct rates are which should apply to the class of work in which they are engaged. [The company should post up, and maintain posted up, at the mouth of each mine, a statement of all rates applicable

for all services which may be performed by their employees in the mines.]

Lamps.—The company is to be commended for its efforts to establish the most modern type of electric lamp. There are still some mines in which these lamps have not yet been installed. [The Board is strongly of the opinion that all mines should be supplied with the newest type of electrical lamps at as early a date as practicable.]

While it is reasonable for a miner to be called upon to pay for the repair parts for a lamp injured through carelessness, we do not think where a bulb burns out without the exterior glass being broken, or the lamp being in any way injured, that the miner should be called upon to pay for a new bulb.

Local contracts.—[The Board is of the opinion that the principle of substituting contract rates for datal rates in road-laying, driving and landing-tending is a correct one, and that this principle should as far as possible be applied.]

Slueing on sheets.—[There should be a man at all sheets where boxes are slued to help the miner to slue his box. A number of sheets may be looked after by one helper.]

Stoppage of work.—It has been brought to the attention of the Board that stoppage of work in a mine sometimes occurs on account of some trivial dispute between an employee and his superior officer, or because the employee in some manner has been disciplined.

[It is unfair and improper to the other employees of a mine that for one of the reasons above indicated work in a mine should be stopped even for a few hours. Instead of the employees taking any such action they should bring their grievance, through their pit committee, to the attention of the mine manager or the superintendent, and reasonable time should be allowed for a settlement of the grievance.]

THE COAL MARKETS.

Before the war, Nova Scotia coal had three important markets, i.e., (1) Bunkering of Atlantic steamers at Sydney, N.S., Halifax, N.S., and St. John N.B. (2) Maritime provinces domestic and industrial consumption, and (3) the St. Lawrence market.

The bunkering market has been greatly reduced by the steadily increasing use of oil instead of coal as fuel on the Atlantic steamers, and by the cheapness of British coal.

During the war and after, much of the Nova Scotia coal was sent to England and France. The Canadian markets were given secondary consideration, and were only allowed to have a limited supply of coal from Nova Scotia. During this period also the St. Lawrence market was lost to the Nova Scotia coal companies by requisitioning of the coal-freighting fleet by the British Admiralty; by reduction in coal production following heavy enlistment of miners; and by large consumption of coal in the steel works in Nova Scotia in the manufacture of munitions. This resulted in the establishment of a market in Canada for United States bituminous coal, particularly from the non-union fields, where, owing to local conditions, coal can be mined at a lower rate than in the Nova Scotia coal fields.

At the present time the company has only a limited Canadian market for its coal, and in that market it has to meet the keen competition of the coal from both the non-union and union fields of the United States.

Not only are many coal consuming industries either shut down, or are operating only to a limited extent, but some of those that are operating are using United States coal mined by non-union labour, and transported to Canadian ports by water or to a less extent by rail.

Today United States water-borne coal is being used at Halifax, Bathurst, St. John, and Montreal.

☞ The development of electric energy by water power in the vicinity of Montreal has also had the effect of reducing the consumption of Nova Scotia coal in the Montreal market. ☞

The company has on hand at present 50,000 tons of coal at Montreal carried over from last year's output, and large banks of coal in Cape Breton for which it is seeking a market.

THE RATES OF PAY.

At the sittings of the Board at New Waterford a memorial was presented to us by a Miners' Relief Committee composed of citizens of New Waterford. In the memorial the following statement appears on what a fair living wage for a miner should be:

Needless to say, we recognize the important place which belongs to the economic laws of supply and demand in determining the merits of the question under dispute. Nevertheless, ☞ we must remember that the labourer is a human being, not a mere instrument of production, and that his right to a living wage is the first moral charge upon industry. ☞ Moreover, there are few economists today, and none among Christian writers, who would deny that the labourer's right to a living wage is morally superior to the employer's right to interest on his capital. ☞ By a living wage is generally understood, not only sufficient food, clothing and shelter, but also opportunities for self-improvement and for the education of his family, as well as provision of some kind against sickness and old age. Knowing conditions as we do, we have no hesitation in stating that the present wages are not sufficient to enable a workman to maintain a decent livelihood for himself and his family. ☞

☞ The Chairman of the committee on being asked if he included interest on bonds as dividends, said "No", that the committee recognized that interest on bonds advanced for the development of the business, which the company was under a legal obligation to pay, was not included in their idea of dividends, but should receive prior consideration. ☞

☞ This Board agrees with the position taken by the citizens' committee, but we recognize that the remuneration to be paid to the employees must necessarily be governed by the price which the company is able to get for its coal. ☞ It would be quite unreasonable, of course, to expect the company to pay so high a rate of wages as would prevent it from at least paying, not only all costs of mining, transportation and selling its coal, but also its overhead expenses and interest. Where the business of any company is in the nature of a monopoly, and the company to some extent can control the price of the commodity it has to sell, the principle of a living wage, as enunciated above, can more easily be carried out. In the present case, in fixing the highest rate of wage that we think the company can be reasonably expected to pay, we must be guided to a considerable extent by the conditions of the coal market. We feel that we would be doing the miners a grave injustice if we were to fix a rate of wage so high as to prevent the company from being able to market its coal in competition with its competitors, and still pay all necessary expenses. ☞ We are firmly convinced that the chief cause of the unfortunate condition of the employees of the company at present is due to lack of work, ☞ and that the greatest service we can render, not merely to the employees but to the community at large, is to so adjust the differences between the company and its employees as to give the men the largest possible wage without placing obligations on the company which would prevent it finding a fair market for its coal. We have gone carefully over the costs of mining and selling coal, and we are satisfied that the company will not be able to more than pay expenses under present market conditions, if they pay the wages we propose fixing in this report. Any higher rate of pay would mean less work, and, therefore, less money for the men.

The men have asked that the rates of pay fixed by the Montreal Agreement

of 1920, which were in effect prior to the reduction made by the company on the 1st January, 1922, be continued. On that date the company put into effect a reduction in the datal rate from \$3.80 to \$2.44 per day, and a percentage reduction in contract work of about 35 per cent. Subsequently, by the Gillen award, dated January 27th, 1922, the minimum datal rate was increased to \$2.85, and the wages of other men were reduced to 20 per cent below the rates fixed by the McKinnon award of the 15th January, 1920. The men refused to accept the Gillen award, although it was accepted by the company, and rates pursuant to that award were made effective from the 1st January, 1922.

[This Board is of the opinion that too great a reduction in the datal rates was made by the Gillen award. We feel that the smaller the daily revenue of a worker the less any reduction applicable to him should be.] Generally speaking, the living conditions of all miners are the same. [We are of the opinion that the McKinnon award rates, with a reduction of 20 per cent in the wages of all employees, with a minimum of \$3. per day for datal men over the age of 18 years, should be adopted.] On considering rates of pay, we have realized that the company is supplying coal for domestic use to all miners at \$2.25 per ton, and houses at a rental much below the real value.

The Sydney Mines differential. — At Sydney Mines the basis of the remuneration appears to be lower than that existing at other mines of the company. Rates of pay, of course, vary with different conditions at different mines. That is justifiable, but it appears to this Board that in addition to that the whole basis of pay at Sydney Mines is lower than elsewhere. After making due allowances for the recognized varying conditions controlling rates of pay in other mines, [the Board is of the opinion that when production improvement warrants, the basis of rates of pay at Sydney Mines should be increased to put it on

a parity with the basis existing in the mines on the Southern side of Sydney Harbour.]

Rates at Nos. 6 and 7 mines, Springhill.—At the sitting of the Board at Springhill there was considerable argument as to what rates should be fixed for machine running, shooting and loading in the two new mines Nos. 6 and 7 at Springhill. Both parties submitted figures to show what in their position the rates should be for these mines.

We have come to the conclusion that the following rates should be applicable to Nos. 6 and 7 Mines Springhill. These rates are on a parity with the rates for other mines fixed by the Montreal agreement of 1920, and are subject to the same reductions as are provided for other rates in this report:—

Description Narrow work 12' 0" wide height	Machine cutting per ton	Shooting & loading per ton	Total per ton
Over 3' 6" to 4'	\$0.42	\$1.03	\$1.45
" 4' " 4' 6"	0.38	0.97	1.35
" 4' 6" " 5'	0.33	0.92	1.25
" 5' " 5' 6"	0.32	0.83	1.15
" 5' 6"	0.28	0.82	1.10

Bords 14' 0" wide height	Machine cutting per ton	Shooting & loading per ton	Total per ton
Over 3' 6" to 4'	\$0.38	\$0.97	\$1.35
" 4' " 4' 6"	0.34	0.91	1.25
" 4' 6" " 5'	0.30	0.85	1.15
" 5' " 5' 6"	0.27	0.78	1.05
" 5' 6"	0.25	0.75	1.00

Laying of roads and timbering included in these rates.

Sinkings 12' 0" wide
height

Over 3' 6" to 4'	Machine cutting per ton	Shooting & loading per ton	Total per ton
" 4' " 4' 6"	\$0.55	\$1.35	\$1.90
" 4' 6" " 5'	0.51	1.29	1.80
" 5' " 5' 6"	0.46	1.24	1.70
" 5' 6"	0.45	1.15	1.60
" 5' 6"	0.41	1.14	1.55

Laying 3" rails and bailing water by special contract.

5 cents per ton additional for machine cutting on the north side of No. 6 mine.

The Board has carefully examined the average earnings of the various classes of employees and believes that under the scale of rates which it recommends the employees will earn average daily amounts approximately as follows:

Surfacemen.....	\$3.20
Underground men (other than contract coal producers).....	3.30
Contract coal producers.....	5.50

The earnings of many employees will, of course, be very much in excess of these figures.

The adjustment of rates of pay, both datal and by contract, shall apply from the 1st of May, 1922. The new conditions and allowances shall become effective on June 1st, 1922.

No variation, except what may be made by mutual agreement, shall be made in the rates of pay, allowances or

conditions herein provided, except on 45 days' notice in writing by the party desiring the change to the other party.

The undersigned regret that the representative of the employees on the Board has refused to join them in this report. Much time was spent, many concessions were made and strenuous efforts put forth to reach a unanimous finding in this matter, but without avail.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Cgd.) D'ARCY SCOTT,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) JOHN E. MOORE,

Minority Report.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and amending acts, and of the controversy between the British Empire Steel Corporation and its Subsidiary Coal Companies, the Dominion Coal Company, the Nova Scotia Coal Company, the Acadia Coal Company, on the one hand, and the United Mine Workers of America, represented herein by employees of the above-named companies, concerning questions of wages, working conditions, hours of labour, housing, and other kindred subjects.

To the Hon. James Murdock,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,

Permit me to submit for your consideration the following Minority Report and Award concerning the controversy above set forth. The Board of Conciliation appointed by your Department carried on an extensive investigation in all the principal mining districts controlled by the British Empire Steel Corporation. This investigation embraced an inspection of surface and underground workings of mines in the Glace Bay, Waterford, Sydney Mines, Stellarton and Springhill fields; also an investigation into the housing and living conditions of the employees, and all

other matters which either of the disputing parties considered relevant. Sitings of the Board for the purpose of hearing evidence from both parties to the dispute were held at Sydney, Glace Bay, Sydney Mines and Waterford, in the Cape Breton district, and Stellarton, Springhill, and Halifax, on the mainland. At those sittings a voluminous amount of evidence, both verbal and documentary, was submitted for the consideration of the Board.

The grievances of the men as presented before your Conciliation Board may be divided into the following categories.

(1) Complaints regarding housing and other living conditions.

(2) Complaints regarding certain working conditions in and about the mines.

(3) Complaints regarding certain practices employed by the Company's stores in the Cape Breton fields.

(4) A general complaint in all coal fields controlled by the British Empire Corporation in regard to a drastic reduction in wages, and a demand for increased remuneration.

With your permission, I shall deal with those grievances and demands in the order herein set down.

Housing conditions. — Housing presents conditions favourable or unfavourable to the development of health, morality, domestic content, and the dignity and joy of life. The most successful rival to the saloon and vicious resort is the home. But where the home is barren, cheerless, repulsive, the glittering street, the hangout and the dive, claim old and young. Only the presence of the good can exclude the bad, and the home is the natural centre of life's virtues and life's values. Hence it is eminently fitting that the housing conditions in our Nova Scotia mining centres should occupy a distinctive place in your Commission's report.

It is but just to the British Empire Steel Corporation to state that it owns a number of good tenements and that the rental is reasonable. Unfortunately though many of the Company's houses, particularly in the Cape Breton field, are a reflection upon the Company and a gross injustice to the miners who are compelled to inhabit them. A number of the houses visited by your Commission had only two small bedrooms. These houses were supposed to accommodate families of eight to ten. One Company tenement, or more properly termed hovel, visited by your Commission in the Glace Bay field, consisted of a small kitchen and two small bedrooms. In this miserable habitation there lived a miner, his wife, his mother-in-law and five young children.

With a view to improving housing conditions in the coal fields controlled by the British Empire Coal Corporation, [I would recommend that a large number of the Company tenements, which are obviously unfit for human habitation, should be destroyed and replaced by suitable and decent dwellings. Where new houses are to be erected, they should be single and not double tenements, and care should be exercised to allow each tenant sufficient ground for the cultivation of a vegetable garden.]

Your Commission found that the Company has been remiss in its duty in the matter of providing adequate and necessary repairs to their tenements. The roofs of many of the Company houses are leaky. This neglect is inexcusable. [The Company should provide proper and necessary repairs at their own expense. I would also strongly recommend that in those cases where the tenants attempt to make their homes a little more attractive by painting and papering the interior, such improvements should be charged up against the rent of those tenements.]

[In many cases kitchens are lacking and the Company should provide them. The Company should also strive to keep their tenements properly fenced, so that some encouragement would be given to the tenants to plant and cultivate gardens.]

Sanitary conditions. — The domestic surroundings and sanitary conditions of the miners' homes were found with few exceptions to be deplorable. [The almost entire lack of a suitable sewerage in the Cape Breton fields, is a menace to the health of the miner and his family. The public good demands that immediate steps be taken to devise and inaugurate a proper and suitable sewerage system.] In the majority of the Cape Breton mining towns it was found that the streets were owned by the Company. When questioned in this regard the Company affirmed its willingness to turn the streets over to the different towns without charge. [I would recommend that the civic authorities of those towns meet with officials of the Company, with a view to arrive at a permanent policy in regard to the ownership and upkeep of these streets.] If this clash of jurisdiction prevents the inauguration of proper sewerage system for the miners, the sooner it is permanently settled the better. The woeful lack of proper sewerage systems at the present time is disgraceful and a distinct menace to public health.]

It was brought to the attention of your Commission that in the Sydney Mines district the water supply was wholly inadequate. In parts of this district water is conveyed in casks and distributed from house to house, cans being hung out on a fence and filled from the water-wagon. The result is that the tenants do not receive an adequate supply of fresh water. [I would recommend that in this, as in all other mining districts, an adequate supply of pure water be furnished and so conveniently located that the miners and their families may avail themselves of it.]

Mining conditions.—Your Commission visited mines in the Cape Breton, Pictou and Cumberland fields. On the whole the mines were found to be in good condition, but it was demonstrated to the Commission that the miners in the different mines have obstacles to contend with which, if removed, would lighten their onerous work and permit them to earn higher wages. In a number of the mines for example, the miners have to walk two and three miles to the working face. This makes it necessary for the miner to rise as early as 5 a.m. in order to be at his working place by 7. And although he may stop working at 3 p.m., he does not get out of the mine until 4 or later, the consequence being that whilst the general public think that the miners are enjoying an eight-hour day, their work day is really one of ten and not eight hours. Those long walks are economically wasteful. They result in a loss of a great deal of what otherwise would be productive labour. When the miners have walked two or three miles over a travelling road which in some cases is both low and dusty, they are in no condition physically to commence the arduous task of producing coal. Your Commission can speak from personal experience in this matter and although we were unable to come to a unanimous decision, I believe we would be of one mind in affirming that the long walks in some of our Nova Scotia mines constitute a good half-day's work. The Company speaks of having a number of pensioners on its pay list. No wonder they

have pensioners, when men have to walk three miles in a bent position before commencing and after completing a heavy day's work. I venture to say that had your Commission to perform for one month what the Nova Scotia miners are expected to do all their lives, we also would be pensioners.

[I would recommend that riding rakes should be provided to convey the men to and from their working places. Until riding rakes are installed in all the mines, miners should receive pecuniary consideration for the labour entailed in those long walks. In this connection I would recommend that for every half mile walked either to or from his working place, the underground worker should receive five cents.]

Pushing boxes.—Universal complaints were heard in respect to shunting boxes. The miners have a perfectly just reason for complaint in this connection. [This is properly the work of a horse and no human being should be asked to do a horse's work.]

Lamps. — [The management is to be commended for introducing the electric lamp in some of its collieries. The results obtained have been excellent, and I would recommend that they be introduced in all the Company's mines.] I feel that the increased output resulting would ere long more than pay for the cost of installation.

Tools. — [It is my opinion that all mining tools, if possible, should be sent into the mine and placed at a convenient location on each landing, and a man appointed to look after all tools and give them out to their owners.]

Wash-houses. — The wash-houses at most of the mines are not all that they should be. I observed that in one wash-house at Glace Bay, there was only one wash-basin for fifteen miners. [A basin should be provided for each miner and the wash-houses should be kept as clean and attractive looking as possible. Additional shower-baths should be provided as they are a great advantage

to the men and would not be expensive to install.]

Company's stores.—Your Commission inspected the Company's stores at Waterford, Sydney Mines and Glace Bay. The Company's stores cannot be reasonably criticised in regard to the prices or quality of the goods sold. [But the system of Company's stores must be condemned in so far as it fosters paternalism and extravagance, and creates a condition in which the miners become absolutely dependent upon the Company. The ideal condition would be to have the men establish their own stores on the co-operative plan.] But if the Company stores are to be continued, [I would recommend that the Company discontinue the system of making weekly deductions from the miner's pay envelope to wipe out accounts at the stores, and that those stores be placed in the same position as other retail stores in the matter of collections and credit.]

Wage rates.—Realizing the absolute need of co-operation in the Nova Scotia coal industry, I made an honest and consistent effort to agree with the other members of the Board upon general wage rates that could be recommended on grounds of justice and expediency. To my mind the evidence submitted by representatives of the men and by citizen's committees before our Board, establish conclusively that the wage rates recommended by the Majority Report of the Gillen Board and accepted and put into effect by the Company are insufficient to maintain a miner and his family in frugal and decent comfort. I was unable to agree with Chairman Scott and Mr. Moore upon the rates which they incorporated in their Report, because I felt, and still feel, that they will not provide a living wage to a large percentage of our Nova Scotia miners. I am bound to say, though, that the production costs submitted by the operators to the Board, although they did not go back as far as I desired them, being only for the year

1921, were higher than I anticipated. Nevertheless, I could find no conclusive argument from production costs or from financial conditions of the corporation to justify me in recommending the wage rates embodied in the Majority Report of the Scott Board. I have consistently, and I think irrefutably, [taken the stand that in periods of depression such as we are unfortunately experiencing, dividends should be sacrificed before the worker should be compelled to accept less than living wages.] And I think I may be pardoned when in this connection I place a higher valuation upon the standard of living, the happiness, the contentment, of our Nova Scotia miners, than I do upon dividends for the British Empire Corporation.

Viewing the question from all angles, and consulting not only the miners' good, but also that of the industry, [I feel that the present minimum datal rate should be increased from \$2.85 to \$3.45, and that the higher datal rates should be reduced 10 per cent below what they were under the Montreal agreement, and that the contract rates at present in force should be increased 18½ per cent, making them 13½ per cent below the contract rates of the Montreal agreement, or 1 per cent below those of the MacKinnon award. Those general wage rates to be retroactive to the 1st January.] Had I been able to obtain a unanimous award, I might have been willing on grounds of expediency to go slightly below the figures herein mentioned. But since we could not come to a unanimous decision, I feel that the rates herein set forth represent the maximum reductions which justice will allow.

Double-shifted places.—[I further recommend that a special consideration of 7c per ton be paid in all double-shifted places.]

Shovelling down in inclines.—The miner should not be compelled to shovel coal more than twenty feet without

receiving consideration. It was found in some mines that miners had to shovel coal three times before it could be loaded in the boxes. The compensation allowed is ridiculously low. [I would recommend the present consideration for this work be done away with and that the Company provide and pay a datal man to assist with this work.]

Slewing boxes on sheets.—[In all cases where boxes must be slewed on sheets the Company should provide and pay the wages of a datal man.]

Trouble.—[Where a miner encounters trouble and is consequently unable to make his average contract wage, he should be paid a minimum datal wage of \$5.00.]

Differential in Sydney mines district.—It was brought to the attention of your Commission that the general wage rates paid in the Sydney Mines District have always been lower than the general wage rates in other districts controlled by The British Empire Corporation. Whilst there may have been some excuse for this in the past, it was clearly established before your Board that there is no legitimate excuse for it at the present time. [I therefore recommend that the wage rates prevailing in the Sydney Mines district shall henceforth conform with the general wage rates prevailing in other sections of District 26.]

Bonus in Pictou County fields.—[Your Commission found that in Pictou County fields a bonus was paid to the men based on increased cost of living. On the 1st January last, the Company discontinued paying the bonus. After a consideration of the relative merits and demerits of the case I recommend that the bonus be continued.]

Room turning.—[In room-turning I recommend that the regular narrow work prices be applied until the room is widened out to its normal width.]

Local contracts.—[It is my opinion that all local contracts which existed during the period of the Montreal agreement, should be recreated, subject to a reduction of 14 per cent.]

Shippers and trimmers.—[I would recommend that those employees be put on a weekly basis and paid \$26. per week. I would also urge upon the Company the desirability of providing as far as possible, steady work for those men in or about the mine during the winter time since their occupation is seasonal.]

Nos. 6 and 7 Springhill.—[I have purposely omitted any reference to machine rates in Nos. 6 and 7 mines at Springhill, having been given to understand that this matter was satisfactorily adjusted at a meeting between President Baxter and J. J. McDougall.]

I understand that the reason why Chairman Scott and Mr. Moore recommended the wage rates embodied in their Majority Report, was not that they considered them to represent a living wage, but rather because they considered them the maximum rates which the Company could afford to pay at the present time. [A statement given out to the public by Mr. Roy Wolvin, President of the British Empire Corporation, which appeared in the press on May 15th under the heading "Steel Company's Earnings over Four Millions," and being the financial statement of the British Empire Steel Corporation for the eight and a half months of its existence, would not seem to bear out the contention of my colleagues on this Board.]

Permit me also to briefly refer to the fact that when the British Empire Corporation was organized some eight and a half months ago, it was heralded throughout the land as an industrial organization that would result in great economy and in the most efficient production. Today we are told that this organization which was inaugurated to promote industrial efficiency is unable to pay living wages to its employees. In respect to the British Empire Corporation it would seem that the people of Nova Scotia, particularly the miners, may well exclaim "Efficiency, what crimes have been committed in thy name."

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Sgd.) I. D. MACDOUGALL,

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1922

TEN strikes, involving 645 workpeople were reported as having commenced during May. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 30 strikes, involving 13,186 workpeople and an estimated time loss of 278,160 working days, as compared with 24 strikes, involving 17,478 workpeople and 381,135 working days in April 1922; and 56 strikes, 9,323 workpeople and 175,889 working days in May, 1921. The time loss occasioned by the 10 new strikes which began in May was 8,533 working days, while a loss of 269,627 working days is charged to the 20 strikes which commenced prior to May. Four of the strikes commencing prior to May and seven of the strikes commencing during May terminated during the month leaving the following 19 strikes, affecting 9,807 workpeople on record on May 31; coal miners, District 18, Alberta and British Columbia; bricklayers, masons and plasterers, Calgary; painters, Toronto; plumbers, St. Catharines; employees of steel and coal companies, Sydney, N.S.; gauge men, Sydney, N.S.; moulders, Guelph; photo engravers, Montreal; photo engravers, Ottawa; compositors, Hamilton; compositors, Montreal; compositors, Toronto; compositors, Vancouver; compositors, Winnipeg; compositors and pressmen, Halifax; compositors and pressmen, Ottawa; clothing workers, Montreal; and theatre employees at Calgary.

Disputes by Industries

The following is a review of disputes by industries in the order in which they appear in the statistical table. A brief summary is given of the more important strikes.

MINES, SMELTERS, QUARRIES, CLAY PRODUCTS, ETC.—The strike of about 7,538 coal miners throughout District 18 which was carried over from the previous month's record remained un-

minated at the end of May. The Conciliation Board appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act with Mr. W. E. Knowles, K.C., Chairman, still continued to hold sittings throughout the District. The time loss during the month amounted to 195,988 working days.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION.—During May there were 11 strikes in existence in this group, involving about 727 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 12,556 working days. Seven new disputes were reported during the month, the cause of the dispute in each case, with one exception, being a proposed reduction in wages. In the case of the bricklayers at Prince Albert increased wages were demanded. At the close of the month three strikes were still in existence, namely, bricklayers, masons and plasterers at Calgary; painters at Toronto and plumbers at St. Catharines.

METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES.—One new strike was reported during the month, that of about 12 moulders at Guelph, who objected to a proposed reduction in their wages and an increase of one hour being made in their working day. This strike remained in effect at the end of the month.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.—Ten strikes, involving 1,867 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 48,542 working days represented the standing in this group for the month. The strikes for the 44-hour week still remained un-terminated in Halifax, Hamilton, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg.

TEXTILES.—With respect to the strike of weavers at St. John, N.B., which was carried over from the previous month's record it was reported, early in May, that conditions were no longer affected, the strikers being replaced by other workers.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING MAY, 1922

Industry or occupation	Particulars	Number of employees affected	Time loss in working days
MINES, QUARRIES, CLAY PRODUCTS, ETC.—			
Coal miners, District 18, Alta., and B.C.	Strikes commencing prior to May, 1922. Commenced April 1. Against a reduction in wages. Underminated.	7,538	195,988
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION—			
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, Calgary, Alta.	Commenced April 1. Against a reduction in wages. Underminated.	9	234
Painters, St. Catharines, Ont.....	Commenced April 1. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed May 8.	30	180
Painters and decorators, Quebec, Que.	Commenced April 24. Against a reduction in wages. Information received indicates employment conditions no longer affected.	170	4,420
Plumbers, St. Catharines, Ont.....	Commenced April 1. Against a reduction in wages. Underminated.	40	1,040
Sheet metal workers, Toronto, Ont.	Commenced January 2. Against a reduction in wages. The men accepted the employers' terms; work resumed about the end of April.	.....	.....
METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES—			
Employees of steel and coal companies, Sydney, N.S.	Commenced November 22, 1920. For increased wages and improved working conditions. Underminated.	150	3,900
Gauge men, Sydney, N.S.....	Commenced June 9. In sympathy with employees of steel and coal companies. Underminated.	16	416
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—			
Photo engravers, Montreal, Que....	Commenced May 2, 1921. For shorter hours. Underminated.	30	780
Photo engravers, Ottawa, Ont.....	Commenced May 2, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.	9	234
Compositors, Hamilton, Ont.....	Commenced May 2, 1921. Alleged violation of agreement by employers. Underminated.	51	1,326
Compositors, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced June 14, 1921. Objection of men to perform work that came from shop where strike existed. Underminated.	16	416
Compositors, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced July 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.	370	9,620
Compositors, Toronto, Ont.....	Commenced June 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.	862	22,412
Compositors, Vancouver, B.C.....	Commenced May 2, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.	39	1,014
Compositors, Winnipeg, Man.....	Commenced July 1, 1921. Alleged lockout following refusal of employers to renew agreement. Underminated.	224	5,824
Compositors and pressmen, Halifax, N.S.	Commenced May 2, 1921. For shorter hours. Underminated.	51	1,326
Compositors and pressmen, Ottawa, Ont.	Commenced June 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.	215	5,590
CLOTHING—			
Clothing workers, Montreal, Que....	Commenced February 17. In protest against a change in working conditions. Underminated.	60	1,560
TEXTILES—			
Weavers, St. John, N.B.....	Commenced April 12. Against a reduction in wages. Strikers were replaced and work resumed May 8.	42	252
TRANSPORTATION—			
Longshoremen, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced April 17. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by mediation of the Mayor of Montreal. Work resumed May 6.	2,619	13,095

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING MAY, 1922.—(Continued).

Industry or occupation	Particulars	Number of employees affected	Time loss in working days
Strikes commencing during May, 1922.			
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION—			
Bricklayers, Prince Albert, Sask.....	Commenced May 15. For increased wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed May 29.	26	286
Bricklayers, Saskatoon, Sask.....	Commenced May 1. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed May 24.	35	735
Electricians and helpers, Montreal, Que.	Commenced May 23. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed May 27.	82	246
Millwrights and carpenters, Winnipeg, Man.	Commenced May 2. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed May 22.	175	2,975
Painters, Toronto, Ont.....	Commenced May 15. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.	100	1,400
Plumbers, Fredericton, N.B.....	Commenced May 1. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed May 11.	10	90
Plumbers and steamfitters, Edmonton, Alta.	Commenced May 1. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed May 23.	50	950
METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES—			
Moulders, Guelph, Ont.....	Commenced May 4. Against a reduction in wages and increased working hours. Unterminated.	12	276
LEATHER—			
Shoeworkers, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced May 17. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed May 29.	140	1,260
MISCELLANEOUS—			
Theatre employees, Calgary, Alta..	Commenced May 8. Against employment of non-unionists. Unterminated.	15	315

LEATHER.—Shoeworkers at Montreal to the number of 140 went on strike May 17, against a reduction being made in their wages. Negotiations were carried on and a settlement arrived at whereby the men resumed work May 29.

TRANSPORTATION.—One strike, involving 2,619 employees and resulting in a time loss of 13,095 working days was carried over from the previous month's record. This was the strike of longshoremen at Montreal which commenced

about April 17. Several conferences were held and finally a settlement was brought about by the mediation of the Mayor of Montreal, the men accepting the reduction in wages proposed by the employers and resuming work on May 5.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Fifteen theatre employees at Calgary declared a strike on May 8, owing to the employment of non-unionists in the theatre. This strike remained unterminated at the close of the month.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING APRIL, 1922

THE following details with regard to strikes and lockouts in the United Kingdom during April, 1922, based upon returns from employers and workpeople, are taken from the May issue of the British *Labour Gazette*.

NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND DURATION.
—The number of trade disputes involv-

ing a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in April, was 38, as compared with 48 in the previous month, and 44 in April, 1921. In these new disputes about 11,000 workpeople were directly involved and 1,000 indirectly involved (*i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the

disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes).

The stoppages which began in March in the engineering and shipbuilding trades continued throughout April, and are estimated to have involved about 240,000 workpeople. In addition, about 15,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 56 smaller disputes which began before April and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of new and old disputes in progress in April was thus 96, involving about 267,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during April of nearly 5,800,000 working days.

CAUSES.—Of the 38 disputes beginning in April, 16, directly involving about 2,800 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 8 directly involving about 3,700 workpeople, on other wages questions; 4, directly involving 1,400 workpeople on questions respecting working hours; 4, directly involving 2,500 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; and 6, directly involving 800 workpeople, on other questions.

RESULTS.—During April settlements were effected in the case of 11 new disputes, directly involving about 4,600

workpeople, and 23 old disputes, directly involving about 9,900 workpeople. Of these disputes 2, directly involving 200 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 14, directly involving 5,600 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 18, directly involving 8,700 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 5 disputes, directly involving about 1,600 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The following table classifies the disputes by groups of trades:—

Groups of Trades	No. of disputes in progress in April			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in April.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in April.
	Started before April 1.	Started in April.	Total.		
Building	8	3	11	500	7,000
Mining and quarrying	14	9	23	17,000	154,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding...	19	15	34	244,000	5,573,000
Textile and clothing...	4	3	7	1,000	13,000
Transport	3	3	6	1,000	9,000
Other trades	7	2	9	2,500	18,000
Employees of public authorities	3	3	6	1,000	17,000
Total, April, 1922....	58	38	96	267,000	5,791,000
Total, Mar., 1922....	53	48	101	277,000	3,517,000
Total, April, 1921....	54	44	98	*1,191,000	*23,802,000

*A general dispute in the coal mining industry was in progress in April, 1921.

THE COAL STRIKE IN THE UNITED STATES

THE general strike of coal miners in the United States which began on April 1 continued throughout May with no signs of an early settlement. The circumstances that led up to this dispute and the chief events in connection with it that took place during April have been set forth in the April and May issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Negotiations between representatives of the anthracite miners and operators continued during May. In reply to certain demands submitted by the miners, the operators submitted an agreement

providing for a decrease amounting to 18 per cent in contract rates below the rates established by the United States Anthracite Coal Commission in August, 1920; a reduction in day rates of \$1.20 per day or per shift; and the reduction of day rates of boys by 72 cents per day. It was further provided that the agreement should last for five years subject to annual wage adjustments through a joint committee meeting on February 1, which should arrange rates to be effective on April 1. Should no agreement be reached by March 1 in any year, the

determination of proper wage rates should be referred to a commission of five persons to be selected by the presiding judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Judicial District. This proposed agreement was rejected by the miners' representatives on the ground that the wage reductions were too extreme, amounting to an average of 21 per cent, while if such reductions were put into force they would reduce the price to the consumer only by about 5 per cent. The conference then adjourned until June 2 in order to give the operators time to consider the miners' reply. No progress toward a settlement was made in the bituminous fields.

The United Mine Workers claimed that there were few defections from their ranks and that about 100,000 non-union miners had joined in the strike. On the other hand the output of bituminous coal steadily increased, amounting in the eighth week of the strike to 4,866,000 tons, according to the Geological Survey, as compared with 4,484,000 tons in the

preceding week. The output of anthracite coal, however, was negligible. The production of coke also increased slowly amounting to 100,000 tons during the week ended May 20 as compared with 96,000 tons in the previous week. Notwithstanding the strike the spot prices of bituminous coal declined sharply in the last week of May in all the principal markets of the United States and for all varieties, with very few exceptions.

With a view to stabilizing the prices of soft coal, Mr. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, invited a number of bituminous coal operators to Washington, and on May 31 discussed the matter with them. After the conference the Secretary announced that \$3.50 per ton was considered a fair maximum spot price for mine run coal from southern West Virginia, Virginia, eastern Kentucky and Tennessee. From \$2.20 to \$2.60 were considered fair prices for Alabama coal. It was arranged that a further meeting would take place early in June to consider prices in the other coal fields.

DISPUTES IN THE BRITISH ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRIES

Conclusions reached by the Court of Inquiry

IN the May issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE an account was given of a lock-out of the British engineering trades up to the time of the appointment by the government of a Court of Inquiry under the Industrial Courts Act. Sir William Mackenzie, K.B.E., K.C., being chosen for the office. The Report of the Court which was issued on May 10, gives an account of the origin of the dispute and recommendations for a settlement. In the view of the Court there were two questions in dispute. The first, affecting all unions, was whether when any change in the workshop conditions is being introduced, it should be introduced and given effect to pending the procedure laid down for avoiding disputes being followed, or whether the

matter should be held up pending such procedure being followed which may be a period extending up to six weeks. The second question, which affected the Amalgamated Engineering Union alone, was whether, when the occasion for working overtime on production work (as distinguished from repair work) arose, the employer alone should decide that it was "necessary" within the limit of 30 hours in four weeks, or whether the employer and the union should agree that it is "necessary." The conclusions of the Court as summarized in the British *Labour Gazette* were as follows:

(1) Overtime.—The general conditions with regard to overtime are settled by the Overtime Agreement of September, 1920, which

allows without restriction the necessary overtime for breakdown repairs, replacements, alterations, trial trips, completion against delivery dates, etc.; and "necessary" overtime on production work up to 30 hours in any four weeks, the rate of payment for overtime being increased to time-and-a-half. The Court concludes that, up to the limit of 30 hours in four weeks, there must be freedom to the management to act in the exercise of their discretion. Beyond the limit, overtime would be open to the suggestion that it is unreasonable.

(2) Managerial Functions.—The employers are willing that the kind of question which has been under discussion during the present dispute should be settled by general national agreement, or determined in accordance with procedure set out by such agreements. This is a view to which the Unions do not take exception.

Information as to a proposed change in the recognized working conditions should be given to the workpeople directly concerned, or to their representatives in the shop; and this information should be available for a limited period before it is proposed that the change should be made, to allow time for discussion.

The opportunity for prior consultation between the management and the men upon proposed changes in the recognized working conditions should be adequate, and should not involve undue delay. If consultation during the limited period above mentioned does not result in an agreement, the management may put the change into operation while the further stages of the Provisions for Avoiding Disputes are followed. Any subsequent agreement should have retrospective effect where appropriate. The opposition to change on the part of the skilled men is due largely to the uncertainty as to their position if displaced thereby. It is suggested that this might be met by readjustments and by providing alternative avenues of employment for the skilled men set free by the change. Engineering is an expanding industry, and an agreement on these lines ought not, in the opinion of the Court, to be difficult.

Negotiations were resumed between the two parties to the dispute but no

settlement had been reached at the end of May.

SHIPBUILDING

A settlement of the dispute between the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades an account of which appeared in the May issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE on page 506, was reached early in May. The dispute arose from a proposal of the employers to reduce the war bonus. This proposal was rejected by a ballot of the members of the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades and work was suspended on March 29. On April 11 the men's Federation requested the Minister of Labour to set up a Court of Inquiry. On the following day the Minister saw representatives of the Employers' Federation, and a week later he again saw representatives of both sides. Negotiations between the two parties were resumed on April 25, and as a result the following proposals were submitted to a ballot of the Unions with a recommendation for acceptance:—

(1) The reduction of 10s. 6d. per week which came into operation on the 29th March is to remain in operation on and from that date;

(2) the further reduction of 6s. per week will take effect in two instalments, namely, 3s. per week on and from the 17th May, and 3s. per week on and from the 7th June.

On May 5 it was announced that the ballot showed a majority of 5,034 against acceptance, but as this did not represent the two-thirds majority necessary for the continuance of the stoppage, work was resumed on May 8.

CONVENTION OF THE RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR

MORE than 500 delegates representing the six mechanical shop crafts, clerks and switchmen employees of the railways in the United States and Canada attended the sixth biennial convention of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labour held at Chicago, Ill., from April 10 to 24, under the presidency of Mr. B. M. Jewell. Addresses were delivered by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labour; John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labour; James O'Connell, president Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labour; Benjamin C. Marsh, managing director, Farmers' National Council, Arthur O. Wharton of the Railway Labour Board, and others.

The secretary-treasurer's report for the year ended March 31, 1922, showed receipts from donations and assessments for the national agreement defense fund amounting to \$386,674, and expenditures to \$373,564, leaving a balance on hand of \$13,110; per capita tax paid into the general fund had totalled \$96,623, and expenditures \$95,092, leaving a balance in the fund of \$1,531.

The Railroad Re-organization Act of 1920 which created the Railroad Labour Board was criticized by Mr. Gompers who claimed that if the railroad managers receive a rebuff from the Board they immediately go to a friendly court and procure an injunction. President Jewell condemned the Act stating that it had proved unsatisfactory after a fair test by the Department for two years. Mr. Wharton told of the work of the Railroad Labour Board and urged that the shop crafts continue to agitate for the creation of bipartisan boards of adjustment as provided for in the Act.

Government ownership and democratic operation of the railroads with adequate safeguards against wasteful practices by the operators and against the exploiting of the roads by private steel, coal and equipment companies were advocated. A resolution was adopted expressing determination to support the mechanical and shop craft employees on the Pennsylvania Railway system in an effort to force that carrier to comply with the terms of the Railroad Re-organization Act of 1920 and decisions of the Railroad Labour Board. It was decided that two simultaneous strike votes should be taken among the mechanical shop craft employees on all railroads in the United States within sixty days following the adjournment of the convention, unless in the meantime these employees were restored to their former status, wages and working conditions. The strike votes would relate to the matters of (1) the farming out of shops and employees to dummy concerns to evade paying the scale of wages fixed by the Railroad Labour Board and re-establishment of piece work through coercive measures of the managers, and (2) to final acceptance or rejection of the Board's decision eliminating overtime pay for Sunday and holiday work, a practice that has hitherto prevailed on some railway systems for 40 years. Plans were made to create a proper defense fund and in the event of a strike being decided on to arrange for commissaries to feed the strikers and their families for as long as necessary. A resolution was adopted approving the plan for co-operation entered between the sixteen standard railway labour organizations and the United Mine Workers of America and in addition every support possible was pledged to the miners now on strike. The convention endorsed the Conference for Progressive Political Action organized recently in Chicago

and now carrying on a campaign through national headquarters in Washington, and arranged that each member of an affiliated body should receive a statement setting forth the objects of the association and be urged to work for election of senators and congressmen "who will represent the people and not the corporate interests." A resolution was adopted instructing the officers of the Department to extend invitations

to the transportation brotherhoods and all other strictly railroad organizations to become affiliated with the Department. The Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers was elected to affiliation.

The following officers were re-elected: president, Bert. M. Jewell; vice-president, J. F. McGrath; and secretary-treasurer, John Scott.

CONVENTION OF THE AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

TWO hundred and fifty-six delegates from the United States and Canada, representing a membership of over 165,000 attended the fifth biennial convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America at Chicago, Ill., on May 8 to 13. President Hillman, who occupied the chair, spoke of the increased strength and success of the Amalgamated and attributed it to its industrial form of organization. He urged the consideration of the question of seasonal labour and unemployment, declaring that "the men and women who are needed in industry must not be discarded as human wreckage, just because there is an inefficient way of running industry." The secretary-treasurer reported that during the two years the Amalgamated had given \$250,000 to assist outside organizations. It had raised \$2,000,000 toward a Lockout Resistance Fund in the anti-union drive against all American labour; there had been 49 lawsuits against the Amalgamated, including two aiming at its dissolution; 24 injunctions had been issued against the union, and a final settlement of a serious dispute had been effected after six months' strife on terms which the union had offered at the beginning. He spoke of the formation of the Needle Trades Workers' Alliance and its failure to function, and reiterated the Amalgamated's position in favour of complete amalgamation of the needle trade workers into one solid union. It was

also shown that \$170,000 had been raised by the union to relieve the famine in Russia, and a message was read which stated that the union's efforts had resulted in the saving of very many lives.

About 129 resolutions were presented many of which had to do with plans for organization work. One adopted favoured the organization of shipping clerks in the markets where they are unorganized; and declared that in markets where a local organization of shipping clerks exists, agreements should not be entered into with employers without including the recognition of the shipping clerks as *bona fide* members of the organization entitled to its protection and the full co-operation of the other branches of the industry. Another resolution favoured complete consolidation of all unions in the needle trades into one organization with one general executive board, one treasury, and with separate departments for the branches of the industry in which separate unions now function, and instructed the general executive board to take definite steps toward the gradual amalgamation of all the needle trades in the United States and Canada. A resolution with regard to organization work in Montreal, including a general strike if necessary to achieve this aim, was referred to the General Executive Board. Resolutions favouring affiliation with the Moscow International of Trade and Industrial

Unions were not concurred in, but the approaches of the Moscow International to the Amsterdam Federation of Trade Unions for international unity were described as showing a "well defined movement to defend the sacred cause of labour," and a resolution was passed expressing approval of the efforts of a united front of all the labour organizations in the world, and offering the Amalgamated's co-operation in "the fight against organized capital."

The convention decided to launch a \$1,000,000 co-operative enterprise to take over a number of Russian clothing and textile factories and operate them under joint American and Russian workers' administration on a concession from the Soviet government. The concession grants the right to operate clothing and textile factories in Russia. The new organization is to be called the American-Russian Trade Industrial Workers' Association. The capitalization is to be not less than \$1,000,000, open to anyone in \$10 shares, but to be vested in American labour. The convention appropriated \$10,000 for initial expenses and another \$50,000 was authorized for stock purchase for the union. It is expected that the enterprise will pay 7 per cent dividends on the common stock. And should the earnings exceed 10 per cent, such excess shall be applied to the extension of whatever industrial enterprise may be decided upon.

A resolution was adopted extending congratulations to the Chicago membership upon the organization of a bank to be owned by Amalgamated members, and instructing the executive to promote the organization of similar banking and co-operative enterprises by other local bodies of the union. The following resolutions were also adopted: Instructing the general officers to take the steps necessary for the establishment of an unemployment fund; pledging moral and material support to the striking mine workers; demanding the release of all political prisoners; approving for women the principle of equal pay for equal work, and urging that equal op-

portunities be given women in the industry, except in so far as this will interfere with health and the future welfare of the sex; expressing sympathy for the cigarmakers imprisoned in Chicago charged with having violated a strike injunction three years ago; emphasizing the importance of training workers to become efficient shop chairmen, for the training of business officials at shop meetings, in study classes, and in the publications of the organization, in building up the class consciousness, solidarity and effectiveness of the union; recommending the week-work system with standards of production and empowering the executive to put the system into operation as soon as possible; instructing the General Executive Board to make a careful investigation of the question of political action, and after due deliberation make recommendations for political action; instructing the General Executive Board to investigate regarding the establishment of children's day nurseries if advisable; authorizing the General Executive Board to take steps to build a home for the General Office, and to proceed immediately with plans for a tuberculosis sanatorium for Amalgamated members and to present a plan for the financing of such an institution by a special per capita tax; and authorizing local organizations to establish boards of sanitary control where possible. A resolution calling for the election of officers of all local unions annually instead of semi-annually was adopted.

New York city was chosen as the place of meeting for the next convention. Mr. Sidney Hillman and Mr. Joseph Schlisberg were re-elected as president and secretary respectively for the coming two years, and thirty-six members were nominated for the General Executive Board.

Following the convention a meeting of the General Executive Board was held and preparations were made for the first steps in organizing the \$1,000,000 corporation to take over the textile and clothing concession in Soviet Russia.

CONVENTION OF THE ONTARIO LABOUR EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

THE twentieth annual convention of the Ontario Labour Educational Association was held at Guelph, Ont., on May 24. There were 88 delegates present. The president, Mr. James Marsh, Toronto, who is also international representative of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, occupied the chair.

The financial report showed a balance in the treasury of \$1,233 and expenditures during the year of about \$2,000.

There was criticism of the provincial government's policy respecting the construction of highways, particularly with reference to wages, and a resolution was passed urging that the same rate of wages be paid to these highway workers as prevailed in the regions where the work is being done. Another resolution was adopted which placed the convention on record as standing for entire freedom of speech as long as the speaker kept within the law. A resolution was presented which dealt with the manner of administration of the housing commission in various cities; the city of Hamilton, it was stated, being the only city where the administration had proven satisfactory. A resolution was passed condemning the stand taken by certain members of the Ontario legislature, in-

cluding two labour members, in support of two bills, one respecting the London street railway and the other respecting the London gas supply. The first of these bills gives authority to the Street Railway Company to raise the fares during the three remaining years of its existing franchise; the other sanctions an increase in the rate charged by the City Gas Company for artificial gas. The question of the establishment of a provincial labour paper was referred to the incoming executive, with power to take action on the proposition. A resolution which dealt with the question of holding the annual convention on some other day than a public holiday, such as May 24, was left to be dealt with at the next convention which will be held in Hamilton.

The following officers were re-elected: president, James Marsh, Toronto; vice-president, Dr. J. H. Hett, Kitchener; secretary-treasurer, Joseph T. Marks, Toronto.

The United Women's Educational Federation of Ontario was also in session with about a dozen delegates in attendance. The business conducted was of a routine character. Mrs. W. F. Singer, Toronto, is president; and Mrs. H. G. Fester, Hamilton, is secretary-treasurer.

TWELFTH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

THE Twelfth Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office (League of Nations) was held at Rome on April 4 to 7, under the chairmanship of Mr. Arthur Fontaine (France). There were present government representatives from eleven countries, employers' representatives from six countries, and workers' representatives from six countries. Col. David

Carnegie of London, England, represented the Government of Canada as a substitute for the Minister of Labour.

The chairman read an invitation from the International Institute of Agriculture of Rome, asking the Governing Body to attend a meeting to discuss the constitution of a Commission on Agriculture. After a long discussion three

members of the Governing Body were appointed to co-operate with three delegates that had been nominated by the Institute, to examine the methods which might be adopted for the nomination of the other members of the proposed Agricultural Commission and to define exactly its sphere of action. Definite proposals will be submitted to the Governing Body at its next session.

A discussion took place on the Washington Convention respecting Hours of Labour. Delegates from various countries showed that while the principle of the eight-hour day and 48-hour week had been applied to industries in many countries, difficulties had arisen in different countries in ratifying this Convention. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

The Governing Body, considering that it would still be premature at the present time to decide, in respect of the proposal of the British Government, to place on the Agenda of the Conference the question of a revision, even partial and in relation only to the method of its detailed application, of the Hours Convention, requests the Director of the International Labour Office to continue to obtain as complete and accurate information as possible in order to be able to follow the destinies of the Convention, and to present, as was done last year, an objective report on the subject of the Conference.

At the Eleventh Session of the Governing Body the Director had been requested to inform the Supreme Council of the League of Nations that the International Labour Office was ready to furnish the Genoa conference which was to meet in May with any information or advice in its possession concerning labour and industrial questions, and that the Governing Body had decided that two representatives of each of its three groups together with the Director, should hold themselves at the complete disposal of the Conference. In acceptance of this offer the Italian minister of foreign affairs on behalf of his government requested the International Labour Office to send technical experts to the Genoa conference with a view to giving the conference the benefit of the documentary and other information in

their possession should they be called upon to do so. In dealing with this matter the Governing Body at its Twelfth Session decided to place the delegation under the direction of the Chairman of the Governing Body, and outlined the procedure to be followed by the delegates in the following resolution:

The Governing Body instructs its representatives to the Genoa Conference only to reply to the questions put before them and to furnish information in the name of the International Labour Office when the Chairman has ascertained that the members of the delegation are unanimous with regard to these replies, or with regard to the evidential value of the information. Otherwise the Chairman may inform the conference of the opinion given by each delegate of the office in his individual capacity.

The Governing Body took under consideration the report of the Standing Orders Committee which had been instructed to submit definite proposals concerning the revision of the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles relating to the composition of the Governing Body and the periodicity of the sessions of the conference. After examining the report, the Governing Body adopted the following draft Article to replace Article 393 of the Treaty of Versailles:

The International Labour Office shall be under the control of a Governing Body consisting of thirty-two persons: Sixteen representing the Governments, eight representing the employers, and eight representing the workers.

Of the sixteen members representing the Governments, one each shall be nominated respectively by France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and the United States of America.

The ten other members representing the Governments shall be elected by all the Government delegates at the conference. Four members of the ten shall belong to non-European states.

The members representing the employers and the members representing the workers shall be elected respectively by the employers' delegates, and the workers' delegates at the Conference. Two employers' members and two workers' members shall belong to non-European States.

The period of office of the members of the Governing Body shall be.....years.

(The number of years will be fixed later, taking into account the decision of the Conference on the periodicity of the Sessions of the Conference.)

The method of filling vacancies and other similar questions, such as that of substitutes, may be determined by the Governing Body, subject to the approval of the Conference.

The Governing Body shall from time to time elect one of its members to act as its Chairman, shall regulate its own procedure and shall fix its own times of meeting. A special meeting shall be held if a written request to that effect is made by at least twelve members of the Governing Body.

The Governing Body may, when it considers that a question on its agenda is of particular interest to a state which is not represented on the Governing Body, invite the Government of this state to appoint a delegate to take part in the discussions on this question, but without power to vote.

This draft will be submitted to the International Labour Conference of 1922.

As regards the periodicity of the Sessions of the Conference the Governing Body decided to submit to the Governments the two solutions suggested by the Standing Orders Committee:

(a) Revision of Article 389: "The meetings of the General Conference of representatives of the Members shall be held from time to time as occasion may require and at least once every two years".

(b) Maintenance of the present text of Article 389, it being understood that an Advisory Conference and an Executive Conference be held alternately.

A discussion took place with regard to the creation of a permanent Commission to assist the International Labour Office in connection with emigration questions. No action, however, was taken, as the Governing Body was of the opi-

nion that it was not necessary to proceed at once with the constitution of this Commission.

With regard to proposals adopted at a meeting of experts which was held at Geneva on March 2, 3 and 4 to consider questions of disabled men, the following resolution was adopted:

The Governing Body, whilst recognizing the importance for disabled men of the majority of the questions considered by the experts, is of opinion that the credits at its disposal do not at present make it possible to sanction the necessary expenditure in order to carry out their proposals, and instructs the Director to continue investigations and to collect information concerning the points laid down in the programme previously approved by the Governing Body.

The British labour delegate urged the Governing Body to authorize the Director to attempt to secure international agreements concerning prosthesis and medical treatment for disabled men residing outside their own countries, as suggested by the experts. It was decided that this question should be examined at the next session.

The Finance Committee reported a balance on hand of 1,117,016 francs, although certain states members were reported to be in arrears in their payments of contributions. The budget of the International Labour Office for 1923 was fixed at 8,532,712 Swiss francs.

The date of the next meeting of the Governing Body was fixed for Tuesday, July 25, at Geneva. Later sittings will take place at Interlaken.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA IN 1921.

THE eleventh annual report on Labour Organization in Canada, covering the year 1921, which has just been issued by the Department of Labour, shows that trade union membership suffered heavy losses during the year throughout the Dominion. Several reasons are suggested for this decline. Many new members, it is claimed, joined the unions during the war for the purpose of sharing the benefits resulting from collective bargaining, but dropped out later rather than pay the membership dues. Prevailing unemployment also hindered many former unionists from continuing in active membership. During the four years 1916 to 1919 inclusive, union organization advanced steadily, the peak being reached in the latter year with 378,047 members. In 1920 the membership fell to 373,842, but local units still continued to multiply, the number of unions being 2,918, a gain of 71 over 1919. The total membership of all classes of trade unions in Canada at the close of 1921 stood at 313,320, comprised in 2,668 local branches, and indicates losses during the year of 60,522 in members and of 250 in branches. The membership of all classes of organized labour in Canada, as reported to the Department for the past eleven years, has been as follows:

1911..133,132	1915..143,343	1919..378,047
1912..160,120	1916..160,407	1920..373,842
1913..175,799	1917..204,630	1921..313,320
1914..166,163	1918..248,887	

The heaviest losses during the year were borne by the international or continental organizations, which showed a decline of 44,351 in members and 232 in branches. The non-international bodies gained five branches but lost 926 members, while the independent units lost 15,545 members. In the last-named class, the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union alone reported a decline of 13,000 in their membership. The number of branches, with membership in each

group of organizations, in 1921, was as follows:—

	Branches	Members
International	2,223	222,896
Non-international	264	24,480
Independent Units	27	15,644
National and Catholic....	120	45,000
One Big Union	34	5,300
Totals	2,668	313,320

A chapter in the report is devoted to a class of organized wage earners who do not belong to the organized labour movement and include mainly associations of school teachers and government employees. In all there are 41 such bodies having a combined reported membership of 43,298.

The report presents a chart showing in graphic form the relative proportions of the various trade groups represented in the foregoing figures. These proportions are as follows:

Railroad employees' unions...	26.22 per cent
Building trades	9.78 " "
Other transportation unions...	8.75 " "
Public employees, personal service and amusement trades	7.94 " "
Metal trades	7.38 " "
Mining and quarrying.....	6.81 " "
Clothing, boots and shoes....	5.98 " "
Printing trades	2.63 " "
All other trades and general labour.....	24.45 " "

The unclassified membership, which is 24.45 per cent of the total, is unduly high owing to the incompleteness of the reports as to membership received from individual National and Catholic Unions and from the units of the One Big Union.

Benefits Paid by Central Labour Organizations.—Of the 98 international organizations operating in Canada, 75 made payments for benefits, the aggregate disbursements being \$24,089,836, an increase of \$4,626,226, over the amount expended in 1920. The payments for each class of benefit were as follows:—

death benefits, \$9,674,060; unemployed and travelling benefits, \$423,031; strike benefits, \$10,161,987; sick and accident benefits, \$3,081,039; old age pensions and other benefits, \$749,719.

Four of the central non-international organizations made payments on account of benefits, the total being reported at \$20,775, of which \$16,440 was for death benefits. This is the highest expenditure ever made by the head offices of these bodies for benefit purposes.

Benefits Paid by Local Branches.—In addition to the expenditure of the central bodies a statement is also published in the report showing the amount paid in benefits for the year 1921 by local branch unions in Canada to their own

members. The amount disbursed aggregated \$1,503,555, an increase of \$1,179,400 over the previous year. The expenditure for each class of benefit was as follows:—death benefits, \$197,306; unemployed benefits, \$55,557; strike benefits \$1,046,137; sick benefits, \$129,211; other benefits, \$75,344.

The report contains much general information as to the activities of organized labour in Canada as well as references to important labour events in other countries and forms a complete directory of trade unions, containing particulars of every known local trade union in Canada, lists of central organizations and delegate bodies, and the names and addresses of the chief executive officers for the year 1922.

NEW REGULATIONS RESPECTING IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA

NEW regulations governing the admission of immigrants into Canada were issued in May by the Department of Immigration and Colonization. Instead of the money qualification which was established by an Order-in-Council issued in December, 1919 (LABOUR GAZETTE, Feb., 1920, page 106), an occupational test will henceforth be applied to candidates for admission. Preference is given to immigrants from Great Britain and any self-governing British Dominion, and to agricultural and domestic workers. The new regulations prohibit the landing in Canada of any immigrant except:

1. A *bona fide* agriculturalist entering Canada to farm and with sufficient means to begin farming in Canada.

2. A *bona fide* farm labourer entering Canada to follow that occupation and with reasonable assurance of employment.

3. A female domestic servant entering Canada to follow that occupation and with reasonable assurance of employment.

Immigration officers have authority to admit:

(a) The wife and family of any person legally admitted to and resident in Canada who is in a position to receive and care for his dependents.

(b) The national of any country in regard to which there is in operation a special treaty or agreement or convention regulating immigration.

(c) Any British subject entering Canada directly or indirectly from Great Britain or Ireland, the United States of America or any self-governing British Dominion or Newfoundland, who shall satisfy the immigration officer in charge at the port of entry that he has sufficient means to maintain himself until employment is secured.

(d) Any American citizen entering Canada from the United States, provided it is shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Immigration and Colonization that his labour and service is required in Canada.

Immigrants (excepting those from Great Britain or any self-governing Dominion, or from the United States) are required to show a passport issued by the government of their own country. The passports of immigrants from Europe must be examined and approved by a Canadian government immigration officer stationed in Europe. All others requiring passports must have their passports countersigned by a British consular officer. A fee of \$5 is chargeable for Canadian examination and *visé* of passport.

Asiatic immigrants, except those coming from a country with which there is a special treaty agreement, are required to have \$250 in their possession on landing.

Agricultural Immigrants from Holland and Norway

The Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Labour and Industries for Saskatchewan, recently announced that in order

to relieve the shortage of farm labour in that province, the provincial government had made arrangements to bring to the prairies contingents of farm labourers from Holland. The immigrants will come direct from the dairy farms and small holdings of the Netherlands, and, with a little training, it is expected that they will become excellent agriculturalists. "It is absolutely necessary," the minister states, "that any farmer desiring the services of any of these immigrants should be in a position to guarantee at least a year's engagement as the men will not be brought to Canada under any other condition." A considerable number of agricultural workers from Holland and also from Norway are already reported as arriving in Canada. The Dominion Government recently opened a central Canadian immigration office at Antwerp in Belgium, and this office is assisting in securing immigrants of the class desired.

LABOUR AND WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN CANADA

Reports by Dominion Bureau of Statistics on (a) the Building and Construction Industry, 1920; (b) Woollen Textile Industry, 1920; (c) Cocoa and Chocolate Industry, 1920.

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued advance reports for the calendar year, 1920, on the building and general construction industry, the woollen textile industry, and

the cocoa and chocolate industry. Previous reports in this series relating to other industries have been outlined in various issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

• The Building and General Construction Industry

The report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on building and general construction in 1920 is based on returns received from 1,548 individual contractors, firms or corporations. These

were distributed among the various provinces as shown in the following table, which contains some of the principal statistics of the building and construction industry by provinces:

Provinces	Firms reporting	Capital invested	Em ployees	Salaries and wages	Cost of materials	Value of work done
	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	4	59,311	61	72,944	45,600	131,215
Nova Scotia	180	4,372,486	2,536	3,164,280	2,250,219	8,913,416
New Brunswick	36	1,974,003	630	865,484	632,473	3,132,589
Quebec	260	10,850,613	10,423	11,110,322	9,604,992	28,041,091
Ontario	644	20,405,762	15,067	20,679,309	18,993,214	58,875,753
Manitoba	123	3,691,151	1,879	2,899,486	2,605,659	8,429,577
Saskatchewan	58	1,421,335	916	1,446,131	2,173,685	5,154,199
Alberta	42	1,335,470	1,085	1,328,191	1,653,609	4,238,535
British Columbia	196	3,584,443	2,403	3,292,234	2,427,483	10,024,693
Total	1,548	47,694,574	35,000	44,858,931	40,386,944	126,941,068

In addition to the salaries and wages and costs of materials mentioned in the above table, the cost of contract work amounted to \$21,868,268 and miscellaneous expenses to \$5,123,733.

The average number of persons employed during the year is shown by the following table, arranged according to the various classes of employees:

Class of employees	Number of employees	Salaries and wages
Engineers and architects.....	297	881,047
Superintendents and foremen	1,081	2,800,849
Clerks, timekeepers, draughtsmen, etc.	1,055	1,458,209
Wage earners, average No...	32,567	40,158,776
Totals	35,000	44,858,941

The average number of days in which these plants were in full operation during the year was 228.5, the average days on which they were idle was 75.5, the

average working hours per day was 8.8 and the average per week was 51.4.

The following table shows the average wages per hour and per week paid to members of the various building trades in Canada during 1920.

Occupation or trade	Number reported	Average wages per hour	Average wages per week
	No.	c.	\$
Bricklayers	2,654	100.3	47.86
Plasterers	1,301	95.4	44.71
Structural steel workers	316	88.6	44.20
Masons			
Stone and marble cutters	397	90.9	45.67
Plumbers and steam-fitters	239	87.0	41.05
Roofers	210	80.7	40.47
Carpenters	92	75.9	38.45
Teamsters	10,109	76.1	36.98
Electricians	1,434	72.4	30.79
Painters	177	70.5	36.65
Cement workers.....	769	70.5	35.56
Glaziers	1,010	66.9	34.13
All other tradesmen...	87	66.6	34.76
Labourers	2,574	59.9	31.58
	19,700	52.5	25.96

The Woollen Textile Industry during 1920.

A report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the Woollen Textile Industry in Canada for 1920 covers the operations of 94 establishments classified under three heads: woollen goods, woollen yarns, and wool felts. The number of plants in the various provinces in 1920 is shown below:

Classes of plants	N.B. and N.S.	Que.	Ontario
Goods	7		49
Yarns	4		10
Felts			6
Totals	11		65

The number of persons employed in the industry by classes of employment is shown in the following table:

Classes of employees	Goods	Yarns	Felts	Salaries and wages
Superintendents and managers	135	18	37	\$ 637,042
Clerks, typists, etc.	164	33	57	368,246
Wage earners, average No.	5,235	1,209	434	5,955,079
Outside pieceworkers	70		4	20,996*

In the following table the employees are classed according to weekly wage payments in specified groups, the three branches of the woollen industry being taken together.

Specified wage groups	Over 16 years		Under 16 yrs.		Total employees
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Under \$5 per week	4	8	1		13
\$5 to under \$10	105	359	73	102	639
\$10 " " \$15	378	1,459	74	67	1,978
\$15 " " \$20	900	725	3	5	1,633
\$20 " " \$24	759	177	4		940
\$24 " " \$28	371	38	2	2	413
\$28 " " \$30	79	2			81
\$30 and over....	410	2	3		415
Totals	3,006	2,770	160	176	6,112

The following table gives preliminary statistics of the industry for 1920:

Statistics	Woollen Goods	Woollen Yarns	Wool Felts
Establishments...No.	66	16	12
Capital investment \$	22,783,128	6,428,991	3,573,100
Employees on salaries	299	51	94
Salaries paid	782,213	109,095	163,980
Employees on wages	5,305	1,209	438
Wages paid.....\$	4,625,302	959,063	371,710
Cost of materials...\$	14,720,413	5,398,098	1,960,619
Value of products...\$	28,018,565	9,153,210	3,516,692

On an average of 265 days the plants producing woollen goods were in full operation, on 8 days they were on part time, and on 31 days they were idle. The woollen yarn mills averaged 252 days on full time, 20 days on part time and 32 days of idleness. The felt mills aver-

aged 228 days on full time, 49 days on part time, with 27 idle days.

For the three classes of plants, the hours worked per day averaged 9, 8.32 and 9.16, and the hours per week 51, 53 and 52, respectively.

The Cocoa and Chocolate Industry during 1920

An advance report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the Cocoa and Chocolate Industry in Canada during 1920 contains statistics of nine establishments, five of which were in Ontario,

three in Quebec, and one in Nova Scotia. The following table gives the principal statistics of the industry according to locality:

Province	No. of plants	Capital	Em- ployees	Salaries and wages	Cost of materials	Value of products
Ontario	5	\$ 3,089,565	No. 632	\$ 637,655	\$ 2,846,726	\$ 4,290,542
Quebec and Nova Scotia	4	2,464,006	768	608,038	2,793,867	4,617,735
Totals	9	5,553,571	1,400	1,245,693	5,640,593	8,908,277

The employees comprised 27 officers, superintendents and managers, 106 male and 45 female clerks, typists, etc., and 561 male and 661 female employees on wages. The wage earners are classified in the accompanying table according to their weekly earnings as at December 15, 1920.

These included 5 male workers and 28 females under 16 years of age. The nine plants operated on an average of 285 days on full time, and about 15 days on

part time with an average of 4 days of idleness. The working hours averaged 8.80 per day or shift and 49.77 per week.

Weekly wage rates	Male	Female
Under \$5 per week.....	7	13
\$5 to under \$10.....	16	396
\$10 to under \$15.....	57	267
\$15 to under \$20.....	177	23
\$20 to under \$30.....	238	3
\$30 and over	32	.....
Totals	527	702

SUMMARY OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH, 1922

THE following figures, prepared and published by the Department of Customs, show the merchandise imported into Canada for home consumption, and the domestic and foreign mer-

chandise exported from Canada, during the fiscal year 1921-22. Figures for 1920-21 are also given for purpose of comparison.

	1921-22				1920-21			
	Imports		Exports		Imports		Exports	
	Free	Dutiable	Domestic	Foreign	Free	Dutiable	Domestic	Foreign
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods...	26,984,312	88,285,039	306,677,716	904,695	38,523,482	131,333,959	458,456,598	1,447,098
Agricultural and vegetable products, other than foods	21,860,576	36,144,361	11,136,390	1,826,522	37,743,852	53,480,071	24,468,074	371,447
Animals and animal products	17,975,705	28,670,084	135,798,720	1,434,161	25,314,725	36,407,665	188,359,937	1,433,501
Fibres, textiles and textile products	43,774,130	96,223,007	4,585,987	1,105,798	72,549,700	171,058,642	18,783,884	2,626,801
Chemicals and chemical products	9,779,277	14,254,147	9,271,027	427,338	16,342,153	19,992,459	19,582,051	1,111,680
Iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	12,135,523	98,075,016	28,312,272	3,400,751	43,302,245	202,324,208	76,500,741	8,582,412
Ores, metals and metal manufactures, other than iron and steel	7,144,184	22,608,912	27,885,996	822,034	15,630,388	39,922,764	45,939,377	846,500
Non-metallic minerals, and products	73,902,058	63,710,543	22,616,684	772,058	83,458,942	122,636,171	40,121,892	888,775
Wood, wood products, paper, and manufactures	13,483,441	22,308,046	179,925,887	378,344	23,479,592	33,969,792	284,561,478	551,189
Miscellaneous	25,144,382	25,300,241	14,030,001	3,114,628	36,252,397	36,401,849	32,389,669	3,405,015
Total	252,183,588	495,579,396	740,240,680	13,686,329	392,597,476	847,527,580	1,189,163,701	21,264,418
Duty collected		121,477,763				179,658,405		

SASKATCHEWAN MINIMUM WAGE BOARD ORDER No. 4 AMENDED.

THE Saskatchewan Minimum Wage Board issued during May an order modifying in several particulars the existing Order No. 4 governing female employees in hotels, restaurants and refreshment rooms (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1921, page 1488). The maximum number of hours of work is extended from 48 to 50 in any one week of six days. The limit of 56 hours remains for establishments which work seven days each week, but the earlier provision that the number of hours in excess of 48 should be regarded as overtime, is omitted. Night employment is forbidden between the hours of 12.30 and 7 a.m.,

instead of between 12 midnight and 7 a.m. In regard to wages the minimum rate remains at \$14 per week but the new order defines the week as of six days instead of 48 hours, and adds that for a week of seven days the rate shall be \$16.50. For kitchen employees the minimum weekly rate is still \$12 for six days, but a minimum of \$14.50 is now fixed for a week of seven days. Learners' and short time workers' rates remain unchanged, the regulation being changed only in regard to the definition of a week as of 6 days instead of 48 hours.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT DECISION ON CHILD LABOUR TAX LAW

THE United States Supreme Court has recently delivered a judgment respecting the powers of the Federal Congress to pass a law to prevent the employment of children in factories. A number of attempts have been made by Congress to effect this purpose, but on each occasion the law has been de-

clared unconstitutional by the courts. In 1916, a law was passed prohibiting interstate commerce in the products of child labour. This was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in June, 1918. Congress then attempted to overcome the difficulty by enacting the Child Labour Tax Law which im-

posed an excise tax of 10 per cent upon the net annual profits of any mill, cannery, workshop, factory or manufacturing establishment employing any child under 14 years of age or in a mine or quarry, any child under 16 years of age. This law has also been declared unconstitutional on the ground that it was an attempt on the part of Congress to do indirectly what it had no power to do directly, the regulating of child labour being a matter for the individual states.

The judgment of the Supreme Court which was delivered by Chief Justice Taft is given in full below.

Text of Judgment

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

<p>J. W. Bailey and J. W. Bailey, Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of North Carolina, Plaintiff in Error,</p> <p>vs.</p> <p>The Drexel Furniture Company.</p>	}	<p>In Error to the District Court of the United States for the Western District of North Carolina.</p>
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[May 15, 1922.]

Mr. Chief Justice Taft delivered the opinion of the Court.

This case presents the question of the constitutional validity of the Child Labor Tax Law. The plaintiff below, the Drexel Furniture Company, is engaged in the manufacture of furniture in the Western District of North Carolina. On September 20, 1921, it received a notice from Bailey, United States Collector of Internal Revenue for the District, that it had been assessed \$6,312.79 for having during the taxable year 1919 employed and permitted to work in its factory a boy under fourteen years of age, thus incurring the tax of ten per cent, on its net profits for that year. The Company paid the tax under protest, and after rejection of its claim for a refund, brought this suit. On demurrer to an amended complaint, judgment was entered for the Company against the Collector for the

full amount with interest. The writ of error is prosecuted by the Collector direct from the District Court under Section 238 of the Judicial Code.

The Child Labor Tax Law is Title No. XII of An Act entitled "An act to provide Revenue and for other purposes", approved February 24, 1919, 40 Stat. 1057, 1138. The heading of the Title is "Tax on Employment of Child Labor". It begins with Section 1200 and includes eight sections. Section 1200 is as follows:

Sec. 1200. That every person (other than a bona fide boys' or girls' canning club recognized by the Agricultural Department of a State and of the United States) operating (a) any mine or quarry situated in the United States in which children under the age of sixteen years have been employed or permitted to work during any portion of the taxable year; or (b) any mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment situated in the United States in which children under the age of fourteen years have been employed or permitted to work, or children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen have been employed or permitted to work more than eight hours in any day or more than six days in any week, or after the hour of seven o'clock post meridian, or before the hour of six o'clock ante meridian, during any portion of the taxable year, shall pay for each taxable year, in addition to all other taxes imposed by law, an excise tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the entire net profits received or accrued for such year from the sale or disposition of the product of such mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment.

Section 1203 relieves from liability to the tax any one who employs a child, believing him to be of proper age relying on a certificate to this effect issued by persons prescribed by a Board consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Secretary of Labor, or issued by state authorities. The section also provides in paragraph (b) that "the tax imposed by this title shall not be imposed in the case of any person who proves to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the only employment or permission to work which but for this section would subject him to the tax,

has been of a child employed or permitted to work under a mistake of fact as to the age of such child and without intention to evade the tax."

Section 1206 gives authority to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, or any other person authorized by him "to enter and inspect at any time any mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, factory or manufacturing establishment." The Secretary of Labor, or any person whom he authorizes, is given like authority in order to comply with a request of the Commissioner to make such inspection and report the same. Any person who refuses entry or obstructs inspection is made subject to fine or imprisonment or both.

The law is attacked on the ground that it is a regulation of the employment of child labor in the States—an exclusively state function under the Federal Constitution and within the reservations of the Tenth Amendment. It is defended on the ground that it is a mere excise tax levied by the Congress of the United States under its broad power of taxation conferred by Section 8, Article I, of the Federal Constitution. We must construe the law and interpret the intent and meaning of Congress from the language of the act. The words are to be given their ordinary meaning unless the context shows that they are differently used. Does this law impose a tax with only that incidental restraint and regulation which a tax must inevitably involve? Or does it regulate by the use of the so-called tax as a penalty? If a tax, it is clearly an excise. If it were an excise on a commodity or other thing of value we might not be permitted under previous decisions of this Court to infer solely from its heavy burden that the act intends a prohibition instead of a tax. But this act is more. It provides a heavy exaction for a departure from a detailed and specified course of conduct in business. That course of business is that employers shall employ in mines and quarries, children of an age

greater than sixteen years; in mills and factories, children of an age greater than fourteen years, and shall prevent children of less than sixteen years in mills and factories from working more than eight hours a day or six days in the week. If an employer departs from this prescribed course of business, he is to pay to the government one-tenth of his entire net income in the business for a full year. The amount is not to be proportioned in any degree to the extent or frequency of the departures, but is to be paid by the employer in full measure whether he employs five hundred children for a year, or employs only one for a day. Moreover, if he does not know the child is within the named age limit, he is not to pay; that is to say, it is only where he knowingly departs from the prescribed course that payment is to be exacted. Scientists are associated with penalties not with taxes. The employer's factory is to be subject to inspection at any time not only by the taxing officers of the Treasury, the Department normally charged with the collection of taxes, but also by the Secretary of Labor and his subordinates whose normal function is the advancement and protection of the welfare of the workers. In the light of these features of the act, a court must be blind not to see that the so-called tax is imposed to stop the employment of children within the age limits prescribed. Its prohibitory and regulatory effect and purpose are palpable. All others can see and understand this. How can we properly shut our minds to it?

It is the high duty and function of this Court in cases regularly brought to its bar to decline to recognize or enforce seeming laws of Congress, dealing with subjects not entrusted to Congress but left or committed by the supreme law of the land to the control of the States. We can not avoid the duty even though it require us to refuse to give effect to legislation designed to promote the highest good. The good sought in unconstitutional legislation

is an insidious feature because it leads citizens and legislators of good purpose to promote it without thought of the serious breach it will make in the ark of our covenant or the harm which will come from breaking down recognized standards. In the maintenance of local self government, on the one hand, and the national power, on the other, our country has been able to endure and prosper for near a century and a half.

Out of a proper respect for the acts of a coordinate branch of the Government, this Court has gone far to sustain taxing acts as such, even though there has been ground for suspecting from the weight of the tax, it was intended to destroy its subject. But in the act before us, the presumption of validity can not prevail, because the proof of the contrary is found on the very face of its provisions. Grant the validity of this law, and all that Congress would need to do, hereafter, in seeking to take over to its control any one of the great number of subjects of public interest, jurisdiction of which the States have never parted with, and which are reserved to them by the Tenth Amendment, would be to enact a detailed measure of complete regulation of the subject and enforce it by a so-called tax upon departures from it. To give such magic to the word "tax" would be to break down all constitutional limitation of the powers of Congress and completely wipe out the sovereignty of the States.

The difference between a tax and a penalty is sometimes difficult to define and yet the consequences of the distinction in the required method of their collection often are important. Where the sovereign enacting the law has power to impose both tax and penalty the difference between revenue production and mere regulation may be immaterial, but not so when one sovereign can impose a tax only, and the power of regulation rests in another. Taxes are occasionally imposed in the

discretion of the legislature on proper subjects with the primary motive of obtaining revenue from them and with the incidental motive of discouraging them by making their continuance onerous. They do not lose their character as taxes because of the incidental motive. But there comes a time in the extension of the penalizing features of the so-called tax when it loses its character as such and becomes a mere penalty with the characteristics of regulation and punishment. Such is the case in the law before us. Although Congress does not invalidate the contract of employment or expressly declare that the employment within the mentioned ages is illegal, it does exhibit its intent practically to achieve the latter result by adopting the criteria of wrongdoing and imposing its principal consequence on those who transgress its standard.

The case before us can not be distinguished from that of *Hammer v. Dagenhart*, 247 U. S. 251. Congress there enacted a law to prohibit transportation in interstate commerce of goods made at a factory in which there was employment of children within the same ages and for the same number of hours a day and days in a week as are penalized by the act in this case. This Court held the law in that case to be void. It said:

In our view the necessary effect of this act is, by means of a prohibition against the movement in interstate commerce of ordinary commercial commodities, to regulate the hours of labor of children in factories and mines within the states, a purely state authority.

In the case at the bar, Congress in the name of a tax which on the face of the act is a penalty seeks to do the same thing, and the effort must be equally futile.

The analogy of the *Dagenhart* case is clear. The congressional power over interstate commerce is, within its proper scope, just as complete and unlimited as the congressional power to

tax, and the legislative motive in its exercise is just as free from judicial suspicion and inquiry. Yet when Congress threatened to stop interstate commerce in ordinary and necessary commodities, unobjectionable as subjects of transportation, and to deny the same to the people of a State in order to coerce them into compliance with Congress's regulation of state concerns, the Court said this was not in fact regulation of interstate commerce, but rather that of state concerns and was invalid. So here the so-called tax is a penalty to coerce people of a State to act as Congress wishes them to act in respect of a matter completely the business of the state government under the Federal Constitution. This case requires as did the *Dagenhart* case the application of the principle announced by Chief Justice Marshall in *McCullough v. Maryland*, 4 Wheaton 316, 423, in a much quoted passage:

Should Congress, in the execution of its powers, adopt measures which are prohibited by the Constitution; or should Congress, under the pretext of executing its powers, pass laws for the accomplishment of objects not entrusted to the government; it would become the painful duty of this tribunal, should a case requiring such a decision come before it, to say that such an act was not the law of the land.

But it is pressed upon us that this Court has gone so far in sustaining taxing measures the effect and tendency of which was to accomplish purposes not directly within congressional power that we are bound by authority to maintain this law.

The first of these is *Veazie Bank v. Fenno*, 8 Wallace 533. In that case, the validity of a law which increased a tax on the circulating notes of persons and state banks from one per centum to ten per centum was in question. The main question was whether this was a direct tax to be apportioned among the several States "according to their respective numbers." This was answered in the negative. The second objection was stated by the Court:

It is insisted, however, that the tax in the case before us is excessive, and so excessive as to indicate a purpose on the part of Congress to destroy the franchise of the bank, and is, therefore, beyond the constitutional power of Congress.

To this the Court answered:

The first answer to this is that the judicial can not prescribe to the legislative departments of the government limitations upon the exercise of its acknowledged powers. The power to tax may be exercised oppressively upon persons, but the responsibility of the legislature is not to the courts, but to the people by whom its members are elected. So if a particular tax bears heavily upon a corporation, or a class of corporations, it cannot, for that reason only, be pronounced contrary to the constitution.

It will be observed that the sole objection to the tax here was its excessive character. Nothing else appeared on the face of the act. It was an increase of a tax admittedly legal to a higher rate and that was all. There were no elaborate specifications on the face of the act, as here, indicating the purpose to regulate matters of state concern and jurisdiction through an exaction so applied as to give it the qualities of a penalty for violation of law rather than a tax.

It should be noted, too, that the Court, speaking of the extent of the taxing power, used these cautionary words:

(p. 541.) There are, indeed, certain virtual limitations, arising from the principles of the Constitution itself. It would undoubtedly be an abuse of the power if so exercised as to impair the separate existence and independent self-government of the States, or if exercised for ends inconsistent with the limited grants of power in the Constitution.

But more than this, what was charged to be the object of the excessive tax was within the Congressional authority, as appears from the second answer which the Court gave to the objection. After having pointed out the legitimate means taken by Congress to secure a National medium or currency, the Court said (p. 549):

Having thus, in the exercise of undisputed constitutional powers, undertaken to provide a currency for the whole country, it can not be questioned that Congress may, constitutionally, secure the benefit of it to the people by appropriate legislation. To this end, Congress has denied the quality of legal tender to foreign coins, and has provided by law against the imposition of counterfeit and base coin on the community. To the same end, Congress may restrain, by suitable enactments, the circulation as money of any notes, not issued under its own authority. Without this power, indeed, its attempts to secure a sound and uniform currency for the country must be futile.

The next case is that of *McCray v. The United States*, 195 U. S. 27. That, like the *Veazie Bank* case, was the increase of an excise tax upon a subject properly taxable in which the taxpayers claimed that the tax had become invalid because the increase was excessive. It was a tax on oleomargarine, a substitute for butter. The tax on the white oleomargarine was one-quarter of a cent a pound, and on the yellow oleomargarine was first two cents and was then by the act in question increased to ten cents per pound. This Court held that the discretion of Congress in the exercise of its constitutional powers to levy excise taxes could not be controlled or limited by the courts because the latter might deem the incidence of the tax oppressive or even destructive. It was the same principle as that applied in the *Veazie Bank* case. This was that Congress in selecting its subjects for taxation might impose the burden where and as it would and that a motive disclosed in its selection to discourage sale or manufacture of an article by a higher tax than on some other did not invalidate the tax. In neither of these cases did the law objected to show on its face as does the law before us the detailed specifications of a regulation of a state concern and business with a heavy exaction to promote the efficacy of such regulation.

The third case is that of *Flint v. Stone Tracy Company*, 220 U. S. 107.

It involved the validity of an excise tax levied on the doing of business by all corporations, joint stock companies associations organized for profit having a capital stock represented by shares, and insurance companies, and measured the excise by the net income of the corporations. There was not in that case the slightest doubt that the tax was a tax, and a tax for revenue, but it was attacked on the ground that such a tax could be made excessive and thus used by Congress to destroy the existence of state corporations. To this, this Court gave the same answer as in the *Veazie Bank* and *McCray* cases. It is not so strong an authority for the government's contention as they are.

The fourth case is *United States v. Doremus*, 249 U. S. 86. That involved the validity of the Narcotic Drug Act, 38 Stat. 785, which imposed a special tax on the manufacture, importation and sale or gift of opium or coca leaves or their compounds or derivatives. It required every person subject to the special tax to register with the Collector of Internal Revenue his name and place of business and forbade him to sell except upon the written order of the person to whom the sale was made on a form prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The vendor was required to keep the order for two years, and the purchaser to keep a duplicate for the same time and all were to be subject to official inspection. Similar requirements were made as to sales upon prescriptions of a physician and as to the dispensing of such drugs directly to a patient by a physician. The validity of a special tax in the nature of an excise tax on the manufacture, importation and sale of such drugs was, of course, unquestioned. The provisions for subjecting the sale and distribution of the drugs to official supervision and inspection were held to have a reasonable relation to the enforcement of the tax and were therefore held valid.

The Court said that the act could not be declared invalid just because another motive than taxation, not shown on the face of the act might have contributed to its passage. This case does not militate against the conclusion we have reached in respect to the law now before us. The Court, there, made manifest its view that the provisions of the so-called taxing act must be naturally and reasonably adapted to the collection of the tax and not solely to the achievement of some other purpose plainly within state power.

For the reasons given, we must hold the Child Labor Tax Law invalid and

the judgment of the District Court is
Affirmed.

Mr. Justice Clarke dissents.

Proposed Amendment to United States Constitution

Immediately following upon this decision of the Supreme Court a joint resolution was introduced in the United States Senate proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States conferring upon Congress the power to regulate or prohibit throughout the United States the employment of children under eighteen years of age.

RECENT LAWS RESPECTING EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN THE UNITED STATES

DURING 1921 a number of laws were passed in the various states of the United States respecting the employment of children.

In Delaware the apprenticeship laws were repealed and provision was made that no court, organization, institution, individual or corporation may bind any minor in any manner whatsoever. This does not include the commitment of the minor to the care and custody of an institution or individual.

In Connecticut the working hours of children under sixteen were limited to 8 hours, on six days in the week, and night employment of these young workers was prohibited. The educational tests for work permits were made more stringent. Children having permits to work were required to attend day continuation schools for part time, instead of night schools as formerly, the hours of such attendance constituting part of the legal maximum working time. Fuller discretionary powers were given to municipal and other local officials in regard to applications for working permits for children.

Michigan, however, cancelled a former provision that time spent in a part

time school should be counted as part of the legal maximum.

Ohio revised its education and child labour laws. Children employed on certificates must attend part-time schools, where possible, even though they have completed eight years of school work. The age limit for school attendance of unemployed children was raised from 15 years for a boy and 16 years for a girl to 18 years for both. Boys and girls over 16 may however be employed in certain irregular occupations without certificates. Certain employments are entirely forbidden for boys between 15 and 16 years old.

In South Dakota the school age limit for children who have not completed eight grades was raised from 16 to 17 years.

Wisconsin provided that attendance at a part-time school, where one exists, should be required of children under 18, who have not had the equivalent of four years at a high school; employers must reduce hours accordingly during the time that the vocational school is in session, if the child employed is attending; no female under 21 may be employed as a "bell-hop".

In California attendance at part-time schools was required of children holding work permits. Minors over 14 may obtain permits to work outside school-time provided the sum of school and working hours does not exceed eight per day. They may, on recommendation of their school principal, be transferred from school to vocational training courses provided in places of employment.

In Montana it was provided that children between 14 and 16 years of age may be exempted from school attendance only on proof that the child's wages are necessary for family support, or that he has completed eight school grades.

New York revised its labour law in regard to child labour, former restrictions, excepting those in regard to factories, now applying only to municipalities of 3,000 population or more, and covering certain specified occupations. Outdoor work, except work of certain kinds, is made lawful for children of any age; formerly such work was allowed only if children were employed by their parents. The school attendance regulations were made more stringent.

A recent ruling of the Industrial Board of Pennsylvania prohibits the employment of minors under 16 years of age on coal dredgers.

RECENT WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Compensation for occupational diseases

NUMEROUS amendments were made during 1921 to the various State workmen's compensation laws in the United States. Some of these changes may be noted for the purpose of comparison with Provincial legislation in Canada. The paragraphs which follow are based on a review of labour legislation in the United States in 1921, which appeared in a recent issue of the *American Labour Legislation Review*.

Compensation for occupational diseases as well as accidents was provided in Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota and Porto Rico. The diseases covered by the Ohio law were those resulting from work in which sugar of lead, white lead, lead chromate, litharge, red lead, arsenate of lead or Paris green is used or made. A State occupational disease fund was created to be administered like the accident fund; benefits are not payable if an employee has wilfully concealed the fact that he had contracted disease previously to his engagement; the sum of \$40,000 was appropriated for two years for the purposes of this amendment. Twenty-three occupational diseases were included under the compensation act of Min-

nesota; compensation for disability or death may be claimed if disease was contracted not more than one year before the date of disablement and is payable by the last employer in the same occupation. Previous employment in certain scheduled occupations is presumed to be the cause of a disease common in such employment. Porto Rico also amended its compensation law to cover occupational disease. On the other hand, the former provision in Connecticut that sickness arising from injury shall be deemed a natural consequence of such injury, was cancelled.

Compensation for serious disfigurement was provided in Minnesota. In Wisconsin the basis of payments for disfigurement was changed, the maximum of \$750 being removed, and the amount to be paid fixed at the amount of the average annual earnings of the person disfigured. In Nebraska the allowance of compensation for specific injuries of a permanent character was made additional to temporary disability allowance instead of being in lieu of other benefits.

The scale of benefits was raised in many states. Several laws were amended so as to fix the amount of benefit for total disability at 66 2/3 per cent of the amount of the earnings of the injured employee. This proportion was adopted in a new law which was passed during the year in Missouri, with the limitation, however, that in cases of permanent total disability benefits are reduced to 50 per cent after 240 weeks. On the other hand in Minnesota a previous limit was removed. The 66 2/3 scale was adopted in Maine and Oregon, apparently without qualification. Idaho set the full disability rate at 60 per cent. Ohio provided that death benefits are to continue for eight years instead of six ears. In these and other States the minimum amounts of weekly payments, and the annual maximum amounts were generally increased. The maximum weekly payments for total disability differ widely in the several States; ranging from \$20 in Missouri, to \$13.50 in Idaho.

A new basis for the calculation of compensation for partial disability was introduced in Wisconsin, where the allowance now stands in the same proportion to the weekly rate for total disability as the actual wage loss bears to the average weekly earnings of the injured employee. In Nevada the total compensation for permanent partial disability is limited to a sum amounting to 50 per cent of a month's wages for each one per cent of disability. An unusual provision is the allowance in the same State of \$30. a month so long as an injured employee requires an attendant. Medical benefits vary between \$100 and \$250 and funeral benefits are now generally \$125 or \$150.

In Rhode Island employers are liable for hospital expenses up to \$200; in Utah the amount of medical benefits is determined by the Commission. The Connecticut law takes cognizance of the

standard of living of the employee in estimating the hospital benefit which should be allowed.

The waiting period is now seven days in most States, but in some it is more, as in New Mexico, where it is ten days, and in others it is less. In Minnesota the waiting period was abolished.

Many State laws contain special provisions in regard to the payment of benefits to non-resident aliens. In South Dakota death benefits are not payable to dependents who were non-resident aliens at the time of the death of the deceased. In Utah and Washington only one half the regular death benefits may be paid to such dependents and if the compensation law of the native country of such dependents discriminates to a greater extent against United States citizens, then no compensation is payable. In New Jersey, however, non-resident alien dependents are no longer, as formerly in this state, deprived of death benefits under workmen's compensation.

The question of interstate obligations in regard to workmen's compensation was dealt with in Michigan, where it is now provided that resident employees injured outside the state may benefit under the workmen's compensation act if their contracts of hire were made in the state. A similar difficulty with respect to interprovincial obligations in Canada was mentioned in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November 1921, p. 1336.

In many of the states injured workers are paid compensation directly by their employers, and not by a state administered fund, as in Canada. Many amendments have, therefore, been made recently to existing acts, requiring that employers insure themselves adequately against this risk or prove themselves otherwise capable of meeting accident liabilities.

WAGES IN COAL MINING IN THE UNITED STATES

THE United States Bureau of Labour Statistics made a survey of wages and hours of labour in the coal mining industry in the United States during the fall and winter of 1921-1922, in which data were obtained from representative mines in the principal coal fields. In the bituminous section of the inquiry two hundred mines in eleven states were covered, the data being for a half month pay roll period in October, and in the anthracite section twenty-nine collieries in Pennsylvania were included, the data being for January.

In bituminous mining the primary or basic occupations are hand pick miners, machine miners, and loaders, called contract miners or tonnage workers, who work chiefly at a rate per ton, or sometimes at a rate per mine car load, per yard, or per foot. As few mines were found to have kept records of the hours such piece workers were employed, arrangements were made to secure special information as to the hours worked by these classes. It was found possible to ascertain the number of hours at the coal face or place of work as well as the total time in the mine between the hours of entrance and exit, but not to ascertain the time taken for lunch as the customs of individuals in this respect varied considerably. In the case of time workers, the time on duty, excluding that for lunch, was ascertained in all cases.

For the bituminous section of the inquiry the results are summarized in the accompanying tables. In the cases of tonnage workers the average hours and

earnings per hour are for the time spent in the mine and not for the time spent at the coal face, the differences in the latter case being in time per day about half an hour less and in earnings per hour between six and ten cents more. The number of days in the twelve months ending October 31, 1921, on which the mine was opened was ascertained in the case of each mine, and from this and from the daily earnings ascertained as above for October a calculation was made as to the probable average earnings per year. The report states that all the figures as to earnings and as to days worked indicate something above the average for the industry as a whole due to the fact that in October most mines were working more regularly than would be indicated by the average for the year, and also because the mines covered did not include those which were not operating two days per week during October and therefore excluded many of those which operate most irregularly and in which, consequently, the miners have least employment throughout the year.

The tables showing the results of the inquiry both in the bituminous and anthracite coal mines were compiled from the report of the Congressional Committee on Labour on the hearings with reference to a bill to provide for an inquiry into labour conditions in the coal mining industry. The results of the inquiry into bituminous coal mining were summarized in the April issue of the United States *Monthly Labour Review*.

SUMMARY BY STATES OF EARNINGS OF COAL MINERS IN CERTAIN BITUMINOUS MINES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1921.

State	Number of mines	Number of employees	Average number of days b	Number of days of operation during year			Estimated average earnings per year c
				Average	Highest	Lowest	
Alabama.....	10	2,452	8.6	223.1	280	128	\$ 929.88
Colorado.....	8	1,094	9.7	199.9	232	161	1,559.86
Illinois.....	22	6,539	9.3	194.3	255	107	1,709.64
Indiana.....	12	2,114	8.2	170.4	241	95	1,392.57
Kentucky.....	20	3,031	8.7	205.1	275	71	1,202.38
Ohio.....	25	3,520	8.8	185.0	274	87	1,417.00
Pennsylvania.....	44	9,252	8.9	196.9	310	95	1,197.97
Utah.....	4	483	5.4	177.7	231	118	1,342.16
Washington.....	4	319	10.5	188.4	224	118	1,687.61
West Virginia.....	47	4,222	8.5	a193.3	a291	a78	a1,301.76
Wyoming.....	4	370	10.1	226.2	287	190	2,210.93
Total.....	200	33,396	8.8	a195.7	a310	a71	a\$1,357.40

a. Not including 124 employees in one mine; days of operation not reported. The average for all bituminous mines in the United States in the calendar year 1921 was 168 days. b. Starts made in half months. c. Based on days of opportunity for work.

SUMMARY OF WAGES AND HOURS BY OCCUPATIONS OF COAL MINERS IN CERTAIN BITUMINOUS MINES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1921.

	Number of miners	Number of days worked in half month	Average hours per day in mine	Average wages		
				in half month	per day	per hour in mine
<i>Underground—</i>				\$	\$	\$
Miners, hand.....	8,429	9.2	8.5	59.66	6.48	.761
Miners, machine.....	2,356	9.5	8.4	96.00	10.09	1.202
Loaders.....	22,611	8.6	8.3	59.65	6.91	.835
Bratticemen.....	986	10.4	8.1	70.26	6.81	.820
Trackmen.....	1,393	10.7	8.2	72.05	6.77	.826
Cagers.....	185	10.3	8.6	77.82	7.53	.871
Motormen.....	1,298	10.0	8.4	68.52	6.82	.815
Pumpmen.....	452	13.0	8.5	80.90	6.24	.734
Trappers (boys).....	393	9.1	7.9	34.09	3.75	.472
Labourers.....	2,965	9.9	8.0	56.34	5.73	.697
Other employees.....	2,295	10.9	8.3	75.46	6.97	.826
<i>Surface—</i>						
Blacksmiths.....	339	11.7	8.6	87.42	7.47	.857
Carpenters.....	427	11.1	8.4	71.23	6.42	.752
Engineers.....	267	13.9	8.7	99.50	7.21	.820
Firemen.....	327	13.9	8.5	87.24	6.48	.745
Labourers.....	2,406	10.1	8.4	55.08	5.49	.619
Other employees.....	2,242	11.8	8.5	70.02	5.96	.691

NUMBER OF COLLIERIES AND EMPLOYEES, AVERAGE NUMBER OF STARTS (DAYS); AND AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS, IN REPRESENTATIVE ANTHRACITE COLLIERIES IN PENNSYLVANIA FOR CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS IN THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY, 1922.

Occupation	Number of Col- lieries	Number of employees	Average number of starts (days) made in half month	Average hours		Average earnings		
				Worked in half month	Per start (day)	In half month	Per start (day)	Per hour
<i>Underground—</i>						\$	\$	\$
Contract miners.....	29	6,209	11.5	87.4	7.6	86.60	7.53	.991
Contract miners' laborers..	29	3,383	9.8	76.2	7.8	54.13	5.55	.711
Bratticemen.....	21	136	12.0	100.6	8.4	66.06	5.83	.657
Cagers.....	28	196	12.2	119.3	9.8	72.04	5.90	.604
Car runners.....	22	402	12.2	105.4	8.7	62.35	5.12	.562
Door tenders (boys).....	26	190	11.7	95.2	8.2	32.56	2.79	.342
Drivers.....	27	539	11.6	95.5	8.2	55.39	4.78	.580
Engineers.....	24	152	13.9	117.7	8.5	76.14	5.49	.647
Labourers.....	29	1,426	11.8	99.3	8.4	60.39	5.10	.608
Labourers, company miners	25	774	11.2	91.7	8.2	57.66	5.15	.629
Labourers, consideration miners	11	339	11.4	90.0	7.9	53.87	5.16	.654
Miners, company.....	25	774	11.1	90.8	8.2	63.25	5.71	.697
Miners, consideration.....	12	626	12.9	98.5	7.7	87.04	6.76	.883
Motormen.....	27	310	12.1	110.6	9.1	78.37	5.33	.585
Motor brakemen.....	27	310	12.1	110.6	9.1	64.64	5.33	.685
Pumpmen.....	26	180	15.9	129.6	8.2	81.29	5.12	.627
Timbermen.....	20	161	10.9	89.1	8.2	60.31	5.52	.677
Trackmen.....	27	177	13.0	110.1	8.5	74.29	5.71	.675
<i>Surface—</i>								
Carpenters.....	26	221	12.8	113.9	8.9	75.29	5.88	.661
Engineers.....	29	203	15.0	129.1	8.6	83.30	5.58	.646
Firemen.....	29	249	15.7	127.8	8.1	76.05	4.84	.595
Labourers.....	29	1,349	12.1	105.9	8.8	55.77	4.62	.527
Slaters (boys).....	26	410	12.2	98.7	8.1	32.91	2.69	.333

FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, MAY, 1922

DURING May the Department of Labour received for insertion in the LABOUR GAZETTE the following information relative to one fair wage contract which was awarded by the Department of Public Works. This contract contains the usual fair wage clause which provides for the prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed, and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour, and which otherwise prevents abuses and secures the legitimate rights of the labour employed.

A statement was also received as to the supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the regulation for the suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Supply and installation of disinfectant retorts at Quarantine station Partridge

Island, St. John, N.B. Name of contractor, J. E. Kane and J. S. Parker, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, May 27, 1922. Amount of contract, \$4,400.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in May for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, and the performance of work under sanitary conditions:

Nature of orders	Amount of orders
Making metal dating stamps and type, and other hand stamps and brass crown seals	\$ 651.30
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.....	161.67
Supplying mail bag fittings.....	3,214.08
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	3,949.02
Repairing letter boxes, etc.....	44.50
Stamping ink, pads, etc.....	455.94
Scales repaired.....	125.00

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Building and Construction

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.—CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, LOCAL UNIONS No. 38 AND No. 2632, AND LOCAL CONTRACTORS. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1922 to April 30, 1923.

The hours of labour to be 8 per day for five days and four hours on Saturdays; the minimum rate of wages to be 75 cents per hour, all overtime to be paid for as double time. Saturday afternoons, Sundays, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Carpenters' Picnic Day, Labour Day, and Thanksgiving Day to be considered overtime. Master carpenters shall have the right to work on their contracts and shall engage only union men when available. Employers may employ apprentices only when journeymen are employed and may have one apprentice for every five journeymen; apprentices to receive overtime rates similar to those paid to journeymen; foremen to be paid

five cents per hour over union rate. No member of either union will be allowed to work after regular working hours for any person while employed by a recognized contractor. Men employed regularly in contractor's shops to be allowed, if necessary, to work one hour per day overtime on machines at straight time rate; men working on scaffolds fifty feet in height to be paid 5 cents over the regular rate and an additional 5 cents for every twenty feet higher; the business agent of the Union to be privileged to visit the job at any time for the purpose of assisting in carrying out the agreement; any grievance of either party to be submitted to a committee composed of two members of each party. It is provided that three months notice shall be given if either of the contracting parties wish to alter the terms of the agreement at its termination.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA. — PLUMBERS' UNION No. 488 AND THE MASTER PLUMBERS' ASSOCIATION. To be in effect from May 22, 1922, to April 30, 1924.

The hours of labour to be from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. with one hour off for lunch, five days per week, and 8 a.m. to 12 noon Saturdays; the minimum rate of wages to be 95 cents per hour to April 30, 1923 and 90 cents per hour from May 1, 1923, to April 30, 1924; time and one-half overtime until midnight and double time thereafter. Saturday afternoons time and one-half from noon to five p.m.; double time Sundays, New Year's Day, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

Any member working outside of City shall receive expenses for board and room, also single time while travelling, when sleeper is not provided. When sleeper is provided, members will be paid regular working hours.

Each shop to be allowed one apprentice, and one other for every additional five journeymen, the total not to exceed four in any one shop and no apprentice to be over eighteen years of age at the time of starting; the term of apprenticeship to be five years and for the last year the apprentice to be allowed to work with a kit of tools under the instruction of a journeyman plumber and to receive the regular rate of wages less \$1. per day; a register to be kept of all apprentices by the Secretary of the Union to whom employers agree to send the names of their apprentices and the date of commencement in each case.

No steamfitter to be allowed more than one helper; the members of one branch of the trade are prohibited from working at that of another. The members of the Master Plumbers' Association are to employ only members of the Union, and members of the Union are to work only for members of the Master Plumbers' Association. Wages are to be paid weekly, if by cheque not later than 5 p.m. Friday and if in cash not later than twelve noon Saturday; a copy of the agreement to be posted in each workshop. In case of grievances not being settled between the business Agent of the Union and the Employer, a Committee of not less than two and not more than four of each party to be appointed to settle the same within one week.

The agreement came into force May 22, 1922, to remain in force until April 30, 1924, either party wishing to change to give notice on or before January 31, 1924, changes to be agreed on by February 28, 1924, and in event of no notice being given before January 31, the agreement to remain in force another year.

Manufacturing, Food and Tobacco

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA AND CERTAIN MASTER BAKERS. To be in effect from May 1, 1922 to April 30, 1923; wages to be as follows:

Foremen.	\$35 per week
Doughmen and ovenmen...	33 per week
Bakers and confectioners..	30 per week
Helpers.	24 per week

Jobbers to be paid 75 cents per hour unless engaged by the week.

Hours to be 48 per week; day work to be between six a.m. and 10.30 p.m.; doughmen not to start before midnight.

Rates for overtime and for holidays to be at the rate of time and one-half; no overtime to be charged for work done before a holiday; in event of no day work, night workers to receive \$2 extra per man per week.

Half hour to be allowed for lunch not later than four hours after starting time.

Apprentices to be allowed at the rate of one apprentice or one helper to five journeymen employed and one apprentice or one helper to every additional five journeymen employed, but in cake shops one apprentice or one helper to three journeymen employed and one apprentice or helper where less than three journeymen are employed. Helpers are not to be permitted to work on the bench nor do the work that is generally recognized as that of a baker. Apprentices are not to be under the age of sixteen or over twenty-one years at the beginning of their apprenticeship period and not to receive less than \$12 per week.

No bakery wagon driver to be allowed to do the work of a journeyman baker or confectioner. No local baker to remain in any shop unless a member of the Union, a newcomer to the city to be allowed to work one week providing he has applied to join the Union and has paid his initiation fee.

In event of a dispute arising out of the contract is it provided that workmen in the shop concerned with the assistance of Union officials shall endeavour to effect a settlement with the employer, but that if an agreement be not reached the dispute shall be referred to

an Arbitration Committee consisting of two members of the Union and two employers, none of whom may be concerned in the dispute, the Committee to appoint an independent chairman not a member of the trade; the decision of the Committee to be final; the Committee to be appointed within twenty-four hours

on the request of either party to the dispute.

All negotiations during the life of this agreement to be carried out by executive committee consisting of one baker and confectioner and one master from each shop.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, MAY, 1922

IN prices there was a slight upward turn in the index number of wholesale prices resulting from slight increases in nearly all the groups, with a seasonal decline in dairy products, but the retail prices of staple foods again averaged slightly lower.

In retail prices, the average cost of a list of 29 staple foods in 60 cities was \$10.22 at the beginning of May; \$10.26 in April; \$12.25 in May, 1921; \$16.65 in May, 1920; \$13.53 in May, 1919; \$12.66 in May, 1918; \$11.82 in May, 1917 and \$7.43 in May, 1914. No violent fluctuations occurred. In foods, the chief changes were increases in beef, butter, flour, evaporated apples and prunes, while decreases occurred in mess pork, bacon and lard, eggs, milk and cheese, sugar and potatoes. Coal and wood were slightly lower, but rent showed little change.

The Departmental index number of wholesale prices was 226.1 for May as compared with 225.0 for April; 247.3 for May, 1921; 356.6 for May, 1920; 284.1 for May, 1919; 275.8 for May, 1918; 243.8 for May, 1917 and 136.3 for May, 1914. Nearly all the groups averaged higher, but miscellaneous foods and dairy products were lower, changes in the latter group being seasonal. The chief increases were in western grains, cattle and beef, some lines of fish, raw cotton, jute, pig iron, steel billets, silver, coke, linseed oil and turpentine, and some raw furs, while milk, butter and cheese, dressed hogs, bacon and hams, sugar and molasses showed the largest decline.

A special index number, including fifty of the more important articles included in the Departmental index number, 20 foods, 15 raw materials and 15 manufactured goods based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, was slightly higher for May at 148.6 as compared with 147.8 for April; 148.1 for March; 150.1 for December, 1921; 159.5 for May, 1921, and 260.5 for May, 1920.

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of May of over one hundred staple foodstuffs and groceries, of coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given, is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE

(Continued on page 632)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA

Commodities.	Quantity	1900*	1905*	1910	1911	1912	1913	May, 1914	May, 1915	May, 1916	May, 1917	May, 1918	May, 1919	May, 1920	May, 1921	April, 1922	May, 1922
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	48.2	47.6	50.2	61.2	73.4	79.4	78.6	71.2	57.6	59.6
Beef, shoulder, roast..	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	32.4	32.8	34.0	43.0	52.6	55.6	50.4	43.6	32.4	33.4
Veal, roast foreq'r....	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.1	17.1	16.4	22.5	27.4	27.6	26.4	23.0	19.0	19.0
Mutton, roast, hindq'r	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	20.8	21.4	23.3	28.2	34.9	36.7	36.2	31.8	27.4	28.7
Pork, fresh, roast ham	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	19.9	18.9	21.8	29.3	37.1	38.6	39.1	33.6	30.0	30.0
Pork, salt, mess.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	37.0	35.2	36.8	55.6	68.4	71.0	71.6	65.0	53.2	52.2
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	25.7	24.9	28.4	37.3	50.0	52.6	54.4	51.4	41.3	40.8
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.2	35.2	39.0	60.2	72.0	75.2	77.0	50.6	45.0	44.0
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	25.8	23.7	26.2	40.8	43.9	51.4	55.0	36.5	33.5	32.7
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	25.1	22.6	24.4	34.5	34.8	42.7	43.3	33.4	30.6	30.5
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	53.4	54.6	51.0	60.0	72.0	81.0	90.0	86.4	74.4	72.6
Butter, dairy, solid..	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	55.2	53.0	58.1	58.0	55.2	64.8	64.2	85.6	96.2	113.0	131.0	102.8	76.4	77.4
Butter, cream'y, prints	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.1	31.7	33.9	32.7	37.3	36.8	47.7	53.4	63.6	72.5	59.2	44.9	45.4
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.4	23.9	25.1	34.1	33.1	36.9	40.2	39.6	30.5	30.7
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	17.7	17.5	17.1	19.5	19.1	19.8	22.3	23.8	31.7	30.3	34.9	37.8	37.9	28.5	27.9
Bread, plain, white..	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	64.5	73.5	70.5	111.0	117.0	117.0	138.0	124.5	105.0	105.0
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	32.0	44.0	37.0	77.0	68.0	67.0	80.0	64.0	48.0	49.0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	21.5	26.5	23.5	50.5	40.0	37.0	41.5	31.0	28.0	27.5
Rice, good, medium..	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	11.6	11.8	13.0	14.6	22.0	24.2	34.2	21.6	18.6	19.0
Beans, handpicked....	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	12.0	14.2	19.2	29.0	34.2	23.8	23.8	18.0	17.8	17.6
Apples, evaporated....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	12.9	11.6	14.3	15.3	22.4	22.9	22.9	21.4	23.0	23.5
Prunes, medium size..	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.9	12.2	13.1	12.9	14.8	17.7	20.3	27.6	19.2	18.9	19.2
Sugar, granulated ...	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	22.0	32.0	37.2	40.0	43.2	47.6	86.8	50.8	33.6	32.0
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.3	10.0	12.0	11.0	10.2	14.6	17.0	18.6	20.2	22.2	40.8	24.0	16.0	15.2
Tea, black, medium... ¼	¼	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.3	9.8	11.4	14.2	15.7	16.5	14.0	13.6	13.6
Tea, green, medium... ¼	¼	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.4	9.8	10.3	11.1	13.6	15.9	17.0	14.7	15.0	15.2
Coffee, medium..... ¼	¼	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.7	12.5	15.1	14.1	13.4	12.9
Potatoes.....	2 pks	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	43.5	31.0	60.5	126.0	62.0	65.7	204.9	41.1	49.2	45.9
Vinegar, white wine.. ½ pt.	½ pt.	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	1.0	.9	1.0	1.0
All Foods.....		\$5.48	\$5.96	\$6.95	\$7.14	\$7.34	\$7.34	\$7.43	\$7.84	\$8.37	\$11.82	\$12.66	\$13.53	\$16.65	\$12.25	\$10.26	\$10.22
Starch, laundry..... ½ lb.		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
		2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.8	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.1	4.0
Coal, anthracite..... ½ ton		39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	53.2	52.5	53.9	64.8	71.5	78.8	99.5	112.3	108.7	107.5
Coal, bituminous..... "		31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	38.4	37.0	37.9	50.8	57.7	61.6	70.0	77.9	68.3	67.8
Wood, hard..... " cd.		32.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	40.9	34.1	41.6	51.7	67.3	76.9	79.5	88.6	78.1	74.1
Wood, soft..... " "		22.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.7	31.0	30.1	37.6	49.7	56.3	60.7	65.3	58.1	58.0
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	22.4	23.6	23.0	25.3	27.1	28.1	35.6	37.9	31.6	31.6
Fuel and lighting....		\$1.50	\$1.63	\$1.76	\$1.78	\$1.82	\$1.91	\$1.87	\$1.78	\$1.86	\$2.30	\$2.73	\$3.02	\$3.45	\$3.81	\$3.45	\$3.39
Rent..... ¼ mo.		\$2.37	\$2.89	\$4.05	\$4.05	\$4.60	\$4.75	\$4.88	\$4.17	\$4.03	\$4.34	\$4.65	\$5.08	\$6.29	\$6.73	\$6.91	\$6.89
Grand Totals.....		\$9.37	\$10.50	\$12.79	\$13.08	\$13.79	\$14.02	\$14.21	\$13.83	\$14.30	\$18.50	\$20.09	\$21.67	\$26.44	\$22.84	\$20.66	\$20.53

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

Nova Scotia.....	\$5.61	\$5.83	\$6.82	\$6.78	\$7.17	\$7.29	\$7.26	\$7.80	\$8.48	\$11.50	\$12.46	\$14.01	\$16.59	\$12.53	\$10.47	\$10.37
Prince Edward Island.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	5.80	6.11	6.34	6.59	6.66	7.51	9.88	.....	12.56	15.41	11.39	9.68	9.37
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	7.26	7.71	8.20	11.50	12.30	13.09	15.96	12.46	10.54	10.21
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	5.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	6.86	7.14	8.04	11.46	12.28	12.91	15.70	11.61	9.82	9.62
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	6.67	7.25	7.20	7.09	7.60	8.37	12.16	12.69	13.40	16.90	12.19	10.20	10.13
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.41	7.88	7.87	7.84	8.10	8.47	10.82	12.39	13.68	16.46	12.15	9.92	10.01
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.08	8.16	8.25	8.04	8.41	8.48	11.18	12.66	13.74	16.21	12.38	9.82	10.15
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.08	8.15	8.33	7.83	8.30	8.26	12.03	12.91	14.04	17.03	12.02	9.83	9.85
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	8.79	9.03	9.03	9.03	9.06	8.95	12.21	13.34	14.46	17.55	13.27	11.43	11.47

(* December only.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Beef					Veal	Mutton	Lamb	Pork			Bacon	
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.				Fresh leg roast, per lb.	Fresh chops, loin, per lb.	Salt-meat short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.
Dominion (Average)...	29.8	24.9	22.8	16.7	13.0	19.0	28.7	33.3	30.0	32.6	26.1	40.8	45.1
Nova Scotia (Average)	29.2	24.8	22.4	18.2	14.6	14.8	25.4	31.9	27.2	28.4	25.2	39.9	42.9
1-Sydney	29.8	24.6	24.1	18.7	15.7	16.2	26.7	32.5	29.3	29	25.6	40.9	41.1
2-New Glasgow	27.7	23.5	20.2	16.7	14.7	14.2	.....	.....	26	28.2	23.6	38.1	44.2
3-Amherst	24.2	21.7	16	14	12.5	11	22.5	25	22.7	23.5	23	35	38.3
4-Halifax	32.5	24	26.7	20.7	15	13.6	25	40	30.5	31.2	24.3	40.7	40.7
5-Truro	31.6	30	25	20.6	15.3	19	27.5	30	27.6	30	27.5	45	50
6-P.E.L.—Charlott'n.	25.6	27.3	27.3	15.6	15.3	15	22.5	26.5	25.3	26.3	23.7	33	38.2
New Bruns. (Aver.) ..	31.4	26.9	24.8	17.9	15.4	17.8	28.8	31.8	28.8	30.9	25.4	38.2	42.8
7-Moncton	28.5	23.5	24	18.5	13.5	22.5	.....	.....	32	33.5	25.7	35	41.7
8-St. John	38.4	30.6	31.6	20	16	16.3	35	35	32.3	35	25	42	45
9-Fredericton	33.5	28.5	26	10	17	14.5	22.5	28.5	26	28.5	26	38.3	41.2
10-Bathurst	25	25	17.6	14	15	18	.....	.....	25	26.6	25.7	37.5	43.3
Quebec (Average).....	26.4	25.5	23.3	16.5	12.0	13.4	23.8	28.8	26.2	25.4	22.7	38.7	41.3
11-Quebec	24.3	25.3	21.5	16.9	11	12.8	24	24.1	23.3	23.2	23.9	37.7	41.7
12-Three Rivers	28.6	27.1	20.9	17.6	12.9	14.6	23.9	30	25	26.1	25.6	40	45
13-Sherbrooke	38.3	29.7	.....	26.7	15.7	20	.....	30	.....	29	22.2	37.6	38.7
14-Sorel	20	22.5	15	13.5	10	11	17.5	25	22.5	23.5	29	50	50
15-St. Hyacinthe	20	21.8	17.6	13	7.7	12.6	19.2	24	23	20.2	20.2	35	40
16-St. John's	25	25	25	16	13	18	30	35	25	25	23.5	41	.....
17-Theftord Mines	25	.....	30	15	16	10	20	.....	35	25	22.5	32.5	35
18-Montreal	30.4	27.5	27.7	15.5	11.6	7.7	28	35	29.5	30.3	32	37.9	41.8
19-Hull	26.2	25	21.5	14.7	10.4	13.9	27.5	27.5	26	26.5	24.2	36.7	38
Ontario (Average).....	30.5	25.1	22.9	17.1	13.1	20.5	27.8	33.8	30.8	33.7	26.6	37.5	41.0
11-Ottawa	29.7	26.1	24.7	18.7	12.5	16.2	28.6	35.9	30.2	31.3	25	39	43.6
21-Brockville	28.8	25	22	16.2	12.5	12.7	25	30	30	30	25	42	46
22-Kingston	28.5	22.1	21.2	14.3	10.5	10.6	23.7	29.5	27.7	31.4	24	33	36.6
23-Bellefille	27.6	23	22.8	15.7	11.5	20.8	29	33.3	29	29	22	40.6	44.5
24-Peterborough	30.1	24.5	21.4	17.3	13	22.5	26	32	30.8	33.4	25.3	44.2	49.4
25-Orillia	28.9	23.8	20.1	15.6	12.4	21.8	24.3	32.5	27	28	23	36.5	40.6
26-Toronto	33.3	24.5	24.4	14.4	12.8	19	25.8	36.2	31.1	35.6	26	35.6	38.3
27-Niagara Falls	31	26	24.2	17	11.5	23.2	31.6	37	33	36.1	25	34.6	38
28-St. Catharines	27	22.4	22.2	15	10.9	17.5	30	34.8	30.7	34.3	25	30.6	32.5
29-Hamilton	32.3	26.3	23.3	16.1	13.5	20.8	28.3	35.5	32.4	36.5	30	37.3	40.4
30-Brantford	30.2	25.8	22.9	17.1	12.6	20.5	30.2	34.6	34	36.3	30	35	38.2
31-Galt	33.3	27	25	18.6	16	21	25	35	31.3	36	30	37.4	38.8
32-Guelph	31	26	24.8	18.9	15.7	21.5	31.6	38.3	30.1	35.6	27.5	35.4	38.6
33-Kitchener	30.7	27.2	23.1	20.9	16.4	25.4	30	40	31	34.7	30	32.6	36.4
34-Woodstock	31.6	24.1	25	17.8	14.4	20.9	30	35	33.5	37	.....	33.8	37
35-Stratford	30.4	25.4	20.8	18.6	14.4	22.4	26	30	30.6	34.5	26.6	37.6	44
36-London	32	26.6	25.2	17.6	13	21.1	28	35.2	32.4	36	28.4	38.8	39.6
37-St. Thomas	31.7	26.7	21.7	15.7	12	18.6	26.6	33.3	32.1	35.3	27.5	35.6	38.5
38-Chatham	31.8	27.3	22.1	16.9	12.4	24.2	25.4	29.6	30.2	34	23.4	36.6	39.4
39-Windsor	29	22.2	21.2	17.2	12.7	24.2	28.3	34	31.3	33.2	25.8	35	38.7
40-Owen Sound	29	24	24	19	12.2	21.5	25	28	27.5	29	23	37	40
41-Cobalt	30	25	26.5	19.2	15.2	18	.....	30	27.5	29.3	26.2	42.5	44.3
42-Sault Ste. Marie	31.2	26.2	21	16.5	12.5	22.2	26.6	31.2	29.5	31.2	26.4	38.5	42.5
43-Port Arthur	31.2	26.2	21.5	15.7	13.5	22.2	35	38.5	35	40	30	47.5	50
44-Fort William	31.2	23.1	22	17.2	14.5	23.3	28.7	35	31.2	35	29	41.1	47.1
Manitoba (Average)...	27.9	21.5	19.9	14.2	10.2	17.9	30.2	34.0	28.5	32.6	25.3	39.6	47.7
45-Winnipeg	29.7	22.6	22.1	14	10.7	17.1	31.7	38.4	31.2	36.5	28.5	39.8	47.2
46-Brandon	26.1	20.4	17.7	14.4	9.7	18.7	28.7	29.5	25.7	28.7	22	39.3	48.1
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	29.9	22.6	20.3	15.2	10.7	19.5	29.6	34.2	28.7	35.5	27.2	49.3	56.5
47-Regina	28.3	19	20.3	14	10.8	19.3	28.7	34.3	30.7	38.3	.....	48	60
48-Prince Albert	30	25	20	15	12.5	20	30	30	30	35	30	57.5	62.5
49-Saskatoon	29.5	22.2	21	17	9.2	18.7	31	37.5	29	36	25	40	43.3
50-Moose Jaw	31.7	24.2	20	14.7	10.1	20	28.7	35	25	32.5	26.5	51.7	60
Alberta (Average)....	27.4	19.7	18.2	12.1	9.4	17.0	30.3	32.9	27.6	35.4	24.1	50.3	56.2
51-Medicine Hat	30	20	18	12	8	18	32	35	30	35	30	57.5	57.5
52-Edmonton	28	19	20	12.2	8.5	17.5	30	35	30	40	22.5	45	52.5
53-Calgary	25.6	19	18.2	12.3	9.7	14.1	30	33.4	26.5	36.5	22	50.2	56.9
54-Lethbridge	26	20.7	16.7	11.7	11.2	18.3	29.3	28	24	30	22	48.5	58
British Colum. (Aver.)	33.4	27.5	24.7	17.9	14.9	25.1	36.8	38.9	36.8	38.9	30.3	47.4	53.5
55-Fernie	31.3	27	25	20	12.5	21.7	38.3	.....	40	40	32	44.5	51.7
56-Nelson	31.2	25	26	17.2	13	22.5	35	35	35	35	27.5	45	55
57-Trail	33.7	25	22	17.6	13.4	24.6	35	35	35	35	26.2	56.6	59
58-New Westminster	35	30	25	22	16.5	25	30	40	40	40	32	45.7	55
59-Vancouver	34.1	27.2	24.4	15.1	14.6	26.5	39	40.9	34.2	39.5	32.1	47.5	52
60-Victoria	31.2	24.3	22.7	16.1	14.2	23.5	40	46.3	31	38.4	25.8	46.6	50
61-Nanaimo	36	31.7	27.3	20	19.8	32.3	36.7	40	36.7	38.3	33.3	53	60
62-Prince Rupert	35	30	25	15	15	20	40	45	42.5	45	33.3	40	45

Ham, hulled, sliced per lb.	Fish												Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	
	Cod steak, fresh, and frozen, per lb.	Haddock, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Herring, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Other fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt harrings, per doz.	Salt harrings, per lb.	Salt cod bone less, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon sockeye, lb. tin.	Canned salmon medium, lb. tin.		Canned salmon pink, lb, tin.
cents 60.8	cents 16.6	cents 14.5	cents 27.6	cents 12.6	cents 18.5	cents 23.8	cents 13.5	cents 63.2	cents 21.5	cents 19.7	cents 51.5	cents 34.9	cents 22.7	cents 22.0
55.4	12.6	12.3	27.5	52.8	17.6	16.4	46.8	35.6	23.2	23.0
55	10	25	50	18.1	17	50	37.6	25.3	23.8
60.2	13	15	30	56	16.4	16	42	36.2	22.7	21
47.5	12	10	25	20-30	51.2	18.2	17.5	45	35	23.3	21
53.1	12-14	12	30	6	54	17.5	14	50	35	19.5	24.1
61	15	53	17.6	17.6	34.3	25	25
55	13	14	62.4	14.1	20	33.3	24.2
60.9	13.3	12.3	32.5	54.4	18.0	17.4	35.8	25.4	20.9
67.5	12	12	35	10	57.5	18.6	18.6	35	26.6	21.5
65	18	15	30	57.5	17	17	35	24.7	22.5
61	15	14	30-35	35-50	60	18.5	16	43.2	32.3	19.6
50	8	8	42.5	18	18	40	25	20
60.8	13.9	11.2	30.4	9.4	18.4	14.0	9.5	60.9	22.0	19.9	52.3	33.7	23.6	22.5
60.6	10	10	15	52.9	20	21	51.2	30.6	23.1	23.2
61.7	10	10-12	35	7.5	67.5	25	20	50.6	29	23.1	21.9
63.3	18	15	40	10.3	22.7	16	50.6	30	23.6	22.2
60	13	10	25	10	18	65	25	46.7	21	21.5
56	25	60	25	15	52.5	38.7	23.7	21.7
60	20	10	55	40	26.5	24
64.1	15-20	15	35	10	10-25	15	9.3	60.2	21.2	21.8	60	40	25.2	24
60.5	15	7.5-8	22-22.5	8.3	15	8-18	10	60	18.2	20.5	52	33	23.7	23.1
61.8	18.2	16.3	29.0	13.8	20.5	20.4	11.7	67.4	21.1	18.9	52.6	36.2	23.0	21.3
61.9	15-16	11-12.5	32	11	20	10-25	10	75	21.4	18	53	35.6	23.2	21.8
62.5	12.5	30	15	18.7	15	50	32.5	18.3	21.5
68.6	10-15	10-12.5	20-30	8-10	18-20	20.2	16.5	45.4	37	23.9	20
63.7	24	15-24	60	25	20	51.2	35	27	20.2
59	15	15	30	12	22	10	22.5	20	50	32.5	27.5	23.6
57	25	20	18	51.6	27.5	22.5	22.5
62.6	18-20	12-14	30	12-18	15-30	20-22	20	18.2	52.4	34	20.8	20.8
60	25	18	25	20	20	55.8	36	23.3	20.6
59.5														

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter			Oleomargarine, best, per lb.	Cheese		Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, per lb.
	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh, No. 1 and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids, per lb.	Dairy, prints, per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.		Old, per lb.	New, per lb.		
Dominion (Average)...	cents 32.7	cents 30.5	cents 12.1	cents 38.7	cents 39.7	cents 45.5	cents 28.7	cents 30.7	cents 27.9	cents 7.0	cents 17.8
Nova Scotia (Average)	34.9	33.5	12.0	42.2	42.2	48.7	31.4	29.1	27.9	7.6	17.8
1-Sydney	38.6		14	44.3		46.3	34.6	30	29.3	7.3	18.5
2-New Glasgow	32.3	32	12	41.6	42	49.1	30	29.5	26	8	16.8
3-Amherst	33.7		14	45	45	50	23	26.5	26.5	8	18
4-Halifax	39	35	14	40	40.7	50	29.4	26.4	29.3	7.3	17.6
5-Truro	30.7		12	40	41	43	35	30	28.6	7.3	
6-P.E.L.—Charlott'tn.	27.5	27.4	10-12	39	39.7	45.4		26	25	6.7	
New Bruns. (Aver.) ..	31.4		11.4	38.9	41.4	46.7	28.5	29.0	31.1	7.9	18.0
7-Moncton	33		13-14	40	43.3	48		30		8-8.7	18
8-St. John	33.7		12	42	44.1	48	26.4	28.2	31	7.3	19
9-Fredericton	34		10	35	40.8	42.4	26.6	27.7	27.4	8	17.5
10-Bathurst	25	25	10	35	37.5	48.3	32.5	30	35	8	17.6
Quebec (Average)....	32.7	31.4	10.7	37.3	38.8	40.4	27.1	29.5	25.5	6.3	18.5
11-Quebec	34.5	31.4	12	37.2	39.5	41.1	26.7	31.9	26.1	7.5	17.7
12-Three Rivers	36.1	33.1	12	40		40.4	27.7	31.6	27.7	6	20.5
13-Sherbrooke	33.9		10.9	40	40	41.8	28	28.6		7.3	17.7
14-Sorel	33.8		12			41	27.5	25	23.5	5.3	20
15-St. Hyacinthe	29.7		8			38.8	25	25	23.3	6.3	17.4
16-St. John's	34.2	30	10	40		41.2	28	37.5	25.5	6	17.2
17-Thetford Mines	30.3	30	10	30	35	36		27.5	26.7	6	18.8
18-Montreal	37.9	32.3	13	37.6	39.4	40.1	27.1	33	27.7	6.7-7	18.1
19-Hull	33.9	31.3	10	36.5	40	43.2	27	25	23.8	6	19.2
Ontario (Average)....	32.2	31.7	11.7	39.5	41.4	45.5	27.1	32.0	27.3	6.5	17.7
11-Ottawa	35.6	34.3	10	43.5		45.7	29.3	29.6	28.1	6.7	17.5
21-Brockville	30.3		8	39		44.7	29.3	30.7	25	5.3-6	16.7
22-Kingston	30	30	9	35	36.5	43.4	25.2	30	23.4	6	16
23-Belleville	29.3	25	10	34	40	42.8	27.5	31.5	27	5.7	17.7
24-Peterborough	30.2	28	11	40	43.3	43.7	25.7	33	28.3	6.7	18.4
25-Orillia	30	30	9-12		41.6	46.8	25	30.7	25.5	6	18
26-Toronto	34.1	32.6	11.8	33.5	42.3	46.5	26.6	31.2	26.6	6	17.7
27-Niagara Falls	35.2		14			47.3	27	35	27.3	6.7	17
28-St. Catharines	31.6		12	41	43.2	45.4	25.5	33.7	24.9	6.7	16.8
29-Hamilton	35	33.4	13	40	43	46.4	26.1	32.4	28.8	5.3	17.3
30-Brantford	31.8		12	41.5	42.3	45.3	25.8	33.6	27.6	6.7	17.4
31-Galt	29.9		12.5	41	40.2	43.8	28	32.5	27.5	6.7	18
32-Guelph	29.1		11	42	40.3	44.8	28	35	25.6	6.7	17
33-Kitchener	30.3		13.3	41	40.2	44.5	28	35	29.6	6.7	18
34-Woodstock	28		9	35	38.7	43.2	27.6	29.4	22.8	6.7	17
35-Stratford	29.6	28	10	40	40.3	44	28	31.4	27.6	6.7	18.4
36-London	31.4	30.6	10	42.5	41	45	26.1	34.4	26.8	5.3-6	17.7
37-St. Thomas	30	28	10	42.6	44.5	45.8	27.5	35	29	6.7	17.8
38-Chatham	27.8		12	36.6	43	45.8	25.7	31	28.7	6.7	18.3
39-Windsor	29.9		15-20	44	45	49.3	29.1	36.2	29.1	6.7	18.1
40-Owen Sound	28.5		10	41	40.5	43.4	25.4	30.4	26.6	6	17.6
41-Cobalt	46.6	40	18			48	23.5	32.2		7.4	20
42-Sault Ste. Marie	37	35	14	36		45.4	26	30	29.5	6.7	19
43-Port Arthur	36.5		12.5	40		48.1	28.3	26.6	30	7.3	17.2
44-Port William	38.2	37.5	12.5			50.5	29.4	28.8	30	6.7	19
Manitoba (Average)...	31.1	29.0	12.3	35.0	37.2	46.6	28.5	31.3	29.0	7.1	19.0
45-Winnipeg	33.3	31	12	35	35.9	49.3	28.8	31.8	28	7	19.8
46-Brandon	28.9	27	12.5	35	38.4	43.9	28.2	30.8	30	7.2	18.2
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	28.2	25.0	13.6		32.6	44.0	30.8	30.3	30.2	7.5	17.8
47-Regina	27.6		14		30.8	44.4	30	27.5	27.3	6.6	17.5
48-Prince Albert	28.3	27.5	12.5	35	35	45	35	32.5	28.3	6.7	15.5
49-Saskatoon	27.9	22.5	13		32	43.8	27.3	35	30	6.6	20
50-Moose Jaw	29		15			42.6		26	35	10	18
Alberta (Average)....	30.0	27.3	11.6	32.0	36.4	44.9	30.8	29.5	28.5	7.7	15.9
51-Medicine Hat	23.1		14.3		35	45.3		32.5	26.7	8	16
52-Edmonton	31	25	10	31.5	39	44.5	35	28.2	27.5	8	15.9
53-Calgary	34.4	27	10	32	36.7	43.8	27.5	32.2	33.3	6.6	15
54-Lethbridge	32.1	30	12	32.5	35	45.8	30	25	26.3	8	16.7
British Colum. (Aver.)	36.8	31.3	15.0	42.5	37.8	49.3	32.3	31.4	30.5	8.3	20.2
55-Fernie	37.9	35	20	45		50	34.2	35	32.5	10	15.7
56-Nelson	35	25	17		35	46.7	30	30	30	8.3	20
57-Trail	39.2	35	15			45	30	30		7.7	17.7
58-New Westminster	31.2	25	11.1		43.5	48.3	30	29.4	30	8	22.3
59-Vancouver	35.1	33	11.1		50.2	50.2	29.8	28.3	27.7	6.7-7.4	19.5
60-Victoria	34.5		10.1		35	53.2	29.2	31.9	29.5	7.4	21
61-Nanaimo	35		16.5			50.8	40	36.7	33.3	8	20
62-Prince Rupert	46.2	35	20	40		50	35	30		10	25

a. Price per single quart higher.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY 1922

Flour		Rolled oats, per lb.	Cornmeal, per lb.	Barley, pearl, per lb.	Rice				Tapioca medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
Spring wheat in 24 lb. bag, per lb.	Ordinary farm-liv. in 24 lb. bag, per lb.				Rangoon "B", per lb.	Patna, per lb.	Japan, per lb.	Siam, per lb.		Tomatoes, 2½ s, per can	Peas, standard 2 s per can	Corn 2 s, per can.
cents 5.3	cents 4.9	cents 5.5	cents 6.0	cents 9.5	cents 9.5	cents 11.3	cents 11.1	cents 9.7	cents 12.1	cents 19.2	cents 19.1	cents 17.1
5.7	5.2	5.8	6.1	9.8	10.3	11.5	12.4	9.9	14.7	20.4	20.0	18.6
6.1	.....	6.3	5.2	9.7	10	10.6	13	10.2	14.1	20.8	20.4	19.3
5.6	5.3	5.5	7.8	9.8	10	10.5	14	9.5	13.5	20.6	19.5	19
5.6	5.2	5	7	8	10	10	10	8.3	15	19.5	20	16.2
5.4	5.2	6.2	8	9.7	9.3	12.6	12.6	11	16.2	20.1	20	18.2
5.9	5.2	6	5.1	10	12	14	.....	10.6	14.7	20.8	20.3	19.8
5.4	4.6	5.1	6	7.8	10	15.6	.....	12	14.5	19.1	18.2	18.5
5.6	5.3	6.0	5.3	9.3	9.8	12.3	11.1	11.3	15.2	19.6	18.5	17.7
5.6	5.2	5.9	6.3	8.5	.....	15	10	10	15	20.4	20	20
5.6	5	6.4	5.2	10	.....	9.7	12	12	17	19.7	18.8	17
5.7	5.4	6	4.6	12.5	9.3	12.3	12.5	12	13.8	19	18.3	16.5
5.7	5.6	5.5	5	6	10	.....	10	.....	15	19.3	17	17.2
5.4	5.1	6.2	7.7	9.7	8.9	10.8	10.1	9.0	13.2	17.0	19.1	15.6
5.5	5.2	5.3	8	9.3	9.4	11.9	9.8	8.5	13.1	17.1	18.4	15.9
5	.....	6	10	10	9	10	9.3	.....	15	17.5	20.3	15.9
5.4	5.2	6.3	5.9	10.9	8.6	10.9	12.5	9.3	13.1	17.4	19.7	15.1
5.7	4.8	6	10.7	10	10	10	10	10	13.3	15.7	20	14.3
6.7	5.0	7	5.5	8	8.8	11.4	.....	11	14	17.7	20.8	16.2
4.8	.....	6	7.3	11	10	11.5	12.5	9	13.2	17.9	18.2	14.4
6.5	5.4	7	6	8.7	.....	12	9	8.8	13.8	17.3	20.5	17.2
5.4	5.3	5.9	9.5	9.3	8.4	10.8	9.5	8.9	11.6	17.2	18	15.5
5.2	4.8	5.9	7.1	10	7	8.6	8	8.1	12.1	15.3	15.8	15.3
5.2	4.8	5.3	5.6	9.7	9.8	11.2	12.0	10.4	11.4	18.1	17.7	15.4
6	5	5.8	5.9	9.3	9	11.7	.....	9.1	10.4	17.8	17.1	15.4
4.9	.....	4.7	5.7	8.5	10	10	.....	.....	10	19	17	16
5	4.6	4.9	4.6	10	11	11.1	11.2	10	11.1	15	15.2	14
5.5	5.2	5	4.5	8	10	12.5	12.5	12.5	10	17.5	17.9	15
4.9	4.6	5	4.6	10.6	11	10	11	10.7	9.9	17.5	17.1	16.6
5.7	4.6	4.8	4.5	8.7	10	11.2	12.5	8.3	11.1	18.1	16.2	15
5.1	4.8	5.6	5.6	9.4	6.5	10.4	10.1	9.9	11.2	17	17.1	14.2
5.8	4.4	5	5.5	9.7	.....	10	.....	10	10.9	19.5	19.1	14.8
5.4	5	5.1	4.8	9.8	10	12.7	13.7	12.5	11.2	18.3	17.2	14.9
5.3	5.2	5.4	6	8.8	8.3	11.6	10.5	12.3	11	17	17.8	14.9
5.4	4.6	5.3	5	10.7	8	10.7	10.8	13.7	10.2	18	17.7	15.6
5	4.6	5	6.1	10	8	12.5	11.1	8.3	11.4	18.1	18.4	15.6
5	4.7	5	7.5	9.5	11.2	10.8	16.8	6.3	11	17.9	18.2	13.8
4.4	4.4	5.3	6	10	12.5	10	12.5	9.1	13	18.6	18.4	16.1
4.3	4.2	5	4.8	11	8.3	11.5	11.2	10.4	9.9	17.5	17.6	15
4.8	4.4	5.8	6	9.6	7	12	13.1	10	12.9	18.8	19	15
5.3	5	5	5.5	9.5	10	11.4	11.2	9	10.6	17.6	18	14.7
5.1	5.1	4.8	4.2	11.6	11.2	11.2	13.1	11.7	11	17.9	17.2	14.7
4.9	4.9	5.3	6.9	9	9.3	11.7	11.8	9.2	10.9	19	18.5	15.6
5.4	5.2	5.4	6	11.4	12	10.5	11.7	10	12.8	18.3	17.5	15.8
5.2	4.6	5.2	5	8.1	8.5	10.8	10	12.5	11.9	17.8	16.6	14.8
6.2	5.0	7.3	7.7	12.5	10	15	.....	10	15.2	18.8	19.6	19
5.6	.....	6.7	5.9	10	12.5	11.5	10	10	13.1	18.9	18.4	16.3
5.3	4.8	4.9	6	9.3	8.2	9.6	15	9.2	12.5	20	18.5	16.5
5.3	4.7	4.8	4.9	8.6	9	9.8	12.5	12.5	11.6	18.4	17.7	15.9
5.2	.....	4.7	5.4	8.2	8.5	11.2	11.9	8.1	12.4	20.7	19.4	18.8
5.2	.....	5	4.8	8.9	7	12.3	12.4	7.7	12.5	20.6	19.4	18.5
5.2	.....	4.3	6	7.4	10	10	11.3	8.5	12.2	20.7	19.4	19.1
5.0	4.6	5.0	6.0	9.5	9.0	13.5	10.7	9.0	11.6	22.3	21.4	19.5
5	4.8	5.4	7.6	9.7	.....	10.2	10.2	9.4	11.6	21.4	21.3	18.6
5.2	4.4	5.3	7.5	10.8	10	15	12.5	9.7	12.5	23.7	23	20.8
4.9	4.7	4.5	5	9.6	.....	16.2	11.2	8.5	12.4	22.4	21.6	22
4.9	4.4	4.9	4	7.9	8	12.5	9	8.3	10	21.7	19.7	16.7
5.0	.....	4.9	4.9	8.2	7.8	12.4	10.0	8.2	10.6	21.0	20.7	19.0
5.1	.....	4.7	10.6	.....	.....	.....	10.2	8.5	11.5	20.6	20.5	17.5
5	4.6	5	4.6	6.7	8	8.3	10.1	8.5	9.2	21.1	20.7	19.9
5	.....	4.9	5.1	8.1	7.5	17	10.3	8.5	11.7	22.3	21.7	19.9
4.8	.....	5	5	7.3	.....	12	9.4	7.1	10	20	20	18.5
5.2	4.9	5.6	6.5	9.8	10.0	8.8	10.0	7.7	10.2	21.3	20.8	19.9
5.2	.....	6	6.5	10.7	10	.....	12.5	10	11.7	21.5	22.5	21.5
5.2	.....	5	5	10	10	10	10	10	12.5	20	22.5	22.5
4.6	.....	4.5	4.8	8.1	.....	.....	10	.....	10	20	21.7	20
5	.....	5.8	9.3	9	.....	.....	9.2	6	8.5	20.6	19.5	18.2
5.3	4.8	5	5.4	9.9	10	9	8.8	6	7.5	21.1	20	19.3
5.3	4.9	5.6	7.3	9.8	10	8	9.1	6.6	9.3	22.7	20.4	18.8
5	.....	5.2	5.7	10	.....	8.3	10	.....	11	20.6	20	19
5.6	.....	7.7	7.7	11.2	.....	.....	10	.....	11.2	23.7	20	20

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Beans, dry, com- mon, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples			Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per packet (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.
			Per bag, 1½ bu. (90 lb.)	Per pack, (15 lbs.)	Fresh, best or eating, per gal.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.			
Dominion (Average)...	cents 8.3	cents 13.9	\$ 1.377	cents 23.2	cents 50.7	cents 33.5	cents 23.5	cents 19.2	cents 27.7	cents 23.8
Nova Scotia (Average)	8.9	13.7	1.286	24.3	38.2	28.3	23.0	19.7	27.5	26.8
1-Sydney	10.3	14.9	1.41	27.3		33	21.7	20.2	31.1	30
2-New Glasgow	8.8	13.8	1.27	24.6	32.6		23.2	18.7	25.2	24
3-Amherst	9	15	1.27	21.2	40	25	25	20	25	28
4-Halifax	9.3	11	1.23	25.6	50	35	22.3	18.3	28.4	25
5-Truro	9.1	14	1.25	22.8	30	30	22.3	21.3	27.6	
6-P.E.L.—Charlott'n.	8.4	14.7	.95	17.5			21.6	18.8	25	25
New Bruns. (Aver.) ..	8.8	12.6	1.114	24.3	42.5	30.8	22.4	19.5	26.6	25.0
7-Moncton	9.6	11.8	1.39	26	40	30	21.5	19.7	28	25
8-St. John	8	12.8	1.65	28.3	42.5	25	21	18.3	26	25
9-Fredericton	8.2	13.2	.986	20	45	37.5	22.2	19.8	26	25
10-Bathurst	9.5	12.7	.75	25			25	20	26.5	25
Quebec (Average)....	8.7	14.4	1.385	27.5	57.2	37.8	21.6	18.7	28.8	25.8
11-Quebec	9.7	13.3	a1.215	22.5		30	20.6	18.2	29.4	25.4
12-Three Rivers	9	14.6	1.40	32.1	60	38.3	25.7	17.1	30.8	25
13-Sherbrooke	8.3	14.2	1.22	24.2	56.7	39.3	22.5	19.2	28	26
14-Sorel	9	15	1.50	28.3			19.3	18	27.5	30
15-St. Hyacinthe	7.6	15.8	1.46	28.6		40	22.3	18.2	35.3	27.6
16-St. John's	7.5	14.3	1.65	35			20	19.3	25	22.5
17-Thetford Mines	8.3	14.2	1.41	24			20.7	20.8	29.6	26.7
18-Montreal	9.1	14.5	a1.259	23.8	54.8	41.3	22.5	18.9	28.7	24.2
19-Hull	9.4	14	1.35	29.3			20.5	18.2	26.6	24.7
Ontario (Average)....	8.8	15.2	1.430	30.5	50.3	34.1	23.6	19.4	27.0	21.5
11-Ottawa	9.3	15.3	1.42	29	65	48	23.9	17.4	26	22.5
21-Brockville	8.5	17.6	1.41	30		40	24	20.5	25	18.5
22-Kingston	8.3	13.6	1.44	27.6		30	21.9	18.7	26.1	18.7
23-Belleville	7.9	18.7	1.69	38.8	50	35		17.3	26.3	21
24-Peterborough	9.2	13.6	1.36	27.5	62.5	35		25	19	27
25-Orillia	8	15	1.05	22.2			23.3	20	26.7	21.6
26-Toronto	9.5	14	1.48	30	56.4		22	18.5	25.9	20.6
27-Niagara Falls	10.3	15.6	1.65	31.8				19.5	23.7	22
28-St. Catharines	8.5	14.5	1.73	33.4				19.4	28.8	20.2
29-Hamilton	9.4	14.8	1.52	31.7	62.5	21	21	19.7	26.4	20.4
30-Brantford	7.9	15	1.64	33.3	50		24.2	19.2	25.5	20
31-Galt	8.9	13.3	1.61	33.7	57.5	22.5	23.7	21	27.5	19.9
32-Guelph	7.3	15.5	1.28	28	61.7		22.9	17.5	26.6	22
33-Kitchener	8.4	15.6	1.64	35	63		25	20	29	22.4
34-Woodstock	7.7	15.2	1.53	29.3				20	25	19.6
35-Stratford	9.1	16.2	1.72	34.2			24	19.7	27	22.2
36-London	7.9	14.6	1.62	30.1	30	30	25	20.2	24.4	20.3
37-St. Thomas	9.4	13.5	1.63	29.8	20	18	12.5	20.3	26.4	20
38-Chatham	8.8	13.9	1.63	31.6	35		25	20.8	27.2	20.4
39-Windsor	9.1	13.1	1.71	31.5	35	35	30	20.3	25.8	21.9
40-Owen Sound	8.7	16.2	1.14	25.5			23.5	18.2	25.5	19.5
41-Cobalt	9.6	18	1.19	30	50	30	24.2	19.2	25.5	30
42-Sault Ste. Marie	8.8	16.6	1.57	37.5	50	45	25	20.1	23.2	25
43-Port Arthur	9.3	15.5	1.28	26		45	22.5	18.7	23.1	24.4
44-Fort William	9.2	15.8	1.11	24.3	70.8	40	25.8	19.1	29.2	23.7
Manitoba (Average)...	10.0	10.8	1.034	20.0			24.6	20.4	23.1	24.8
45-Winnipeg	10	12.3	a1.017	18			21.9	20.7	26.2	24.5
46-Brandon	9.9	9.3	1.17	22			27.2	20.1	30	25
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	8.9	14.4	.903	20.8			25.3	18.9	28.5	25.1
47-Regina	7.7	15.1	.96	22.5	88		22.1	17.6	28.6	24
48-Prince Albert	10.5	16.7	.72	13			27.5	21	30	28
49-Saskatoon	9.2	13.1	a1.154	27.5			25	19.5	28.7	23.3
50-Moose Jaw	8.2	12.5	.80	20			26.5	17.5	26.5	25
Alberta (Average)....	9.0	12.6	1.042	21.6			25.6	19.4	28.8	25.0
51-Medicine Hat	9	14.4	1.27	30			27.5	19.3	30	26
52-Edmonton	11.5	10	.65	13.7			23.5	19.7	29.2	25
53-Calgary	7.9	13.4	a1.17	35			25.4	18.9	28.7	25.2
54-Lethbridge	7.4	12.6	a1.079	25			26	19.6	27.3	23.8
British Colum. (Aver.)	8.4	11.2	1.761	36.7			24.5	18.7	28.3	24.7
55-Fernie	9.5	9.9	a2.075	35	75		25	17.5	31.7	30
56-Nelson	9.5	10	a1.71	35				17.5	28.7	25
57-Trail	8.1	9.6	a1.548	32.5			25	19.2	27.3	25
58-New Westminster	7	10.8	a1.431				20	18.4	27.5	23.7
59-Vancouver	7.5	11.4	a1.611	37.5			22.2	19	26.5	21.6
60-Victoria	7.7	11.8	a1.683	45			27.1	20.6	26.2	22.4
61-Nanaimo	8.6	12.5	a1.90	35			27.5	22	28.7	27.5
62-Prince Rupert	9	13.7	a2.133				25	15	30	22.5

a. Price per 90 lb. bag calculated from prices quoted.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY 1922

Jam		Canned Fruits			Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.	Honey, clover, strained, per 5 lb. tin.	Sugar		Tea			
Strawberry, pure, per 4 lb. tin.	Raspberry, pure, per 4 lb. tin.	Peaches, 2's, per can.	Pears 2's, per can.	Plums 2's, per can.				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black medium, (bulk), per lb.	Black medium, (packets), per lb.	Green medium, (bulk), per lb.	Green medium (packets), per lb.
\$ 1.015	999	35.3	34.1	26.6	.850	52.1	1.224	8.0	7.6	53.3	55.6	52.0	59.2
1.014	.998	35.3	35.8	27.9	.933	67.1	1.413	7.8	7.5	47.7	55.2		58.8
.99	.991	37	38	26.2	.933	.....	1.50	8.5	8.2	49.6	56.2		55
1.03	1.01	32.5	34.7	25.8	.98	75	1.40	7.9	7.5	47.9	55.3		62.5
.95	.95	35	35	30	1.00	60	1.00	7	7	45	55		
1.01	.95	36.6	35.3	27.5	.80	75	1.75	7.4	6.8	47.5	54.4	60	
1.09	1.09	34.5	36.2	30	.95	58.3	.....	8.2	7.8	48.3	55		
1.15	1.15	36	38	28.3	.95	85	1.75	7.3	6.6	47.5	52	70	57.5
1.013	.984	32.2	35.0	29.8	.886	53.3	1.450	7.9	7.4	51.3	53.3	69.5	
1.05	1.00	35	35	28.3	1.00	65	.....	8.2	7.3	50	53		7
.883	.866	31.3	36.6	32.5	.645	50	.....	7.7	6.8	55	52.5	70	55
1.07	1.07	31.5	30.8	28.3	.90	45.6	1.50	7.6	7.2	51.2	52.5	69	8
1.05	1.00	35	37.5	30	1.00	52.5	1.40	8.1	7.6	49	55		10
1.078	1.045	36.2	35.0	26.0	.872	51.5	1.150	7.5	7.0	57.2	56.6	60.1	58.4
1.02	1.00	32.1	31.5	21.7	.906	45	.....	7.2	6.8	54.6	59.5	56.3	55.6
1.15	1.08	36.7	35.8	25	1.03	50	1.00	7.4	6.9	55.7	55	61.6	55.1
1.12	1.12	34.4	35.7	25	.924	50	1.30	7.6	7.3	59.4	56.9	58.7	55.2
1.00	1.00	40	33.3	30	1.00	58.3	.....	7.7	7.2	55	60	56.2	54
1.25	1.12	43.8	40	.....	1.20	50.6	.....	7.6	7.1	62.5	56	71.7	56.2
1.12	1.10	31.7	31.7	26.7	1.00	60	1.25	7.6	7	60	53.5	62.5	56.2
1.07	1.04	41.7	41.7	33.3	.....	56	.....	8	7.3	60	60	66.2	61
1.03	1.01	30.5	30	22.1	.819	47.1	1.10	7	6.5	55.6	56.1	61.9	56.4
.943	.937	35	35	24	.90	46.1	1.10	7.5	7	49.2	53.3	51.9	52.3
.964	.956	34.2	31.1	24.6	.827	46.2	1.010	7.8	7.5	53.2	54.5	58.8	54.7
1.00	.98	33.7	32.9	26.4	.782	46.3	1.06	7.4	7	49.9	55	55.9	56.4
1.00	.95	39.3	27.5	27.5	.75	45	1.00	7.7	7.4	43.7	52.8	54.5	55.8
.972	.955	30.8	28	18.7	.73	45	.955	7.2	6.9	44.1	55	55	48.1
1.03	1.03	40	35	28.3	.695	49.3	1.00	7.5	6.9	49	55	55	57.5
1.04	1.04	40	30	23.8	.82	45	1.00	7.2	6.9	48	55	50	52
.85	.85	37.5	.....	16.2	.75	45	1.00	7.9	7.3	48.7	53.7	56.2	55
.849	.854	30.1	26.2	19	.726	43.2	1.00	7.4	7.2	52.5	55	60	52.2
.983	1.05	35	31.5	28	.883	45	.983	8	7.7	59.5	55	58.5	55
.873	.852	32	28.8	24	.738	43.2	1.00	7.7	7.4	58	55	61.7	55
.967	.946	28.2	25.7	20.3	.779	43.2	1.00	7.7	7.3	55.7	53.6	56.6	56.1
.925	.925	33	26.2	26.2	.838	44.8	1.00	7.8	7.5	52.6	54.2	57.5	55
.90	.879	30.5	30.8	25	.762	44.5	1.00	7.6	7.1	51.9	54.3	58.7	55
.944	.926	35	30	18.3	.776	43.2	1.00	7.3	7	50	55	56.7	55
.99	.99	33.3	28.3	27.5	.995	43.8	1.00	7.8	7.8	57.6	55	58	55
.855	.855	35	32.5	22.5	.79	45.5	.967	7.8	7.5	52.5	55	60	55
1.02	1.01	31.6	32.5	20	.95	48.3	1.00	8.4	8	57.5	55	60.8	55
.95	.95	31.9	30.8	27.2	.828	46.7	.90	7.6	7.2	53.9	54.4	58.1	55
.933	.923	34.3	33.7	28.3	.788	44.5	.991	7.2	7.1	61.9	55	68.8	55.6
.985	.98	34.6	31.7	31.7	.94	48.6	1.00	8	7.5	53.6	53.7	56.4	53.7
1.04	1.02	37.1	37	28.7	1.02	51.3	1.03	7.9	7.6	56.8	54.1	58.9	54.7
.842	.842	35	25	20	.76	46.7	.967	8.3	7.9	55.5	51	58.3	55
1.13	1.09	36	35	27.5	1.00	67	1.20	8.5	8.2	53.3	55	70	58
1.02	1.02	34	35	28.7	.862	46.2	1.14	8.5	8.2	51.7	55	55	55
1.04	1.00	34	37.5	25.6	.862	47.5	1.04	8.3	8.2	57.5	55	62.5	57
.963	.969	37.9	35.4	25	.844	47.1	1.09	8.4	8.3	55	55	66.9	51
1.005	.973	35.4	33.2	27.4	.757	47.9	1.285	8.5	8.2	52.8	57.9	63.2	65.0
1.01	.985	35	32.1	26	.746	46.6	1.31	8.1	7.7	53	58.7	62.1	65
1.00	.96	35.8	34.2	28.7	.767	49.2	1.26	8.9	8.6	52.5	57	64.2	65
1.041	1.029	34.4	31.7	24.6	80.3	51.3	1.438	8.7	8.3	54.8	56.8	59.6	62.6
1.00	1.00	33.9	31.3	25.3	.797	50.7	1.45	8	7.5	53.3	52	58.7	65
1.15	1.10	38	30	24	.825	50.8	1.57	9.4	8.8	61.7	59	60	63
1.05	1.05	34	34	27	.80	64	1.28	8.8	8.7	54	61.2	65	49
.965	.965	31.5	31.5	22	.79	49.5	1.45	8.5	8	50	55	60	57.5
1.049	1.037	36.1	36.8	27.0	.859	53.6	1.435	9.1	8.6	54.3	58.5	70.6	68.1
.987	.987	40	38.3	28.3	.95	53.3	1.53	9.5	8.9	55	57.5	72.5	68.7
1.06	1.03	35.3	33.7	28	.829	57.2	1.52	9.1	8.5	51	56.2	70	66.1
1.11	1.09	32	36	24	.817	53	1.37	8.8	8.2	57.6	61.7	76.7	71
1.04	1.04	37	39	27.5	.84	51	1.32	8.8	8.6	53.7	58.7	63.3	66.7
1.060	1.048	38.9	40.0	31.4	.833	59.7	1.530	8.6	8.0	53.6	57.6	68.9	70.8
1.19	1.11	46.2	45	43.3	.85	67.5	1.00	9.9	9.1	55	61.7	78.3	55
1.00	1.00	37.5	37.5	30	.85	65	1.75	9.7	9	52.5	65	70	56
1.00	1.00	36.5	37.5	30	.80	56.7	1.50	8.7	8.1	51.7	55	65	67.5
1.02	1.02	42.5	46.2	35	.887	57	1.55	7.5	7	55	56.7	70	58
1.04	1.04	34.2	37	25.8	.78	52.1	1.26	7.7	7.3	54.2	57.5	61.7	65
1.06	1.04	38.7	38	26.7	.75	56	1.65	8	7.6	43	51	65	68.3
1.12	1.12	38	41	30	.84	58.3	.....	8.5	8.5	57	58.7	72.5	75
1.05	1.05	37.5	37.5	30	.90	65	2.00	8.5	7.6	55	55	.....	80

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Coffee		Cocoa, pure, un-sweetened, per ¼ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit XXX, per quart	Salt, fine in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch laundry, per lb.	Soap laundry, standard, per bar.
	Ground, medium, per lb.	Beans, roasted Rio, etc., per lb.							
Dominion (Average)...	cents 51.5	cents 50.9	cents 29.2	cents 15.3	cents 4.0	cents 46.8	\$.776	cents 12.1	cents 8.1
Nova Scotia (Average)	58.0	56.6	30.5	12.2	4.5	48.7	.560	13.0	8.7
1-Sydney	56.6	60	34	13.8	4.3	53	.65	14.1	8.8
2-New Glasgow	58	56.2	31.4	12.2	4.9	43.6	.483	13.1	8.7
3-Amherst	60	50	30	10	5	35	.50	12	8
4-Halifax	55.4	60	28.3	14	4.8	60	.70	12.6	8.8
5-Truro	60	56.6	29	11.2	3.7	47	.466	13.1	9
6-P.E.L.—Charlott'n.	61.6	58.3	30	17	3.1	49.6	.55	13.4	8
New Bruns. (Aver.)	60.5	58.7	28.9	12.4	3.8	46.3	.538	12.8	8.4
7-Moncton	65	60	32.5	12	3.1	60	.65	14.5	8.8
8-St. John	60	65	29.6	12.3	4	46.2	.50	12.8	8.5
9-Fredericton	57.1	51	26	12.3	4.4	39	.45	11.8	8.2
10-Bathurst	60	.....	27.5	13	3.5	40	.55	12	8
Quebec (Average).....	54.1	51.8	28.4	14.6	3.8	47.7	.796	11.5	8.1
11-Quebec	53.3	48.6	28.8	17.6	3.7	41.8	.55	10.6	8.6
12-Three Rivers	56.2	52.5	28.5	15.8	4.2	49.4	.95	12.2	7.8
13-Sherbrooke	56.2	55	27	13.7	4.2	42.5	.80	12	8.3
14-Sorel	50	60	28.3	20	4.4	50	1.17	11.7	9
15-St. Hyacinthe	54.3	43.3	27.7	11.8	4.1	45.7	.777	11.1	6.8
16-St. John's	52.5	55	27.5	12.7	2.7	52.5	.675	12.5	8.6
17-Thetford Mines	58.3	50	31	13.7	4	48.7	.75	11.3	8.5
18-Montreal	53.7	51.9	27.2	15.2	3.7	49	.792	11	7.8
19-Hull	52.2	50	30	11.1	3.4	50	.70	11.2	7.9
Ontario (Average).....	48.5	51.0	27.6	12.9	3.6	43.1	.766	11.0	8.5
11-Ottawa	48.5	48.6	27.6	11.3	4.5	45.6	.685	11	7.9
21-Brockville	55	.....	26.7	13.3	3.3	40.8	.617	10.4	8.7
22-Kingston	43.3	46.7	26.3	12.2	2.9	39	.63	10.2	8.2
23-Bellefleur	53.3	50	26.7	12.5	3.2	40	.65	10.5	7.9
24-Peterborough	53	50	29.6	13.8	2.8	33.6	.65	9.4	.....
25-Orillia	57.5	60	25	13.5	3.4	41.2	.75	11.7	8.9
26-Toronto	53.6	54.1	27.2	12	3.8	43.7	.607	10.4	8
27-Niagara Falls	53.3	52.3	27.5	13.9	3.7	45	.55	11.1	8.7
28-St. Catharines	54.3	53.6	26.7	12.2	3.5	39.2	.73	10.7	8.3
29-Hamilton	54.7	53.7	27.2	11.8	3.2	41.5	.687	10.9	8
30-Brantford	52.9	52.5	25.5	12.1	3.6	41.7	.75	12.0	8.8
31-Galt	54.3	55	25.6	13.1	5.5	50	.75	11.1	8.4
32-Guelph	49.8	53.2	26	13.7	3.6	47.5	.883	11.8	8.3
33-Kitchener	40	27.5	30	11.9	3.7	44.6	.85	10.3	9.1
34-Woodstock	53.3	50	25.4	12.4	3.1	36.7	.61	11.3	8.5
35-Stratford	53	55	26.2	13.6	3.9	42.5	.68	11.2	8.7
36-London	57.7	57	28.8	13.5	3.4	55.5	.737	10.8	8.6
37-St. Thomas	57.5	55.7	27.2	12.6	4	45	.714	10.3	8.5
38-Chatham	50.7	48	29.3	12.8	2.9	44.3	.712	10.7	8.5
39-Windsor	55	53	29	13.4	3.8	47.2	.75	10.9	8.1
40-Owen Sound	55.8	50	26	11.5	3.5	35	.675	10.9	9.2
41-Cobalt	58.1	54.2	30	15	5.5	45	1.12	14	9
42-Sault Ste. Marie	51.2	48.3	30	15	2.9	41.2	.90	13	8.7
43-Port Arthur	43.7	44.4	28.7	13.3	3.2	47.5	1.00	11	8.3
44-Port William	54.1	51.7	30.7	12.9	3.3	44.2	1.17	10	8.7
Manitoba (Average)...	49.7	44.0	29.3	12.6	3.7	41.8	.796	13.5	8.4
45-Winnipeg	50.1	45.4	29.3	12	3.8	42.5	.741	12.2	8.5
46-Brandon	49.2	42.5	29.2	13.2	3.5	41	.85	14.7	8.2
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	48.4	44.0	31.7	18.6	4.9	48.6	1.008	14.4	7.7
47-Regina	53.6	42	29.9	19	4.1	40.8	.81	13.5	7.2
48-Prince Albert	45	42.5	32.5	16.9	5.9	50	1.12	12.5	8.7
49-Saskatoon	55	47.5	32.5	22.2	4.3	53.7	1.00	17.7	8.2
50-Moose Jaw	40	.....	32	16.2	5.4	50	1.10	13.7	6.6
Alberta (Average)....	49.8	46.2	31.1	19.4	4.3	48.4	.934	13.0	7.2
51-Medicine Hat	52.5	47.5	33.2	24	4.7	46.2	1.00	12.8	7.1
52-Edmonton	47	43.3	31.1	17.1	3.7	43	.95	11.5	7.4
53-Calgary	54.8	53.8	29.9	18	4.8	49.2	.887	13.1	8.1
54-Lethbridge	45	40	30	18.5	4	55	.90	14.5	6.1
British Colum. (Aver.)	51.0	48.7	32.5	23.8	4.5	55.7	.900	13.5	6.7
55-Fernie	57.5	51.2	28.7	23.3	4.3	53.3	.80	15	6
56-Nelson	50	50	30	25	5	60	1.00	20	8.5
57-Trail	49.3	41.8	26.7	26.7	4	50	.85	14.2	6.2
58-New Westminster	50	51.7	30	26.2	4.9	57.5	1.03	12.5	6
59-Vancouver	48	48.5	29.1	21.9	4.3	50.6	.867	10.4	6.1
60-Victoria	49.5	47.9	30.8	21.6	4	54.5	.883	10.2	5.8
61-Nanaimo	54	48.3	32	21	4.8	60	.917	12.3	6.2
62-Prince Rupert	50	50	32.5	25	5	60	.85	13.5	8.5

a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively. d. Lignite. f. Jackpine, poplar, etc. h. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. more per gallon than in bulk. m. Hard coal.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY 1922

Coal		Wood					Rent			
Anthracite, per ton	Bituminous, per ton	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), pr cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood cut- ting, etc., per cord	Coal old, per gallon	Matches parlour, (500), per box	six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	groomed house with incom- plete modern conveniences or none, p. m.
\$ 17.194	\$ 8.841	\$ 11.859	\$ 14.327	\$ 9.285	\$ 11.047	\$ 9.998	cents 31.8	cents 14.7	\$ 27.549	\$ 19.396
.....	9.220	9.200	10.600	7.000	7.000	8.977	33.0	14.8	23.700	16.400
.....	a7.20	6.00	7.00	5.00	6.00	.....	33-35	15	16.00-20.00	10.00-14.00
.....	a7.00	b10.00	b10.00	b8.00	b8.00	b11.43	34	14	25.00	18.00
.....	8.90	7.00	9.00	6.00	8.00	5.00-6.00	28-30	15	12.00-17.00	7.00-10.00
17.00	11.50	15.00	16.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	35	15	40.00	25.00-35.00
.....	11.50	8.00	11.00	4.00	5.00	.....	33	15	16.00-26.00	12.00-15.00
18.50	10.75-11.75	10.00	12.00	7.00	8.50	b10.20	30	15	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00
18.333	12.094	10.500	12.500	6.750	8.500	6.607	31.6	15.0	24.500	17.250
.....	11.25-13.50	10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	.....	34	15	25.00-45.00	18.00-24.00
17.00	10.00-14.00	16.00	18.00	8.00	10.00	b8.42	27-32	15	20.00	18.00
18.00	12.00	10.00	12.00	6.00	8.00	b6.40	30-32	15	25.00	18.00
20.00	12.00	6.00	8.00	5.00	7.00	b5.00	32	15	18.00	12.00
16.181	10.500	13.096	14.722	9.528	10.625	10.417	29.1	14.6	21.889	14.375
16.75	10.00	b14.67	b14.67	b12.00	b12.00	b10.00-12.00	30	15	22.00-27.00	.....
15.00	9.00	10.00	15.00	8.00	10.00	b7.50	30-35	15	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00
16.50	11.50	12.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....	30	15	25.00	13.00
16.00	12.00	b16.00	b17.33	b10.67	b13.33	10.00	25-30	15	14.00-15.00	7.00-10.00
14.00	.....	.....	b16.00	.....	b10.667	.....	25-30	.....	22.00	12.50
16.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	8.00	b10.00	b12.00	22-23	12	18.00-25.00	12.00-18.00
18.50	.....	.....	b9.00	.....	b7.50	.....	28	15	15.00	10.00
16.50	10.00-11.00	15.00-19.00	17.00-20.00	10.00-12.00	12.00-13.00	b12.00-15.00	30-45	15	22.00-37.00	14.00-20.00
16.25-16.50	.....	10.00	14.00	7.50	9.00	8.50	23-25	15	20.00-25.00	15.00-18.00
16.185	11.012	13.653	15.724	10.813	12.767	11.886	27.5	14.4	29.480	20.880
16.25-16.50	.....	12.00	14.00	8.00	10.00	8.50	30-35	15	28.00-36.00	21.00-27.00
16.50	.....	.....	b18.461	.....	b16.615	b14.40	23-25	13-15	22.00-25.00	15.00-16.00
16.50	10.00	14.00	16.00	13.00	14.00	b14.00	23-26	14	20.00-30.00	18.00-23.00
15.50	11.00	12.75	13.75	10.00	11.00	10.00	22-25	10	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00
16.00	9.50	12.00	13.50	7.00	8.50	6.00	28-30	15	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
16.50	10.00	10.00	12.00	8.00	10.50	b7.724	25	15	15.00-20.00	13.00-15.00
15.50	.....	16.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	13.00	31	15	35.00-40.00	22.00-25.00
15.00	10.00	c	c	c	c	c	30	15	20.00-25.00	18.00-23.00
15.50	c16.00	c18.00	c15.00	c16.00	c16.00	bc20.00	27	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
15.50	11.50	15.00	15.00	13.00	13.00	.....	25	12	25.00-35.00	20.00-30.00
15.50	9.50	.....	14.00	.....	12.00	b10.00	30	15	35.00-40.00	18.00
15.00	10.00	.....	18.00	.....	14.00	b12.00	26	13	20.00	16.00
15.50	11.00	18.00	19.00	11.00	12.00	b9.00	28	15	24.00-30.00	16.00-20.00
15.00	13.00	14.00	16.00	10.00	12.00	.....	28-30	15	40.00	25.00
16.00	9.00	12.00	15.00	10.00	12.00	b13.33	30	15	20.00	15.00
16.00	11.00	17.00	.....	16.00	.....	.....	25	.....	30.00-40.00	17.00-19.00
16.00	13.50	15.00	.....	.....	13.00	12.00	27	14	30.00-45.00	17.00-30.00
17.00	16.50	12.00-13.00	17.00	.....	14.00	b16.00	30	15	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
15.50	10.00	.....	b20.00	c	b20.00	b9.00-15.00	25-23	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
16.00-17.50	10.00-12.50	c	c	c	c	c	25-30	15	30.00-50.00	20.00-35.00
16.50	10.00	14.00	15.00	.....	10.00	10.00	28-25	15	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00
18.00	13.00	12.00	13.00	10.00	10.50	.....	30	15	22.00	14.00
17.00	11.50	13.00	17.00	11.00	14.00	b9.00	30-35	15	35.00	20.00-25.00
18.00	9.50	.....	.....	8.50	9.50	.....	25	13.3	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
18.50	10.50	10.50	11.50	8.50	9.50	.....	25	15	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
21.250	12.250	10.500	11.750	8.250	9.500	.....	32.5	15.0	35.000	24.500
20.50	12.00	8.00	9.50	7.50	9.00	.....	35	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00
22.00	12.50	13.00	14.00	9.00	10.00	.....	30	15	25.00-30.00	18.00-20.00
24.167	12.375	13.375	14.500	10.000	11.875	13.000	36.3	15.0	35.000	21.875
24.50	13.00	f14.00	f13.00	.....	10.00	13.00	35	15	35.00-50.00	30.00
23.00	d10.50	f7.00	f8.50	8.00	7.50	.....	35	15	25.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
25.00	13.00-15.00	f14.00-15.00	.....	.....	12.00	13.00	40	15	30.00-40.00	20.00
.....	d12.00	f13.00	f22.00	14.00	18.00	.....	35	15	35.00	20.00
.....	7.500	.....	.....	.....	10.750	8.500	39.4	15.0	31.25	20.75
c	c	c	c	c	c	c	45	15	25.00	17.50
.....	5.00	.....	.....	8.00	b7.00-8.00	5.00	35	15	40.00	25.00
.....	d8.50-9.50	.....	.....	.....	b14.00	b12.00	40	15	*20.00-40.00	*15.00-30.00
.....	8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35-40	15	80.00	18.00
.....	11.119	.....	.....	9.250	10.199	5.304	39.9	15.0	25.500	20.357
.....	7.50-7.75	.....	.....	12.00	.....	b4.00	50	15	20.00	18.00
.....	11.00-13.75	.....	.....	8.50	11.25	.....	50	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-25.00
.....	9.75-12.75	.....	.....	9.00	12.00	.....	45	15	30.00	20.00
.....	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	b7.50	40	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-14.00
m18.00	10.75-11.50	.....	.....	.....	8.00	5.20	35-40	.....	29.00	25.00
.....	11.50-12.00	.....	.....	7.50	b9.544	b4.491	27	.....	18.00-22.00	.....
.....	a8.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	b5.33	35	.....	22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00
.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30.00-40.00	20.00-30.00

(*) Since 1920 rentals at Calgary for six roomed workmen's houses have ranged from \$20.00 to \$40.00 for houses with good modern conveniences and from \$15.00 to \$30.00 for houses without complete conveniences and less favorably situated.

resident in each locality from dealers who did a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915, when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts chiefly occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts, with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be

taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the difference in quality. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that the comparative expenditure would be little changed.

The index number of wholesale prices is based on the quotations for 271 commodities and is the simple average of the percentages of current prices of the several commodities in relation to the average prices for the base period, 1890-1899, these being therefore, made equal to 100. The quotations for most farm products are obtained weekly and averaged for the month; the quotations for other commodities are taken for the middle of the month. The table of index numbers shows the changes by groups and sub-groups for the previous

month and for the corresponding month back to 1913.

Retail Prices

Beef this month showed an increase in the average price following advances in prices for cattle. Sirloin steak was up 1 cent per pound averaging higher in all provinces except New Brunswick and British Columbia. Round steak showed the same increase. Rib roast and shoulder roast were also generally higher. Veal declined in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario, but advanced in the other provinces. Mutton was higher in all the provinces and averaged 28.7 cents per pound as compared to 27.4 cents in April. Lamb also showed a general advance. Fresh roast pork was unchanged from last month in the average, being slightly higher in some localities but lower in others. Pork chops were up one half cent per pound. Mess pork averaged 26.1 cents as compared to 26.6 cents in April. Bacon was down one half cent per pound, being lower in New Brunswick, Manitoba and British Columbia. Boiled ham averaged 60.8 cents per pound as compared to 62.5 cents in April. Changes in fish were slight, cod and halibut were slightly lower while white fish and salt herring were higher. Lard averaged 22 cents per pound in May as compared with 22.5 cents in April. Eggs, fresh, averaged 32.7 cents per dozen in May; 33.5 cents in April and 50.7 cents in March. The largest declines were in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec, while small increases were noted in Manitoba and British Columbia. Cooking eggs were practically unchanged, increases in some places being offset by declines in others. Milk averaged 12.1 cents per quart as compared with 12.4 cents in April and 12.7 cents in March. In Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia the price averaged the same as last month, but was down in all the other provinces. Butter, dairy solids, averaged 38.7 cents per pound, being one half cent higher than in April. Dairy prints were also one half cent higher in the average

at 39.7 cents, and creamery prints 0.6 cent higher at 45.5 cents per pound. Increases were general in all the provinces except Quebec which showed declines in most of the cities. Cheese was a little lower on the average at 30.7 cents for old and 27.9 cents for new. Bread was unchanged at 7 cents per pound. Flour and rolled oats showed little change. Rice, tapioca and canned vegetables were unchanged. Onions were lower in all provinces except British Columbia. Potatoes averaged 10 cents per bag lower. The decline was general in nearly all localities. Evaporated apples and prunes were slightly higher. Jam, canned fruit and marmalade were lower. In granulated sugar, there was a general decline, averaging 8 cents per pound as compared with 8.4 cents in April and 8.6 cents in March. Black tea was practically unchanged, while green tea averaged slightly higher. Coffee was down 2 cents to 51.5 cents per pound. Starch and laundry soap were steady.

Anthracite coal averaged lower, having declined in Three Rivers, Ottawa and Regina, but was up slightly in Brantford and Fort William. Bituminous coal was lower in New Glasgow, Three Rivers, Brantford, Winnipeg and Regina. Hard wood was down in Amherst, Three Rivers, Hull and Ottawa. Rent showed little change in the average, but was up in Montreal, London and Edmonton.

Wholesale Prices

GRAINS AND FODDER.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, at Winnipeg, declined from \$1.49 per bushel at the end of April to \$1.42 in the last week of May. Barley at Winnipeg remained steady throughout the month at 67-69 cents per bushel. Corn at Toronto fell from 77c per bushel to 75c. Oats at Winnipeg advanced from 53c per bushel to 55c. Flaxseed at Winnipeg fell 8c per bushel to \$2.42. Rye at Toronto was steady at 95c. Hay advanced \$1 per ton at Toronto to \$25.

ANIMALS AND MEATS.—Cattle at Winnipeg advanced from \$8.00 per 100 pounds to \$8.50, but later fell to \$7.75.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR MAY, 1922, APRIL, 1922, MAY, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914 AND 1913.
(Average price 1890-1899-100.)

INDEX NUMBERS.												
	Number of com- modities	*May, 1922	*April, 1922	*May, 1921	*May, 1920	*May, 1919	*May, 1918	May, 1917	May, 1916	May, 1915	May, 1914	May, 1913
I.—GRAINS AND FODDERS—												
Grains, Ontario.....	6	182.2	186.1	196.7	440.6	325.4	407.2	366.5	188.1	212.5	149.2	133.4
Grains, Western.....	4	203.7	194.8	197.3	440.5	317.9	338.5	321.2	168.2	198.7	131.3	122.5
Fodder.....	5	246.7	244.6	223.0	356.5	306.7	213.3	215.3	191.7	186.5	105.3	145.7
All.....	15	209.4	207.9	205.6	412.6	317.1	324.2	304.2	184.0	200.2	149.8	134.6
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS—												
Cattle and Beef.....	6	229.9	221.1	262.2	371.3	371.6	379.7	309.4	230.4	216.2	222.9	189.0
Hogs and hog products.....	6	239.9	246.2	244.8	374.6	389.3	437.2	314.5	210.8	169.1	169.3	186.7
Sheep and mutton.....	3	226.1	217.3	236.8	297.2	326.0	343.1	296.6	223.9	189.6	162.2	177.5
Poultry.....	2	453.5	453.5	539.8	476.6	499.3	409.9	299.4	238.7	218.6	221.8	179.4
All.....	17	259.1	256.6	284.2	371.8	384.8	397.0	307.7	229.2	195.2	193.1	185.0
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS—												
All.....	9	178.8	196.5	193.9	292.0	279.4	239.4	221.8	153.8	147.0	129.5	135.1
IV.—FISH—												
Prepared fish.....	6	186.9	179.4	200.6	268.6	232.4	241.6	199.9	154.7	144.6	148.4	162.0
Fresh fish.....	3	219.1	199.8	250.6	322.5	212.4	253.5	196.2	183.2	153.5	153.1	156.7
All.....	9	197.6	186.2	217.2	286.6	224.4	245.6	198.4	166.1	148.2	150.3	159.9
V.—OTHER FOODS—												
(a) Fruits and Vegetables—												
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	376.8	376.8	303.3	312.5	275.7	193.0	239.0	183.8	147.1	210.8	124.1
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	218.8	225.4	240.3	221.9	172.7	183.3	112.7	104.3	87.3	95.6	111.0
Dried fruits.....	4	210.4	210.4	187.6	283.4	242.0	275.6	300.7	149.3	121.9	121.7	111.7
Fresh vegetables.....	5	294.2	294.1	161.3	819.0	351.9	298.4	623.6	270.0	131.7	206.7	124.5
Canned vegetables.....	3	170.6	170.6	171.7	216.3	216.9	249.5	225.5	109.7	101.2	97.7	125.2
All.....	16	241.1	242.3	193.5	428.5	249.9	243.3	322.2	172.8	116.2	144.4	118.9
(b) Miscellaneous groceries—												
Breadstuffs.....	10	189.0	192.2	240.5	327.9	247.2	260.3	287.2	158.8	167.1	125.9	124.2
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	179.4	179.4	182.7	222.7	206.0	178.8	151.2	126.5	110.3	107.7	115.1
Sugar, etc.....	6	169.3	177.3	235.3	422.7	285.2	258.7	210.0	168.4	144.6	102.9	116.2
Condiments.....	5	164.7	166.3	180.4	241.5	235.5	234.4	173.0	147.5	120.3	104.6	99.6
All.....	25	177.9	181.4	218.0	316.6	245.4	241.7	224.1	153.7	143.3	113.2	115.9
VI.—TEXTILES—												
Woolens.....	5	193.8	192.4	220.1	385.3	412.3	397.4	293.0	211.3	166.5	142.9	130.7
Cottons.....	4	256.3	245.9	222.9	399.3	351.9	299.9	206.1	158.0	128.3	145.9	139.0
Silks.....	3	167.1	171.4	153.2	223.9	152.0	141.2	115.4	112.0	79.7	93.2	86.3
Jutes.....	2	321.6	291.3	308.6	623.7	449.3	609.5	431.6	312.4	226.2	231.1	214.1
Flax products.....	4	265.6	285.9	329.6	595.9	474.6	411.4	286.9	211.8	168.7	114.7	114.7
Olloloths.....	2	185.6	185.6	252.1	306.7	265.9	209.6	147.1	132.5	103.5	104.6	104.7
All.....	20	228.6	227.9	244.6	422.0	362.7	344.7	247.0	188.1	145.5	135.2	128.2
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES—												
Hides and tallow.....	4	94.8	94.8	159.7	398.3	496.4	339.2	345.7	295.2	192.1	208.3	177.3
Leather.....	4	171.6	171.6	179.2	315.0	269.3	265.0	268.5	200.5	173.5	151.4	152.2
Boots and shoes.....	3	213.2	213.2	232.0	389.7	244.4	233.7	221.1	180.6	158.3	155.7	155.7
All.....	11	155.0	155.0	186.5	352.0	330.0	283.4	233.6	229.5	176.1	173.3	162.3
VIII.—METALS AND IMPLEMENTS—												
Iron and steel.....	11	184.2	182.5	214.6	275.4	202.9	278.4	244.6	146.3	104.2	102.2	105.4
Other metals.....	12	140.6	140.2	152.7	232.7	185.0	235.3	282.1	272.9	180.3	118.1	133.7
Implements.....	10	224.7	224.7	249.6	250.3	235.6	217.2	168.4	134.4	111.3	106.6	105.6
All.....	33	180.6	179.9	202.7	252.3	206.3	262.3	235.2	188.7	134.1	109.6	116.2
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING—												
Fuel.....	6	270.7	244.0	256.9	334.4	218.2	238.3	223.9	156.0	116.4	123.6	130.2
Lighting.....	4	239.3	242.1	254.2	258.7	240.4	124.2	110.9	88.5	90.0	92.2	92.2
All.....	10	258.1	243.2	255.8	304.1	227.1	192.7	178.7	129.0	105.8	111.0	115.0
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS—												
Lumber.....	14	314.4	314.9	406.8	533.9	277.7	268.3	208.4	182.4	176.7	183.6	180.5
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	205.4	205.1	245.3	250.6	218.4	222.0	202.2	153.8	113.2	112.7	112.7
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	265.8	260.8	302.1	489.8	344.0	301.1	260.9	196.8	155.9	140.6	143.0
All.....	48	254.8	253.4	309.0	403.0	272.3	258.6	221.1	174.7	144.2	141.5	141.4
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHINGS—												
Furniture.....	6	243.3	243.3	351.9	451.3	332.1	228.0	185.1	143.6	145.9	147.1	146.6
Crockery and glassware.....	4	448.0	448.0	515.0	504.9	375.4	279.8	254.3	195.5	155.1	133.9	130.9
Table cutlery.....	2	156.3	156.3	164.1	164.1	155.1	150.7	150.7	132.2	80.3	72.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	259.9	259.2	285.9	292.2	258.3	268.5	177.1	132.4	125.5	125.3	117.8
All.....	16	287.5	287.5	352.7	389.2	302.8	241.4	196.1	152.3	134.9	129.0	126.2
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS..												
All.....	16	187.8	186.9	201.5	230.2	235.8	274.3	274.9	203.5	165.2	111.6	112.7
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—												
Raw furs.....	4	660.3	631.7	450.2	1072.1	854.0	583.1	396.7	307.8	193.8	241.3	330.8
Liquors and tobaccos.....	6	267.4	264.4	270.1	316.8	264.7	223.7	162.3	143.6	134.7	138.4	131.4
Sundries.....	7	157.7	157.5	188.7	212.2	211.7	218.3	183.6	141.8	116.0	108.9	112.4
All.....	17	314.7	306.8	279.0	451.4	381.5	306.1	226.2	151.5	126.8	150.5	170.5
All commodities.....	232†	226.1	225.0	247.3	356.6	284.1	275.8	243.8	183.3	147.4	136.7	135.4

(*) Preliminary figures. (†) Nine commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.

Choice steers at Toronto were steady at \$8.50 per 100 pounds. Dressed beef remained unchanged. Hogs advanced from \$12.50 per 100 pounds at the end of April to \$13.50 at the end of May. Sheep declined from \$9.00 per 100 pounds to \$8.50. Mutton and lamb were steady.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Creamery butter at Montreal declined from 36c per pound at the end of April to 30c by the end of May. Creamery prints at Toronto fell from 42c per pound to 36c and dairy from 35c to 30c. Cheese at Montreal fell 3c per pound to 13c. Fresh eggs at Montreal advanced from 31c per dozen in April to 37c in May. Milk at Montreal was down 4c per gallon and at Toronto the price for an 8-gallon can fell from \$2.20 to \$1.80.

FISH.—Latest reports from the Lunenburg fleet indicator that ice had interfered with operations, and the early catch of codfish might not be so large as was expected earlier. Canned lobsters were up 0c per pound, reaching 40c. The catch was expected to be about normal. The market for pickled fish continued dull. Mackerel were reported to be \$2 to \$3 a barrel lower than last year.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—In winter apples at Toronto spies were down \$1 per barrel to \$12. Lemons were up at \$4.50 per box. Bananas and dried fruits were steady at last month's prices. Potatoes at Montreal advanced from 80c per bag to \$1.10. Onions at Toronto were slightly easier, while beans and canned vegetables remained steady.

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS.—Oatmeal fell from \$4.75 per 98-pound bag to \$3.85. Spring wheat flour was steady but winter wheat flour advanced slightly. Sugar was 25c per 100 pounds lower. Glucose

advanced. Molasses was lower at 63c per gallon.

TEXTILES.—A line of knitted woollen underwear was slightly lower. Raw cotton advanced from 18c per pound to 21¼c. Most lines of manufactured cottons were steady. Raw silk, jutes and hessians were higher. Flax fibre was lower at 26c pr pound. Linen rope was also down slightly.

HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES.—Hides and leather remained practically unchanged.

METALS AND IMPLEMENTS.—Pig iron at Montreal advanced \$1.50-2.00 per ton. Steel billets were also higher at \$38.50-43.50 per ton. Aluminium, antimony, copper, lead and nickel were steady, but quicksilver and spelter were higher. Bar silver advanced 7c per ounce reaching 72c.

FUEL AND LIGHTING.—Bituminous coal at Montreal was \$1.00 per ton lower at \$6.50. Anthracite coal was steady. Connellsville coke at the ovens advanced from \$3.50 per ton to \$6.50. Gasoline was up 1½c per gallon, but coal oil was lower.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—The lumber market was steady for the most part. Shingles at Victoria advanced to \$4.00 per thousand. Wire nails were lower. Copper wire advanced. Linseed oil was up from 98c per gallon to \$1.08. Turpentine and benzine were higher. Shellac was higher at \$4.85 per gallon.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Alum, bleaching powder and copperas were down slightly. Soda ash declined from \$2.75 per 100 pounds to \$2.60.

MISCELLANEOUS.—In raw furs, muskrat skins were up from \$1.55 each to \$1.75. Malt at Toronto rose from \$1.05 per bushel to \$1.18. Raw rubber was up 1c per pound to 18c.

PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada.

The index numbers of retail prices which are listed are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale price index numbers are named in all cases.

The following extract on the general price situation is from the June issue of *Commerce Monthly*, published by the National Bank of Commerce, New York.

The price situation today is certain evidence of the reduction of stocks and the beginning of a new business cycle. It is probable that the general tendency of wholesale prices of goods ready for consumption is still downward, and retail prices are now rather rapidly working lower in the face of lessened consumption. On the other hand, examination of the prices of raw materials together with certain index numbers for raw materials prepared by various organizations for economic research, shows clearly that the prices of those commodities which were the first to fall are now moving upward into a normal relationship with other classes of prices.

This marks the last stage of the downward price movement which was the immediate result of the disruption of the normal relations between supply and demand following the war, but it is not to be interpreted as justifying the hope of a general rise of prices. Currency deflation is yet to take place in most countries, either directly or indirectly by stopping inflation and allowing population and business to catch up. Price history in the periods following the Napoleonic Wars and the Crimean and the American Civil Wars indicates that a slow downward movement of the general price level for a long time is much more likely than any general upward tendency. Such a movement does not preclude a gradual expansion of business until a normal level of activity has again been reached, but the possibility of it should exert an effective check on speculative activities on the part of manufacturers and merchants.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number for April showed an increase in the general level of wholesale prices for the first time since the spring of 1920. The increase was mainly due to the higher prices for foods, as the industrial materials group was slightly lower than for March though the cottons group and other textiles group were higher. In foods, cereals were lower but meat and fish and miscellaneous foods were higher. The net increase was only one-half of one per cent. In foods the increase was 1.7 per cent while industrial materials were lower by two-tenths of one per cent. It is pointed out that the changes in the various group index numbers show that the wide variations in group levels above 1913 prices have been lessening; the cottons group, for instance, had risen to 611.5 by March, 1920, when the meat and fish group was up to only 233.4, but by April, 1922, cottons had fallen to 173.0 and meats to 171.1.

The fairly moderate variations in recent months appear to indicate an approach to stable conditions in the relations between the materials and crude products of the several groups of trades.

Of the total of one hundred and fifty items included in the compilation, the average prices for April show advances on the averages for March in fifty-three articles and reductions in fifty-eight articles, the remaining thirty-nine items showing no change. The advances include sixteen instances of 5 per cent or more, and in ten of these the increase exceeded 10 per cent. The decreases were over 5 per cent in fourteen cases, and of these five were decreases of over 10 per cent.

The *Statist* index number in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures continued the advance which had commenced in March. As in the case of the Board of Trade

figures, the increase was mainly due to foods which have advanced each month since the beginning of the year. The increase in that period was 14.5 per cent, while for April alone the increase was 5.4 per cent over March. In materials, minerals were slightly higher, but this was more than offset by the declines in textiles and sundries, giving a net decline for this group for the month of 2 per cent from the March levels.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of wholesale prices for April published by the Bureau of Labour Statistics was unchanged from the figure of 152 for March. Farm products, food-stuffs, clothing, building materials, house furnishings, and miscellaneous commodities were slightly lower, while the remaining groups, fuel and lighting, metals and metal products, and chemicals and drugs were higher. Compared with April a year ago, farm products have increased 10 per cent. All the other groups were lower varying from 1 per cent in building materials to 23 per cent in house furnishings. All commodities decreased only 1.3 per cent during the year.

The index number for April calculated by the Federal Reserve Board in order to reflect business conditions showed the third consecutive advance, being 1.4 per cent above the March level. Compared to a year ago, the April figure was up 2.1 per cent but 45 per cent below the peak of May, 1920. The groups, Goods Produced, Goods Imported, Goods Exported, Raw Materials and Producers' Goods, advanced over March levels but the group Consumers' Goods declined slightly. All groups were higher than a year ago except Producers' Goods which were down 13 per cent, while compared to the peak of 1920 the declines ranged from 43 per cent to 53 per cent.

RETAIL PRICES.—The retail food index issued by the Bureau of Labour Statistics stood at 139 for April (the same

level as for March) as compared with 152 in April, 1921, and 211 in April, 1920. Of the 43 articles, on which prices are secured, 19 increased, 19 decreased and 5 showed no change. The largest increases were in onions, oranges, meats, beans, prunes and granulated sugar. The largest decreases occurred in potatoes, cheese, milk, lard and butter. Bread and flour were unchanged. During the year the percentage decrease in all articles of food combined was 9 per cent. Since April, 1920, the decline has been 34 per cent while compared to April, 1913, the increase is still 42 per cent.

Germany

COST OF LIVING.—The cost of living index published by the Federal Statistical Office was 313 points higher in March than in February, a rise of 15.7 per cent. The food index in March was up 15.6 per cent over the previous month and 165 per cent compared with March 1921. Except butter and eggs and shell fish, which were lower, all other items were up sharply, especially fats, vegetables and potatoes. Bread was 75 per cent higher than in February, beef 43 per cent, sugar 26 per cent, pork 26 per cent, butter 11 per cent, and potatoes 24 per cent.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of wholesale prices published by the Federal Statistical Office was 1330 points higher in March than in February, a gain of 32 per cent for the month. Foods were up 35 per cent, textiles 30 per cent, metals and petroleum 31 per cent, and fuel 25 per cent. The preliminary figure for April representing prices on the 18th of the month is 6358 showing a gain of 925 points over March or 15 per cent.

Switzerland

COST OF LIVING.—The index number issued by the Union of Swiss Co-operative Stores showed a decline for April of 5.7 per cent from the level of March. Fuel is now the only item that is more than 100 per cent above pre-war levels.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

Country	Canada		United Kingdom	France*		Belgium	Holland	Denmark	Norway	Sweden	Finland	Germany
	29 foods 60 cities		21 foods 600 towns	13 articles Chief cities	13 articles Paris	56 articles Brussels	29 articles 6 towns	Cost of living	Foods 30 towns	51 articles 44 towns (u)	Cost of living	Cost of living, 39 cities (g)
Base period	(a)	July 1914	July 1914	1910	1910	April 1914	1893	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	(h) 1913-14
	(b)	(b)	(c)			(f)			(e)			
1910	\$ 6.95	94	96.3(d)	1000	1000		113					
1913	7.33	99	101.6(d)				114					
1914—January	7.73	105					116					
July	7.42	100	100	1004	1075			100	100		100	
1915—January	7.97	107	118	1105(e)	1295		123			115(e)		
July	7.80	105	132.5	1235(e)	1288		148	116		124(e)	119(e)	
1916—January	8.28	112	145	1136(e)	1439		153			130(e)		
July	8.46	114	161	1420(e)	1387		170	136		143		
1917—January	10.27	138	187	1547(e)	1491		186			140(e)	167(e)	
July	11.62	157	204	1845(e)	1971		212	155	261	160		
1918—January	12.42	167	206	2120(e)	2050					177		
July	13.00	175	210	2446(e)	2210			182		221		
1919—January	13.78	186	230	2794(e)	2665	639		190	279	268		
July	13.77	186	209	2897(e)	2811	354		211	289	310		
1920—January	15.30	206	236	3204(e)	3119	410	258	242	295	298		725.0
July	16.84	227	258	3895(e)	4006	479		275	319	297		819.4
1921—January	14.48	195	278	4303(e)	4404	477	236	264	334	283		842
April	12.68	171	238	3642(e)	3522	417	202		300	248		894
July	10.98	148	220	3516(e)	3292	393	192	237	292	232		1007.5
October	11.48	155	210	3490(e)	3553	411	196		288	218		1146
1922—January	11.03	149	185	3239(e)	3424	409	187	212	257	190		1055.1
February	10.60	143	179		3297	405	185		245	189		1102.2
March	10.54	142	177		3159	394	185		238	185		1088.3
April	10.26	138	173		3272							2302
May	10.22	138	172		3413							

Country	Switzerland (i)	Italy (k)	Spain		South* Africa	India	Australia*	New Zealand	Mexico	United States	
	49 articles 23 towns	Cost of (l) living Rome	12 articles Capitals	12 articles towns	18 foods 9 towns	Cost of living Bombay	46 foods and groceries, 30 towns	59 foods 25 (f) towns	Federal District	43 foods 51 cities (s) (f)	Cost of living Massachusetts (l) (4)
Base period	June 1914	1st semester 1914	1909-14	1909-14	1910	July 1914	1911(q)	1909-13(r)	1910	1913	1913
1910					1000						
1913					1147		1106	991(r)	100	93	
1914—January					1131(p)		1099	1037(r)		100	100
July	100(j)		106.9(n)	108 (n)		100	1164	1070		104	101.8
1915—January	107(j)		107.7(o)	110.8(o)			1240	1177		102	102.1
July	119(j)		113.8(n)	117.1(n)			1622	1200		103	102.9
1916—January	126(j)	108.63(m)	117.6(o)	118.4(o)			1504	1236		100	101.7
July	140(j)		120.3(n)	123.4(n)			1616	1276		107	105.1
1917—January	149(j)	122.21(m)	123.6(o)	125.6(o)			1453	1359		111	109.9
July	180(j)		136.1(n)	139.8(n)			1470	1357		123	119.6
1918—January	197(j)	162.74(m)	145.4(o)	149.3(o)			1505	1426	169.14	146	129.3
July	229(j)		161.8(n)	172.8(n)			1523	1491	162.62	167	155.1
1919—January	252(j)	241.48	167.5(o)	178.5(o)			1627	1553	190.78	185	167.5
July	261(j)	188.32	180 (n)	190.9(n)			1714	1539	179.03	190	171.5
1920—January	244	263.45	192.3(o)	208.1(o)			1862	1688	215.85	201	192.0
July	246	312.55	202.6(n)	220.3(n)			2260	1791	229.37	219	202.6
1921—January	243	374.08	175.1(o)	185.5(o)				1906	215.38	212	179.6
April	231	410.94						1804	193.72	152	164.5
July	214	387.28	193.0	198.0				1752	186.35	148	160.3
October	200	414.07						1672	179.65	153	159.7
1922—January	189	429.69						1574		142	157.3
February	179	425.87						1549		142	157.3
March	177	415.32						1511		159	155.3
April	167									159	155.6
May											

*For France, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand base is taken as 1000 instead of 100. (a) Cost of food budget. (b) 15th of month up to end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. (c) Beginning of month. (d) Calculated from annual index number. (e) Quarter beginning in specified month. (f) 15th of month. (g) Foods, fuel and lighting, and rent. (h) Average of Oct., 1915, Jan., April and July, 1914. (i) Issued by Union of Swiss Co-operatives. (j) Beginning of previous month. (k) Municipal Labour Office, Rome. (l) Food, clothing, rent, heating, lighting and sundries. (m) End of previous month. (n) Average for April-September. (o) Average for October-March. (p) Average for year. (q) Base is average for 6 capital towns. (r) Four chief cities. (s) U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics. From January, 1913, up to and including December, 1920, only 22 articles of food included. (t) Massachusetts Special Commission on Necessaries of Life. (u) In 1920, 50 articles in 49 towns.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country	Canada				United Kingdom				France	Hol-land	Den-mark	Swe-den
	Labour Dept. g	Michell	Bank of Commerce g		Board of Trade (new)	Econo- mist h	Statist h	Times h	Statist- ique Géné- rale h	Central Bureau Statist- ics	Finans- tidende f	Statist- ical Office g
No. of Commo- dities	271 c	40	24 ex- port	24 im- port	150	44	45	60	45	53	33	47
Base period.....	1890-1899	1900-1909	1909-1913	1909-1913	1913	1901-1905	1867-1877	1913	1901-1910	1901-1910	1914	July '13 June '14
1890	110.3					102.2	72					
1895	95.6					87.6	62					
1900	108.2					110.5	75					
1905	113.8					103.3	72		98.3			
1910	124.2		97.02	100.38		113.3	78		108.1			
1913	135.5		102.77	107.81	100.	122.3	85	100.	115.6	114.		
1914-January	136.5	120.9	103.96	99.05		119.0	83.5		115.4			
July	134.6	120.0	105.86	97.18		116.6	82.4			120a	100a	116a
1915-January	138.9		109.90	101.29		136.5	96.4		143.9			
July	150.2		115.41	114.77		149.1	106.4		163.7	165a	138a	145a
1916-January	172.1		123.75	128.07		174.5	123.6					
July	180.9		131.52	141.26		191.1	130.5		210.6	253a	164a	185a
1917-January	212.7		162.40	166.07		225.1	159.3		249.2			
July	248.7		187.26	210.52		254.4	176.9		309.8	326a	228a	244a
1918-January	258.1	225.7	199.13	202.98		262.9	186.2		361.6			
July	284.0	248.3	207.16	221.14		278.5	193.1		389.9	447a	298a	339a
1919-January	286.5	231.3	188.91	217.54		265.9	190.7		401.8			
July	294.0	250.8	222.14	221.08		293.2	206.4		403.0	339a	294a	320
1920-January	338.4	280.8	239.98	233.23	303.0	353.1	245.3	330.4	562.7	327		319
July	346.8	292.9	270.12	271.96	323.8	358.0	254.6	332.8	572.9	337	383	363
1921-January	281.3	212.6	199.02	186.69	251.0	255.3	197.2	223.9	470.0	243	241	207
April	253.7	186.4		161.75	208.7	224.0	169.8	198.2	401.3	201	270	229
July	238.6	167.0	153.47	150.25	198.2	218.1	158.2	186.5	381.6	201	255	211
October	229.2	161.5	150.06	148.81	184.4	208.5	138.4	171.5	383.0	193	202	175
1922-January	227.7	158.4	147.17	147.88	167.5	194.7	132.5	158.6	362.7	183	178	170
February	229.5	159.1	150.43	145.65	165.3	193.6	132.2	155.9	354.2	185	177	166
March	225.6	157.1	148.27	144.93	163.3	195.3	133.3	156.2	355.4	183	182	164
April	225.0	158.2	151.74	142.50	164.1	194.8	134.8	157.9	362.6		178	
May	226.1	158.5	157.63	144.74		198.7			366.3		177	

Country	Ger-many	Italy	Egypt	*South Africa	India	Japan	*Aus-tralia	*New Zealand	United States			
	Federal Statist- ical Office j	Bachi j	Dept. of Statist- ics	Census and Stat- istics Office	Dept. of Statist- ics j	Bank of Japan j	Com'n- wealth Statist- ician h	Govern- ment Statist- ician	Bureau of Lab'r Statist- ics j	Federal Reserve Board j	Brad- street j	Dun
No. of commod's	88	76d	23	188	75	56	2		327	100	106	200
Base period.....	1913	1913	Jan 1 '13 Jul 31 '14	1910	July 1914	Oct. 1899	1911	1909-13	1913	1913		
1890	90						1058		83.5			\$ 90.876
1895	71						760		69.2			81.251
1900	88						894		81.7			93.355
1905	87						910		85.7			99.315
1910	91						1003	984	97.3			121.301
1913	100			1125		132.2	1088	1051	100	100		124.523
1914-January		102					1085b	1045b	100			125.523
July	106a	93		1090a	100	126.3a	1185b	1073b	100			126.163
1915-January		105					1387b	1221b	99			126.958
July	142a	131	102a	1204a	112a	127.8a	1822b	1304b	110			127.666
1916-January		184					1502b	1323b	119			127.142
July	153a	193	124a	1379a	125a	154.9a	1505b	1403b	119			127.727
1917-January		230					1525b	1450b	151			127.955
July	179a	304	168a	1583a	142a	196.4a	1715b	1503b	186			128.080
1918-January		363					1877b	1677	185			128.174
July	272	429	207a	1723a	178a		1954b	1808	198			128.192
1919-January		326					1950	1883	203	201		128.148
July	339	362	225a	1854a			2008	1783	213	216		128.964
1920-January		354					2000	1863	218	218		129.373
July	1256	507	318		213	308.0	2311	1999	248	248		129.368
1921-January		1367			209	316.6	2671	2262	262	254		129.352
April	1439	642	283		178	265.3	2233	2233	177	168		129.601
July	1393	534	181	1862	183	251.1	1947	2108	154	146		129.749
October	1423	520	164	1688	183	250.8	1813	2065	148	145		129.784
1922-January	2460	599	186	1553	184	239.8	1779	2010	150	146		129.789
February	3665	577	168	1472	178	272.5	1673	1916	148	142		129.725
March	4103	562	169		179	269.6	1672	1872	151	146		129.721
April	5433	533	153		182	272.5		1854	152	147		129.721
May		527							152	149		129.721

*For South Africa, Australia and New Zealand base is taken as 1000 instead of 100. a. Average for year. b. Quarter beginning in specified month. c. 230 commodities, 1890-1909; 272, 1910-1914; 271, 1915-1922. d. New index number is joined to old index number (88 commodities) and all converted to base 1913-100. e. The commodities in these two new index numbers are in the one case articles chiefly exported; in the other case, articles chiefly imported. f. First of month. g. Middle of month. h. End of month. j. Monthly average.

Fourteen articles are at present less than 50 per cent higher than in 1914, while tea is only 9 per cent, coffee 10 per cent and cocoa 13 per cent. The main decreases this month are in eggs, cheese, pork, and milk, with small decreases in 18 other articles; 17 showed no change, while 8 were higher.

Norway

COST OF LIVING.—The food index number for Norway published in *Sociale Meddelelser* stood at 238 for March as compared with 245 for February, a decline of 3 per cent. The index of the total cost of living stood at 257 in March. This is a decline of 78 points, or 23 per cent, from the peak of December, 1920. Since then foods have fallen 30 per cent, coal and coke 55 per cent, petroleum 38 per cent, clothing 25 per cent, while rent has increased 8.4 per cent.

India

COST OF LIVING.—The official index of the cost of living in Bombay showed for April a decline of 3 points from the previous month. On the base July 1914=100, the number stood at 162 for April, compared with 165 for March. Foods and clothing declined slightly, while fuel and lighting and rent remained unchanged. It is noted that with the exception of rice, bajri and jowari which remained stationary there was a fall in the prices of food grains varying from 5 to 10 points as compared with prices in March. The price of wheat fell 10 points, gram 8 points and turdal, 5 points. Raw sugar, beef, mutton, milk and tea remained at the level of the previous month. There was an increase of 12 and 5 points respectively in the prices of refined sugar and ghee. A fall of 33 and 26 per cent was observed in potatoes and onions respectively.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1922

• **ACCORDING** to information received by the Department, the industrial accident record for the first quarter of 1922 shows 156 fatalities during that period, as compared with 236 accidents in the previous quarter, and 203 in the corresponding quarter of 1921. Of these fatalities 52 occurred in January, 51 in February, and 53 in March, as against 71 in January, 64 in February, and 68 in March of the preceding year. In the building and construction group there were but 8 fatalities reported during the quarter under review as compared with 37 fatalities in the previous quarter. The steam railway service and the mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying

groups showed the highest record of fatalities there being 31 reported in the railway group and 30 in the mining group.

In addition to the accidents reported as occurring during the quarter under review, the Department also received information of 10 additional accidents which occurred in the year 1921, making the record of fatalities for that year 918 instead of 908 as previously reported.

The following statement, while it does not necessarily include all the fatal accidents that may have occurred, has been prepared from information received from all sources available:

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1921

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of fatality
AGRICULTURE—				
Farmer.....	Willoughby township, Ont.	Feb. 28	50	Struck by flying metal from cutting-box
Labourer.....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	March 8	.....	Fell to floor of barn when moving hay.
Farmer.....	Puslinch township, Ont.	" 8	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Farmer.....	Meadowville, N.S.....	" 19	60	Struck by falling tree.
Farmer.....	North Rustico, P.E.I.....	" 25	32	While soldering a tank, gasoline torch exploded.
LOGGING—				
Blacksmith.....	White Rock, Ont.....	Jan. 1	35	Cut hand; infection.
Swamper.....	Laforest, Ont.....	" 5	23	Struck by branch of tree.—
Teamster.....	Couchon, Ont.....	" 25	37	Head crushed—no further particulars.
Woodsmen.....	Restigouche Co., N.B.....	" 25	20	Fell from tree.—
Labourer.....	Temiskaming, Ont.....	" 27	25	Crushed by log.
Labourer.....	Laforest, Ont.....	" 29	30	Crushed by log.
Labourer.....	Devon, Ont.....	Feb. 1	53	Fell under horses.
Inspector.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 4	66	Caught against roller case.
Feller.....	Elk Lake, B.C.....	" 6	35	Struck by branch from tree.—
Feller.....	Union Bay, B.C.....	" 14	34	Struck by falling tree.—
Woodsmen.....	Clyde River, N.S.....	" 16	.....	Struck by falling tree
Loader.....	Rock Bay, B.C.....	" 20	37	Fell while loading.
Logger.....	Fort Coulonge, Que.....	" 19	68	No particulars.
Logger.....	Laterrière, Que.....	March 1	28	Struck by falling tree.—
Loader.....	Restigouche, Co., N.B.....	" 7	24	Fell off log pile.—
Labourer.....	Swanson Bay, B.C.....	" 13	21	Wharf collapsed—drowned.
Sawyer.....	Flanders, Ont.....	" 14	.....	Struck by tree.—
High rigger.....	Carriiden Bay, B.C.....	" 18	35	Struck by snag.—
Chokerman.....	Topaz Harbour, B.C.....	" 17	37	Struck by falling snag.—
FISHING AND TRAPPING—				
Labourer with fishermen.....	Wheatley, Ont.....	Jan. 26	31	Leg fractured by ice carrier.
Fishermen (2).....	Welley's Point, Ont.....	March 29	.....	Drowned.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
<i>Metallic mining:</i>				
Mucker.....	Anyox, B.C.....	Jan. 3	37	Struck by bar while loosening rock.
Mucker.....	Dickson Creek, Ont.....	" 13	23	Fell from bucket.
Mucker.....	Halifaxbury, Ont.....	" 23	23	Fell down shaft.
Runner.....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 27	27	Struck by rock.
Miner.....	Cobalt, Ont.....	Feb. 13	42	Strain; hernia.
Operator.....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 20	34	Caught in shafting.
Machinist at smelter.....	Trail, B.C.....	" 13	26	Fell from roaster when bar gave way
Workman at mine.....	Schumacher, Ont.....	March 10	27	Fell down chute.
Miner.....	Moha, B.C.....	" 14	57	Struck by rock from bank.
<i>Coal mining:</i>				
Contractor.....	Tadanac, B.C.....	Jan. 5	48	Fell from top of car.
Cager.....	Lethbridge, Alta.....	" 6	.....	Fell down shaft.
Miner.....	Saunders, Alta.....	" 11	21	Over
Miner.....	Castor, Alta.....	" 31	21	Fall of rock from roof.
Miner.....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	" 31	66	Struck by empty car.
Miner.....	Middlesboro, B.C.....	Feb. 6	35	Fall of coal.
Miner.....	Carbon, Alta.....	" 28	21	Fall of coal.
Miner.....	Carbon, Alta.....	" 28	21	Fall of coal from roof.
Scraper.....	Naemine, Alta.....	" 3	21	Over
Miner.....	Blackstone Mine, Alta.....	March 3	21	Over
Miner.....	Magrath, Alta.....	" 3	21	Over
Miner.....	Springhill, N.S.....	" 8	.....	Fall of rock.
Miner.....	Antigonish, N.S.....	" 14	44	Fall of rock.
Driver.....	New Waterford, N.S.....	" 29	.....	Struck by runaway boxes.
Driller.....	Basing, Alta.....	" 24	21	Over
<i>Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, N.E.S.:</i>				
Drillers (2).....	Black Lake, Que.....	Jan. 21	39—27	Fall of rock.
Workman at quarry.....	St. Davids, Ont.....	" 18	.....	Caught in shafting.
Shoveller.....	Vimy Ridge, Que.....	Feb. 3	.....	Premature blast.
<i>Clay products and structural materials, N.E.S.:</i>				
Labourer at brick plant.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 10	57	Crushed under clay.
Labourer at cement plant.....	St. Mary's, Ont.....	" 17	28	Caught in motor.
Labourer at brick plant.....	Toronto, Ont.....	March 30	55	Caught in shafting.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1921

Trade or industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of fatality
MANUFACTURING—				
<i>Vegetable foods, drinks and tobacco:</i>				
Coal passer with food company Miller.....	Leamington, Ont.....	Feb. 24	26	Skull fractured.
	Owen Sound, Ont.....	March 1	27	Clothing caught in shafting.
Employee of flour mill.....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 7	21	Fell from top of moving car.
Workman at grinding mill....	Expansé, Sask.....	" 9	Over	Clothing caught in fly wheel.
<i>Textiles:</i>				
Card tender at woollen mill....	Peterboro, Ont.....	Jan. 23	62	Cut arm; infection.
<i>Rubber goods:</i>				
Oil of machinery.....	Merritton, Ont.....	March 25	55	Crushed by elevator weight.
<i>Pulp, paper and paper goods:</i>				
Employee at paper mill.....	Sturgeon Falls, Ont.....	Jan. 6	28	Caught in shafting.
Employee at pulp mill.....	Belledune, N.B.....	Feb. 23	41	Fell into digester—suffocated.
Employee at beaver-board factory.....	Thorold, Ont.....	" 23	39	Foot caught in hole of stock chest on machine.
<i>Printing and publishing:</i>				
Workman with art company..	Toronto, Ont.....	Jan. 13	53	Gassed.
Apprentice	Quebec, Que.....	March 7	17	Fell down elevator shaft.
<i>Saw and planing mills:</i>				
Employees at mill (2).....	Carleton Co., N.B.....	Jan. 4	40	Boiler explosion.
Employee at sawmill.....	Lavant, Ont.....	Feb. 8	38	Struck on head by board.
Shipper	Toronto, Ont.....	" 18	31	Sliver in finger; infection.
Foreman at sawmill.....	Perth, Ont.....	" 28	39	Struck by piece of rotten timber which flew up when sawing.
Sawyer at sawmill.....	Lavant, Ont.....	March 1	About	Hit by flying slab.
Workman	Dalton, Ont.....	" 8	32	Fell from scaffold.
Employee at mill.....	Lake Megantic, Que.....	" 1	45	Caught in shafting.
Employee at mill.....	West Huntingdon, Ont....	" 31	.....	Caught in saw when adjusting log.
<i>Iron and steel products:</i>				
Fitter at car shops.....	Montreal, Que.....	Jan. 20	25	Crushed between cars.
Watchman at steel plant.....	Gananoque, Ont.....	" 23	65	Fell off boiler.
Watchman at steel plant.....	New Glasgow, N.S.....	Feb. 16	77	Fell down stairs.
Employee at steel plant.....	Hull, Que.....	" 16	41	Caught in belt.
Employee at nail factory.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 22	37	Caught in wheel of machine.
Employee at car shops.....	Montreal, Que.....	March 16	38	Caught between rollers of machine.
Labourer at wind engine and pump works.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 31	21	Crushed by freight elevator.
<i>Non-metallic mineral products:</i>				
Employee at stone crusher....	Niagara Falls township, Ont.	Jan. 18	.....	Clothing caught in shaft.
Labourer with stone company	Guelph, Ont.....	Feb. 8	49	Crushed toe; infection.
<i>Chemical and allied products:</i>				
Packer at explosive plant....	Beloell, Que.....	Feb. 28	40	Explosion of powder.
CONSTRUCTION—				
<i>Building and structures:</i>				
Labourer with contractor....	Toronto, Ont.....	Jan. 3	46	Head struck against nail keg.
Labourer with contractor....	Thorold, Ont.....	" 7	.....	Fell off trestle.
Labourer with contractor....	Toronto, Ont.....	Feb. 1	37	Crushed by steel.
<i>Miscellaneous construction:</i>				
Labourer on highway.....	Goulbourn township, Ont	Jan. 4	43	Premature explosion of dynamite.
Labourer for corporation.....	West Hawkesbury, Ont..	" 12	44	Dynamite explosion.
Labourer with contractor....	Monteith, Ont.....	Feb. 14	26	Struck by falling earth.
Labourer with government department	Verner, Ont.....	" 22	29	Crushed under earth.
Employee at excavating.....	Montreal, Que.....	March 1	38	Cave-in.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
<i>Steam railways:</i>				
Yardman.....	Halifax, N.S.....	Jan. 6	28	Fell under car while applying brakes.
Track watchman.....	M.107.3 Thompson Sdg., B.C.	" 7	20	Stepped in front of moving train.
Employee.....	North Bay, Ont.....	" 12	18	Jumped from moving train.
Car inspector.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 10	60	Struck by engine.
Sectionman.....	North Bay, Ont.....	" 17	21	Struck by engine.
Section foreman.....	Neepawa, Man.....	" 20	48	Slipped; run over by engine.
Engineer.....	Ellwood, Ont.....	" 21	.....	Deraiment.
Brakeman.....	Rooney, B.C.....	" 22	45	Slipped from engine and run over by pony truck.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1921

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of fatality
<i>Steam railways (continued):</i>				
Brakeman.....	Borden, P.E.I.....	" 25	21	Fell from car.
Sleeping car porter.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 19	45	Burned in fire in coach.
Trackman.....	Near Rivière Beaudette, Que.....	" 22	28	Struck by engine.
Sectionman.....	Leduc Sdg., Alta.....	" 28	52	Hand car struck by engine.
<i>Over</i>				
Sectionman.....	Winnifred, Alta.....	" 28	21	Skinned hand; blood-poisoning.
Sectionman.....	Swastika, Ont.....	Feb. 6	42	Struck by engine.
Watchman.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 10	63	Struck by car.
Labourer.....	Cartier Yard, Ont.....	" 14	35	Struck by engine.
Brakeman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 11	36	Fell from car.
Brakeman.....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 19	.....	Fell while boarding moving train.
Watchman.....	Pentteton, B.C.....	" 22	31	Snow plough struck speeder.
Car inspector.....	Webbwood, Ont.....	" 24	43	Fell under car.
Trucker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 24	50	Struck by bar.
Yardman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 26	25	Fell between cars.
Sectionman.....	Star City, Sask.....	" 27	48	Struck by engine.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 28	44	Struck by car.
Yardman.....	West Toronto, Ont.....	" 28	.....	Fell between cars.
Sectionman.....	Near Naisberry, Sask.....	" 28	.....	Collision, hand car and train.
Carman.....	Newtonville, Ont.....	March 21	.....	Cut knee; infection.
Conductor.....	Mimico, Ont.....	" 18	.....	Fell off car.
Hostler's helper.....	Melville, Sask.....	" 14	20	Crushed against door post by engine.
Sectionman.....	Broadview, S.D., Man.....	" 11	62	Fell off hand car.
Sectionman.....	Kindersley, Sask.....	" 10	29	Struck by engine.
<i>Street and electric rail ays:</i>				
Motorman.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Feb. 6	.....	Head came in contact with pillar.
<i>Water transportation:</i>				
Longshoreman.....	St. John, N.B.....	Jan. 27	23	Heart failure.
Mate on steamer.....	Tacoma, Wash.....	Feb. 22	40	Slipped on hatch cover which turned.
Coal trimmer.....	Victoria, B.C.....	" 21	41	Fell into bunker.
Diver.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 15	41	Collapsed after diving.
Longshoreman.....	St. John, N.B.....	March 4	37	Hook slipped causing fall from staging.
Longshoreman.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 19	49	Fell into hold of steamer.
Winchman on steamer.....	Job's Cove, Nfld.....	" 6	.....	Caught in hoisting winch.
Watchman.....	Midland, Ont.....	" 18	55	Drowned.
Ferry man.....	Elbow, Sask.....	" 16	.....	Electric shock; fell from tower.
Cook.....	Triad Island, B.C.....	" 15	36	Drowned when tug foundered.
<i>Storage and local transportation:</i>				
Elevator helper.....	North Battleford, Sask.....	Feb. 22	48	Crushed by engine.
Teamster with cartage company.....	London, Ont.....	March 25	.....	Strain when lifting.
<i>Telegraph and telephones:</i>				
Groundman.....	Kamloops, B.C.....	Jan. 6	34	Fell into river when carrying telegraph line over tunnel.
Lineman.....	St. Davids, Ont.....	Feb. 3	37	Fell from a pole.
Lineman.....	Chilliwack, B.C.....	March 8	37	Electrocuted while repairing fixtures.
Linemen (4).....	Welland, Ont.....	" 13	.....	Truck was struck by train.
<i>TRADE—</i>				
<i>Retail:</i>				
Coal delivery man.....	Halifax, N.S.....	Jan. 5	.....	Struck by coal from hopper.
Employee with coal merchant.....	Quebec, Que.....	March 3	27	Crushed under load.
<i>SERVICE—</i>				
<i>Public and municipal employment:</i>				
Fireman.....	Montreal, Que.....	Jan. 22	.....	Caught under falling wall—explosion in laundry.
Policeman.....	Kinuso, Alta.....	" 24	.....	Shot.
Labourer.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 8	48	Struck by pump.
Salvage worker.....	Montreal, Que.....	March 14	62	Ladder gave way causing fall.
<i>MISCELLANEOUS—</i>				
Labourer.....	Sydney Mines, N.S.....	Jan. 5	.....	Run over by ash car.
Labourer.....	Maccan, N.S.....	" 18	.....	Fell striking against bar.
Fuel foreman.....	Napadogan, N.B.....	Feb. 11	56	Crushed against tender of locomotive.
Fireman.....	Vener Sound, B.C.....	March 2	19	Drowned while getting fuel.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING THE YEAR 1921

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of fatality
MISCELLANEOUS (continued).—				
Employee of tramway company	Montreal, Que.....	Sept. 21	.....	Struck by car when sweeping road.
Engineer with railway.....	Trenton, Ont.....	" 26	54	Fell off tender; paralysis.
Labourer with explosive company	Amherstburg, Ont.....	Oct. 10	37	Burned.
Silversmith at furniture factory	Toronto, Ont.....	" 11	68	Struck by belt.
Loader with coal company....	Sandwich, Ont.....	" 13	20	Struck by loading machine.
Foreman with municipality....	Toronto, Ont.....	Nov. 24	41	Fall.
			Over	
Blacksmith.....	Redcliffe, Alta.....	Dec. 12	21	Car overturned.
Carpenter with railway.....	Stratford, Ont.....	" 15	50	Cut hand; infection.
Clerk at printing plant.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 19	61	Crushed in elevator.
Labourer.....	Anyox, B.C.....	" 29	36	Delayed explosion.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

THE legal decision which is summarized below has reference to an action brought by an employee in the province of Quebec for damages on account of an accident arising from an unguarded machine. On another page of this issue is given in full a judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States with reference to a Federal child labour tax law.

Employers must protect their workpeople from injury in every possible way.

A workman in charge of a lathe machine engaged in paring down a steel rod was struck in the right eye by a steel filing which caused the loss of the eye. He brought an action in the Superior Court of Quebec at Montreal against his employer for \$5,000 on the following grounds: (1) Use of wrong and improper machine; (2) Workman should have been provided with and forced to use goggles; (3) The machine should have been provided with a guarding apparatus.

The employer denied guilt of negligence but the Superior Court maintained the action for the full amount on the third ground. He appealed the case and it was heard in the Court of King's Bench. On behalf of the employer it was claimed that there were goggles in the establishment which the workers might use if they wished. It was left to them to ask the officials of the company for the goggles. With reference to a guard it was claimed that it was not

customary to have one with this kind of machine, that it would prevent the operator from following the operation closely enough to do perfect work, and that the operator would have to stop work in order to remove the filings as they accumulated, which would cause a loss of time.

It was held by the Court that the fact that as a matter of habit workmen do not wear goggles when engaged in this kind of work, or indeed that there were goggles in the establishment for the use of the workmen who asked for them did not constitute peremptory reasons for the discharge of the employer. The Court was further of the opinion that it was possible to install a screen to intercept the iron filings. It is the duty of the employer, the Court held to protect the workman by all means not only necessary but possible to avoid an accident. He must issue orders to that end and see that they are strictly obeyed. From the moment that it was possible to guard against an accident, and this measure was not taken, the employer was at fault, notwithstanding the fact that such preventive measures were not customary, or might delay the work, or increase the cost of production.

The decision was given in favour of the employee, with two judges dissenting, the judgment of the Superior Court being maintained with costs.

(Quebec—Canadian Vickers, Limited, vs. Smith.)

Order in Council

Relating to the

Fair Wages Policy
of the Government of
Canada

Approved by His Excellency the Governor General,
June 7, 1922.



Issued as a Supplement to THE LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1922.

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EXCELLENT MAJESTY

OTTAWA



THE
WISDOM OF
THE
ANCIENTS

BY
J. H. M. J. VAN DER BEEK



THE
WISDOM OF
THE
ANCIENTS



P. C. 1206

*Certified copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council,
approved by His Excellency the Governor General
on the 7th June, 1922.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 30th May, 1922, from the Minister of Labour, stating that he has had under consideration the desirability of adopting more effective measures to secure the observance of what is known as the Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada, and submitting as follows in connection therewith:

The policy in question is based on a resolution which was adopted by the House of Commons in March, 1900, in the terms following:

That it be resolved, that all Government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses, which may arise from the subletting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy, and deems it the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto.

Fair Wages
Resolution,
1900.

It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the Government itself, but also all works aided by grant of Dominion public funds.

Under the authority of an Order in Council of August 30th, 1907, contractors are required to post in a conspicuous place on any public works under construction the schedule of wages inserted in their contracts for the protection of the workmen employed, and also to keep a record of payments made to workmen in their employment, the books or documents containing such record to be open

Fair Wages
Order-in-Council,
1907.

for inspection by Fair Wages Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

In conformity with the foregoing, conditions have been inserted in Government forms of contract requiring the observance of current wage rates and providing that in the event of any dispute arising as to what constituted the current rates of wages the same should be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision should be final.

An examination of the Fair Wage Clauses of the forms of contract in use in the several Government Departments shows that these differ in various respects. It is desirable that the labour provisions in question should be made as nearly uniform in terms and administration as possible.

The Minister therefore, with a view to securing the purpose desired submits the following recommendations for approval:

Contracts to which "A" conditions apply.

That the conditions following, marked "A," shall be observed by the Department or Departments concerned in connection with all contracts made on behalf of the Government of Canada for the construction or remodelling of public buildings of all kinds, railways, canals, roads, bridges, locks, dry docks, elevators, harbours, piers, wharves, lighthouses, and other works for the improvement and safety of transportation and navigation, rifle ranges, fortifications, and other works of defence, dams, hydraulic works, slides, piers, booms, and other works for facilitating the transmission of timber, and all other works and properties constructed or remodelled for the Government of Canada; also that the like conditions shall, as far as practicable, be observed by the Department or Departments of Canada, in connection with all agreements made by the Government involving the grant of Dominion public funds in the form of subsidy, advance, loan, or guarantee for any of the purposes mentioned; and that returns shall be furnished by the Departments concerned to the Department of Labour showing the nature of all contracts which have been entered into during the month preceding to which these conditions apply, the names and addresses of the contractors, the dates and amounts of the contracts, and the text of the Fair Wages Schedules, if any, inserted in such contracts.

Contracts to which "B" conditions apply.

That the conditions following, marked "B," shall be observed by the Department or Departments concerned in connection with all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing, and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council; and that returns shall be furnished by the

departments concerned to the Department of Labour showing the nature of all contracts which have been entered into during the month preceding to which these conditions apply, the names and addresses of the contractors, and the dates and amounts of the contracts.

A

(1) In the case of all contracts to which these conditions apply, the Department of the Government concerned shall communicate to the Department of Labour the nature of the proposed contract and the classes of labour likely to be required in its execution. The Department of Labour shall thereupon prepare and furnish to the Department concerned schedules setting forth the rates of wages generally accepted as current for competent workmen of the various classes required in the district in which the work is to be performed or if there be no current rates in the district, then fair and reasonable rates, the same to be recognized as the minimum rates of wages payable to the various classes of workmen employed; and also setting forth the hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade in the district, or if there be no such custom then fair and reasonable hours, the same to be recognized as the maximum hours during which the several classes of workmen employed shall be required to work, except for the protection of life or property or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

Department of
Labour to
prepare
Fair Wages
Schedules.

(2) The following provision shall be inserted in all Government contracts containing Fair Wages Schedules:

Minister of
Labour to
determine
disputes.

In the event of any dispute arising as to the wages or hours to be observed under the Fair Wages Schedule or as to the wages and hours of any class of labour not covered by the Fair Wage Schedule, the same shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the Contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

(3) In any case where the Department of Labour is unable to furnish schedules of wages and hours for the purpose aforesaid, the Department of Labour may recommend the insertion of a general clause in the terms following:—

General Fair
Wages Clause.

All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade in district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final. Payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with. By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or rates actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

Clerks of works
or other in-
specting
officers to
ensure due
observance of
contract.

(4) In all cases where clerks of works or other inspecting officers are appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract, they shall be specially instructed by the Department concerned to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the Department with which the contract was made.

(5) The following provisions shall also be inserted in all contracts to which these conditions apply:

Fair Wages
Clause or
Schedule
to be posted.

(a) The Contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the Fair Wages Clause or Schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed.

Books, &c., of
contractor
open for
inspection.

(b) The Contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wage Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

(c) The Contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed with the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declaration, showing (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears; (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; nor, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages, until the same are adjusted. The Contractor shall also from time to time furnish the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

Payment by contractor for labour, &c.

(d) In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workmen employed on the said work and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

Power to pay wages in default of payment by contractor.

(e) These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payments for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

(f) With a view to the avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the sub-letting of contracts it shall be understood that sub-letting, other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned, is prohibited unless the approval of the Minister is obtained; sub-contractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of sub-contractor; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the Minister; no portion of the work to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workmen.

Sub-letting, &c.

(g) All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Workmen to be residents of Canada.

B.

The following provisions shall be inserted in all contracts to which these conditions apply:

Fair Wages
Clause.

(1) All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

Fair Wages
Clause to be
posted.

(2) The Contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workpeople, the foregoing fair wages clause for the protection of the workpeople employed.

Books, &c., of
contractor open
for inspection.

(3) The Contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by each workman and the books and documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wages Officer of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

Premises and
work open for
inspection.

(4) The Contractor's premises and the work being performed under this contract shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose; all such premises shall be kept by the Contractor in sanitary condition.

(5) With a view to avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the sub-letting of contracts it shall be understood that sub-letting, other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned, is prohibited unless the approval of the Minister is obtained; contractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of contractors; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the Minister; no portion of the work to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workpeople, or, except as specially provided for under legislative authority, by inmates of penal institutions.

Sub-letting, &c.

(6) All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to this contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available or that special circumstances exist which would render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Workmen to be residents of Canada.

(7) The Contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed in the office of the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declaration showing: (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears; (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; nor, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages, until the same are adjusted. The Contractor shall also from time to time furnish to the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

Payment by contractor for labour.

(8) In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workman employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amount so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

Power to pay wages in default of payment by contractors.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendations and advise that the same be approved accordingly.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

NOTE:—The side notes printed above do not form part of the Order-in-Council and are inserted for convenience of reference only.

It is to be understood that where the term "Minister" occurs in the order-in-council, except in the fourth paragraph on page 2, the reference is to the Minister of the Department with which the contract is made.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Prepared and edited in the Department of Labour, Ottawa

MINISTER—THE HONOURABLE JAMES MURDOCK

DEPUTY MINISTER—F. A. ACLAND.

Volume 22

JULY, 1922.

Number 7.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

The month in brief

This issue of the **LABOUR GAZETTE** contains a number of articles on matters of special industrial interest, among which may be mentioned a summary of the legislation recently enacted by the Dominion parliament and by the provincial legislatures of Ontario and Alberta, a summary of the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act since 1907, the text of the Dominion order-in-council respecting the draft conventions and recommendations of the Third International Labour Conference, parts of a recent judgment of the United States Supreme Court respecting the liability of trade unions for strike damages, the texts of three important wage decisions of the United States Railroad Labour Board, and a summary of the proceedings of the annual convention of the American Federation of Labour. This issue, of course, also contains the usual monthly articles relating to industrial conditions, strikes, conciliation proceedings, wage agreements, prices, etc.

At the beginning of June the percentage of unemployment among the members of local trade unions stood at 7.4 as compared with 10.4 at the beginning of May and with 15.5 at the beginning of June, 1921. Many organizations, however, continued to report considerable short time. According to returns received from over 6,000 employers, the volume of employment showed a mark-

ed increase as compared with April and the situation compared favourably with that indicated by the concerns making returns for the corresponding month of last year.

The average cost of the weekly family budget of 29 staple foods in some 60 cities was \$10.18 at the beginning of June, as compared with \$10.22 for May; \$11.16 for June, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920; and \$7.49, for June, 1914. The total for food, fuel and rent averaged \$20.58 per week for June, as compared with \$20.57 for May; \$21.74 for June, 1921; \$26.81 for June, 1920; and \$14.27 for June, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number stood at 224.3 for June (the lowest point reached since March, 1917), as compared with 226.1 for May; 225.0 for April; 242.6 for June, 1921; 349.3 for June, 1920; and 135.3 for June, 1914.

The time loss due to industrial disputes during June was less than during May, 1922, but greater than during June, 1921. There were in existence during the month 25 strikes, involving about 10,155 workpeople with an estimated time loss of about 254,134 working days. Six of these strikes were reported as having commenced during June. Two of the strikes commencing prior to June and all of those commencing during June terminated during the month, leaving 17 strikes, involving about 9,609 workpeople on record at the beginning of July.

**Proceedings
under the
Industrial
Disputes
Investigation
Act, 1907**

During the month of June the Department received reports of three Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between

(1) the Algoma Eastern Railway Company and certain of its employees being members of Division 4, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labour; (2) coal operators being members of the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association and certain of their employees being members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America; and (3) the London Street Railway Company and certain of its employees being members of Division No. 741, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

Four applications were received for the establishment of Boards and in two cases Boards were established. In the other two cases the disputes were subsequently adjusted by negotiation, rendering the appointment of Boards unnecessary.

Jottings

Conventions of the following international labour organizations will be held during the months of August and September, 1922:

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, at Montreal, Que., on August 21.

International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, at Denver, Colorado, on August 7.

International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, at Chicago, Ill., on August 21 to 26.

International Association of Fire Fighters, at Tulsa, Okla., on September 11.

International Typographical Union, at Atlantic City, N.J., on September 11.

United Textile Workers of America, at Fall River, Mass., on September 11.

International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, at Minneapolis, Minn., on September 11.

International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, at St. Louis, Mo., on September 11.

International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, at Pressmen's Home, Tenn., on September 18.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, at Montreal, Que., on September 18.

The Imperial Oil, Limited, is stated to have donated a fellowship to Toronto University of the value of \$500 per annum for a limited number of years. This fellowship is open to graduates of universities in Western Canada who wish to pursue post-graduate work at the University of Toronto, and whenever possible is to be awarded to a son or daughter of an employee in western Canada of the Imperial Oil, Limited.

The Winnipeg Housing Commission reports that it now has 168 houses under construction out of a total of 225 houses that it will build this season; and that no more loans will be granted this year as the charter limit of \$800,000 for one year's operations has been reached. It is estimated that 500 more persons would be glad to get loans from the Commission if funds were available.

The Ontario Medical Association recently decided to ask the Ontario government to instruct the Workmen's Compensation Board of the province to confer with a special committee of the Association in order that a new scale of pay for doctors under the Compensation Act might be arranged. Similar action was taken lately by the medical men of Alberta, and the rates were revised as the result of a conference with the Board of that province.

The Franklin Motor Company which has a branch at Windsor, Ontario, recently distributed cash prizes amounting to \$4,000 to 226 of its employees. The prizes were given as a recognition of the efforts made by employees of the company during six months to improve the Franklin car wherever possible and to cut down the cost of production. This is the second contest that

has been held and it is expected that a third will open immediately.

It is announced that the first women's labour temple in the United States is being built at Los Angeles, California. When completed the cost will be in excess of \$14,000. Plans are being formulated for furnishing the building and placing a woman in charge to supply information to members. It will be the home of about 5,000 active workers in the labour movement.

The Massachusetts State legislature has approved the appointment of a special commission to investigate problems relating to unemployment and to the operations of the minimum wage law. The commission is to consist of two members of the Senate, four members of the House and three other persons to be appointed by the Governor. It will report not later than January, 1923.

It is stated in the *Labour Gazette* (Bombay) that the Government of India has decided to accord official recognition to associations of its employees which comply with the conditions set out in the form of rules laid down by the Government. Exception to these rules is made in the case of employees in the police and prison departments.

Announcement has been made that the Indian Government will shortly convene a committee of the Legislative Assembly to draft a Workmen's Compensation Act for India.

Premier Smuts of South Africa is reported to have accepted a proposal submitted to the House of Assembly to appoint a commission to consider the advisability of adopting old age pensions. He pointed out, however, that the financial stringency might make the scheme impossible for the present.

The New Zealand government recently closed the Housing Branch of the Department of Labour for the chief reason that it has not been possible to

build houses at a price which enables them to be let at a rent within the means of the average worker. The "Advances to Workers" Branch will, however, continue to operate. This branch lent over £660,000 to 1,358 workers for the erection of their houses during 1921.

The police department of the prefectural government of Osaka, Japan, has recently increased the number of its staff dealing with labour problems, and decided to allot policemen in the working quarters of the city to deal exclusively with difficulties connected with labour and the workers' movement. A three months' lecture course was arranged for officers assigned to this service, and lectures were given on political economy, social ideas, labour legislation and industrial politics, factory management, the trade union movement, etc.

<p>Annual convention, Trades and Labour Congress</p>	<p>The thirty-eighth annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada will be held in Montreal, Que., beginning on Monday, August 21, and continuing in session from day to day until all matters have been disposed of. The official letter calling the convention draws attention to the work of the Congress and the national recognition it now receives as the mouthpiece of organized labour in all legislative matters, and urges that all affiliated organizations be fully represented by their best informed members and thus ensure that the decisions reached will be of the greatest benefit to all. In emphasis the letter states: "The effects of the long continued trade depression and consequent unemployment are undoubtedly being severely felt by our affiliated unions. Adverse conditions demand greater effort and we have every reason to expect that each affiliated body will do its part to make this Convention such as will demonstrate the determination of our movement to continue the fight against reaction and injustice, wherever</p>
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found. Arbitrary wage reductions, in some cases in direct violation of the Industrial Disputes Act; the removal of immigration restrictions in face of the continued serious unemployment; the delay of the Dominion and Provincial Governments in implementing their obligations under the covenant of the League of Nations to give legislative effect to the eight hour day, unemployment insurance and other decisions of the International Labour Office; and other equally important problems are subjects the convention will be called upon to consider."

**Ontario
Government
Savings
Banks**

With a view to encouraging thrift and the securing of funds at a lower rate of interest than would be

possible otherwise, the Ontario government under authority of The Agricultural Development Finance Act, passed by the Ontario legislature in 1921, has lately established a scheme enabling residents in the province to deposit their savings in provincial government offices or sub-treasury branches. Under the Act the provincial treasurer is "empowered to borrow money by means of deposits in any amounts and from any persons or corporations and to open offices for this purpose at such points in the province of Ontario as he may find necessary", and, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, he may from time to time fix the conditions as to interest and repayments which shall govern such deposits provided the rate of interest does not exceed four per cent per annum. The Act came into force on October 4, 1921, and the first savings bank was opened in Toronto on March 1, 1922, since when a number of other offices have been established. The deposits, according to the Act, will be used to finance (a) Loans to members of associations under The Ontario Farm Loans Act, 1921; (b) bonds or debentures issued under The Agricultural Development Act, 1921; (c) bonds or debentures of

or guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada or any province of Canada; (d) bonds or debentures of or guaranteed by any municipality or school section in the province of Ontario.

**Workmen's
housing
in Montreal**

The Metropolitan Commission of the Island of Montreal conditionally approved on

June 14 a building by-law of the municipality of Mount Royal which will enable that township to borrow \$300,000 from the provincial government to build workmen's houses. This loan is made by the province under the terms of the Dominion order-in-council (P. C. 2997) passed on December 3, 1918, for the purpose of affording financial assistance to housing undertakings in the various provinces. The approval of the Commission is conditional upon compliance on the part of the municipality with the following set of rules: (1) that the municipality be authorized to pay the whole cost of all proposed buildings, land not included; (2) that the buildings be erected on lands belonging at present to the municipality or on lands on which the proprietors would accept a second mortgage; (3) that no building be put up on land without water service and sewers, streets and sidewalks; (4) that the site, plans, specifications and cost of buildings be approved by the Commission; (5) that no house shall be built which has not previously been sold; (6) that an instalment of at least 15 per cent be paid in money, or part in money and part in land, represented by the lot on which the house shall be built, the sum not exceeding the municipal valuation; and (7) that contracts be given after notices calling for tenders have been duly published.

The Island of Montreal Metropolitan Commission was incorporated by an act of the Quebec Provincial Legislature in 1921 (chapter 140), to consist of 15 members, the new corporation being given, in addition to the powers

of corporations under civil law, the authority to borrow and guarantee or become security for the loans, debt and obligations contracted by each of its constituent corporations; no municipality under the Commission may contract a loan or issue bonds unless it be specially authorized by a resolution of the Commission to do so. By an amendment passed at the last session of the Legislature the Commission was authorized to effect loans on behalf of a municipality instead of authorizing the raising of a loan by the municipality itself.

**Fair Wage
clause in
Halifax
civic
contracts**

The city council of Halifax, N.S., recently passed the following resolution re-establishing the insertion of a Fair Wage clause in all civic contracts, and fixing a minimum wage of 30 cents per hour for all workmen engaged on such contracts: "Whereas, in June, 1921, . . . the City Council did eliminate the Fair Wage Clause from civic contracts, and approved the reduction of the city workmen's wages 25 per cent, or from 40 cents to 30 cents per hour, thereby permitting contractors to pay the beggarly wage of 25 cents per hour; and whereas such action on the part of the City Council was not in the best interests of our citizens; Be it therefore resolved that the present City Council do approve of and so order that a Fair Wage Clause be inserted in any and all contracts entered into by the city of Halifax, whereby a minimum wage of 35 cents per hour shall be paid, and that city workmen now paid less than 35 cents per hour be increased to that amount, this rate to be established to April 30, 1923." For some years previous to June, 1921, the following by-laws governing the payment of fair wages were in effect: "That competent workmen shall be employed and paid the current rate of wages, such rate to be inserted in the contract. That trade union rate, where craft is organized,

shall be deemed the current and minimum rate in such trade; where there is no trade union rate, workmen shall be paid the generally accepted current rate of wages. No workman shall be required to work longer hours than those fixed by the trade in which he is employed, or longer hours per day than those generally accepted as current in the trade or calling affected."

**Cost of
Canadian
Pacific
Railway Co's
pension plan**

The pension plan of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was first put into operation in January, 1903. The entire cost of the plan has been borne by the company, which, after an initial contribution of \$250,000, contributed \$80,000 annually for the next eight years, \$125,000 for the following five years, \$200,000 in 1916, and \$500,000 annually from 1917 up to the present time. It is stated that payments made since the establishment of the plan total \$3,349,751. During 1921, the sum of \$452,564 was distributed. At the end of 1921 there were 1,030 persons drawing pensions, of whom 34 were under 60 years of age, 462 between 60 and 70 years, and 534 over 70 years. The balance in the fund at the end of 1921 was \$1,562,476.

**Employee-
stockholders
of Imperial
Oil, Limited**

The annual report of the Co-operative Investment Trust of Imperial Oil, Limited, for the fiscal year shows that about 3,000 of the company's employees in the various marketing and refining centres have purchased Imperial Oil stock. It is stated that the monthly savings from their wages for this purpose is about \$80,000. The Trust is managed by a board of trustees drawn from the employees, with one representative of the board of directors. It has completed two years of a five year period at the end of which it matures. The board bought stock during the first fiscal year at a fixed price of \$96 a share. At the end of the second

year the employee-depositors held 28,094 shares, representing a market value of approximately \$3,230,810. The Imperial Oil, Limited, employs about 6,000 men and women in its marketing and refining centres. In addition to the 3,000 employee-shareholders there are said to be nearly 4,000 outside shareholders of Imperial Oil.

**Institute of
Industrial
Psychology
in Japan**

An institute known as Institute of Industrial Psychology, has lately been established at Tokio, Japan. It is

stated that the purposes of the Institute are: (1) To provide equipment and staff for psychological research work to secure a scientific foundation for industrial management. To carry on this work the institute has a psychological laboratory particularly fitted for investigating efficiency methods; (2) to offer to employment managers adequate training in the psycho-physical nature of the labourer; this instruction to include the history and essentials of scientific management, general and experimental psychology, methods of making mental tests, vocational psychology, practical efficiency methods, econocims, etc.; (3) to send members of the staff to factories upon request; (4) to establish a comprehensive library on industrial psychology, which will be available to anyone for study.

**Bulgarian
Compulsory
Labour Act**

In September last, the chief of the Bulgarian Secretariat to the League of Nations officially requested the International Labour Office, on behalf of the Bulgarian Government, to open an inquiry on the Bulgarian law respecting compulsory labour service, its application and results. The office acceded to the request and asked Mr. Max Lazard to undertake the enquiry, and to postpone it until the spring of this year in order that it might be carried out under the

best possible conditions. Mr. Lazard, who is secretary-general of the French Association for providing against unemployment, and was French Government delegate to the First Session of the International Labour Conference at Washington and technical adviser to the French Government delegates at the Geneva conference, left for Bulgaria in April.

**Clerks' Guild
formed in
Great Britain**

It is stated that the Clerk's Guild, which was formed in Manchester, England, some months ago is now well established, and that recent developments have necessitated the opening of branches of the Guild in Liverpool, Preston, Stoke and other industrial centres. An audit department has been started which undertakes to audit the accounts of business firms. The Guild intends to establish in Manchester a training college for clerks.

**Co-partnership
Housing scheme
in South Africa**

A South African Co-partnership Housing Council has been formed at Cape Town; its objects being: (1) To improve the housing conditions of the people in every practical way, and especially by encouraging the formation of co-partnership tenant companies. (2) To assist in the enactment and enforcement of laws that will prevent the creation of unfit types of dwellings. (3) To interest workers in housing reform. To attain these objects the Council will make its purpose known by means of lectures and publications, and will supply information with regard to material, construction, and other matters of interest to tenant companies or to persons anxious to form such companies. The Council is acquiring a hundred acres of land and proposes shortly to commence building operations of a model character.

Domestic training in France

The French government recently instructed the director of Technical Education to draft a pamphlet "emphasizing the capital importance of domestic training for girls of all classes, but more particularly for girls of the working classes, giving them information as to the way such training is already planned and carried out by certain technical schools." The pamphlet should ex-

plain "the important social need that would be met by domestic training, and should point out the practical advantages to be derived from it by the young woman or mother, and the social consequences of the successful diffusion of rational domestic instruction among the working masses." It is stated that the pamphlet will be given a wide circulation; and when public opinion has been aroused, the government promises to act.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

The Labour Market, Strikes, Prices

The Labour Market

EMPLOYMENT as reported by employers showed another decided increase in May, there being many gains in practically all the industrial groups. The level of employment during the month was higher than in the corresponding period of last year, the first time for many months that the situation has been favourable in such a comparison. Unemployment as reported by trade unions showed a fairly large decline, the percentage of idleness being very much smaller than that recorded at the end of May, 1921. Declines of a general nature were evident in the volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service during the month under review, there being decreases in the number of vacancies notified, applicants placed and in the number of persons applying for work.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

Very pronounced increases in employment were reported by employers during May, the expansion being the largest registered during any month since the record was first instituted in 1919. All provinces shared in the upward movement; the gains in Quebec and Ontario, of course, were the most noteworthy, while considerable additions to staffs were also registered in the

Prairie provinces. For the first time in many months the situation compared favourably with that indicated for the corresponding period of last year, the index number at the end of May standing between two and three points higher than on May 31, 1921.

The advances made in railway construction and maintenance were the largest, providing work for approximately 8,600 additional workers. Of these, over 5,000 men were absorbed by the Canadian Pacific construction department, more than 3,300 were added to the payrolls of the Canadian National lines, while the Grand Trunk increased its working force by rather more than 100 persons. The gains in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie provinces were the most pronounced, but expansion on a smaller scale also occurred in the other provinces. In addition to the increases in employment in this group, there were very large gains in sawmills and in iron and steel, those in the latter representing recovery from the losses caused by the temporary closing of the railway car shops at the end of April. Increased activity, moreover, was indicated within the iron and steel group by shipyards, notably in Port Arthur, and by rolling mills, largely at Hamilton, Ont., Sydney, N.S., and Montreal. The most pronounced gains in lumber mills occurred

at Campbellton, N.B., Hull, La Tuque, and Calumet, Que., Arnprior, Ottawa, Rockland, Pembroke, Midland and Byng Inlet, Ont., at The Pas, Man., and at Golden, B.C. In the pulp and paper group there was a decidedly favourable movement on the whole, additions to staffs on a large scale being recorded by paper mills at Murray, N.S., at Clark City and Kenogami, Que., at Hawkesbury and Smooth Rock Falls, Ont., and at Ocean Falls, B.C. On the other hand, considerable reductions in payroll were indicated at Swanson Bay in British Columbia. Sugar and biscuit factories, notably in Montreal and Toronto, were considerably busier. Rubber factories at Montreal reported a decided improvement in the situation, several concerns having re-opened after temporary shut-downs. The mining of metallic ores showed an increase, the production of gold, particularly in Ontario at Timmins and Kirkland Lake, employing a considerably larger working force than in April. Further expansion was indicated also in the mining of asbestos, notably at Thetford Mines, Que. The street and electric railways in Montreal and Toronto employed much larger staffs than in preceding months, as did also cartage concerns in the former city. The spring and summer extension of operations in railway transportation caused over 2,100 persons to be additionally employed in that industry, approximately 800 men being added to the staffs of the Canadian Pacific, over 400 to the working forces of the Grand Trunk and more than 500 to the Canadian National lines. The improvement was especially pronounced in Ontario and Quebec. The resumption of activity at the summer ports provided work for a large number of men in the shipping and stevedoring group, especially at Montreal and Quebec city. The construction of public highways, mainly in Ontario, employed a very much larger number of workers than for many months. Employment in the building construction industries was decidedly active, there being increases in payrolls in all provinces. Sherbrooke

and Montreal firms reported considerably larger working forces than in April. At Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford and Port Arthur, the situation also showed distinct improvement. The re-opening of summer hotels, especially in Alberta, provided employment for a large number of persons.

The level of employment in boot and shoe and garment and personal furnishings factories was somewhat lower in May than in April, reflecting to some extent between season dullness in those trades. In the leather group, the declines in employment at Montreal, Quebec and St. Hyacinthe were the largest, the province of Quebec reporting practically all of the shrinkage. On the other hand, the majority of the workers released by firms in the textile group were let out in Ontario, notably at Brockville and Toronto. Retail trade was not as brisk as in April, especially in Ontario and the prairie provinces.

In comparison with the same month in 1921, the situation during May, 1922, was quite favourable. Increased activity was reported in the lumber, textile, chemical, electric current, mining, transportation and construction industries. On the other hand, the level of employment in the logging, communication, service, trade and edible animal products groups was somewhat lower.

TRADE UNION REPORTS

Unemployment as indicated by returns received from 1,423 labour organizations representing 150,505 members showed a fairly large decline at the end of May. The percentage of unemployment again was considerably lower than that reported by the unions making returns for the corresponding month of last year. The percentage of idleness stood at 7.4 for the month under review as compared with 10.4 on April 30, 1922, and with 15.5 for May 31, 1921. (Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons occupied in work other than their own

trades, or who are idle because of sickness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organisations reporting.) Unions in all provinces except Quebec reported less unemployment than in April, while in that district there was a slight increase in slackness. As compared with the returns for May, 1921, more favourable conditions were indicated in every section of the country, the decrease in unemployment in Quebec and British Columbia being especially marked. Practically the same percentage of unemployment was reported by organizations in the manufacturing industries as in April, but there was decided improvement over May of last year. Workers in the pulp, paper, furniture, and iron and steel groups were considerably busier, and increases in employment on a smaller scale were registered in the boot and shoe industry. On the other hand, unions in the printing and publishing and garment trades were slacker, the unemployment in the latter group being largely due to between season slackness reported particularly by unions in Montreal. The percentage of unemployment in the mining group declined; union workers in Nova Scotia were considerably busier and in Alberta also some improvement was shown, although conditions in that district continued to be unsettled on account of the strike still in existence. Asbestos miners in Quebec and quarry workers in Nova Scotia reported a larger proportion of their members working than in April. Unemployment in the building and construction industries declined still further during May and was very much less prevalent than during May, 1921. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, granite and stone cutters, plumbers and steamfitters, steam shovel and dredgemen, hod car-

riers and building labourers and bridge and structural iron workers were decidedly busier. On the other hand, the percentage of unemployment reported by painters, decorators and paper hangers was somewhat higher than in the preceding month. All provinces except Quebec shared in the improvement in the building trades, while in that province the level of employment was somewhat lower than in April. Slightly increased activity was indicated in the transportation group. Workers on steam railways and in the shipping and stevedoring divisions were more fully employed, but street railway employees were not so busy. The increase in idleness in the last named branch of the transportation industry occurred largely in Quebec. In some instances considerable short time continued to be reported by the unions making returns. The percentages of unemployment in the fishing, lumber and logging groups were somewhat smaller than in April. Civic employees were a good deal busier and improvement was also registered by hotel and restaurant employees, barbers and stationary engineers and firemen. On the other hand, theatre and stage employees recorded increased idleness on account of the closing of theatres in some centres during the summer months.

EMPLOYMENT

OFFICE

REPORTS

During the month of May, 1922, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 30,238 references to employment and effected 35,038 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment numbered 25,785, (of which 23,008 were of men and 2,777 of women), and in casual work numbered 9,253. Vacancies notified by employers to the Service during the month numbered 41,690, of which 31,018 were for men and 10,672 for women. The number of applications for work registered at the offices was 45,892, of which 35,943 were for men and 9,949 for women. The business of the offices during the month was in greater volume than during the same period of 1921, but com-

pared with the reports for April, 1922 a slight decline was indicated. The following table gives the average number of applications, vacancies and placements made daily by the offices during May, 1922, as compared with the preceding month and with the corresponding period of 1921:

	April, 1922		May, 1922		May, 1921	
	1st half month	2nd half month	1st half month	2nd half month	1st half month	2nd half month
Applications	1,554	1,889	1,772	1,758	1,803	1,642
Vacancies	1,392	1,796	1,619	1,587	1,453	1,331
Placements	1,119	1,432	1,369	1,326	1,307	1,165

PRODUCTION REPORTS

According to the monthly reports issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the production of pig iron during May declined to the lowest level which has been reached in several years. The tonnage was 23,363, representing a decrease of 9,209 tons from the April production. The record for the corresponding month last year was 56,091 tons. About 73 per cent of the May production was foundry and malleable iron, intended for direct sale, while the remaining 27 per cent, chiefly basic iron, was made for the use of the producing companies. An interesting development was the increase in the output of ferro-alloys. The tonnage of 3,397 was the greatest since January, 1921, when 3,941 tons were reported. The output was augmented by the 2,499 tons of spiegeleisen manufactured for further use. The remainder, comprising 181 tons made in blast furnaces and 717 tons principally 75 per cent and 80 per cent ferro-silicon manufactured in electric furnaces was intended for direct sale. Two blast furnaces at Sault Ste. Marie and one at Hamilton were operated during the month under review, and the number of furnaces in blast remained unchanged.

The production of steel during May registered a further decline of 4,935

tons below the April output of 21,935 tons. The May record of 17,000 tons comprising 15,646 tons of ingots and 1,354 tons of direct castings is the lowest in recent years. The 15,590 tons of open-hearth basic ingots intended for use in the producing plants comprised 92 per cent of the monthly output. The production of the grade in April was 20,499 tons required for a similar purpose. The open-hearth basic and Bessemer castings intended chiefly for sale declined slightly from the output of April. The electric castings on the other hand presented an increase, the quantity intended for use by the establishments reporting was augmented from 53 to 503 tons.

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

Employment in the building trades as indicated by the value of the building permits issued in 56 cities showed a further pronounced increase during May, the value rising from \$14,082,170 in April to \$17,765,326 during the month under review, an increase of \$3,683,156, or 26.2 per cent. In comparison with the corresponding month of last year a gain of \$4,363,161, or 32.6 per cent, was reported, the value of the permits issued for May, 1921, having aggregated \$13,402,165. Increases as compared with the preceding month were reported in all provinces, with the exception of New Brunswick, Manitoba and British Columbia, the gain in Quebec of \$1,343,883, or over 51 per cent, being the most noteworthy. Saskatchewan, with permits amounting to \$1,281,431, showed the largest percentage increase, the total being 315 per cent higher than during April of this year. The declines in the provinces mentioned were slight. In comparison with May of last year Prince Edward Island and British Columbia were the only provinces to show contractions in the value of the building authorized. The increase of \$2,041,019, or over 31 per cent, in Ontario was the most marked, while noteworthy percentage increases were reported in New Bruns-

wick and Alberta. Of the larger cities, Montreal and Toronto registered increases in the value of the permits issued as compared with both April, 1922, and May, 1921. Winnipeg and Vancouver showed declines in the former and gains in the latter comparison. Halifax, Moncton, Sherbrooke, Westmount, Fort William, Kitchener, Oshawa, Peterboro, Brandon, Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton reported considerable expansion in both comparisons.

According to the *Canadian Building Review*, issued by MacLean's Building Reports, Limited, the value of the contracts awarded during May amounted to \$34,827,300, as compared with \$29,428,400 in April and with \$26,859,500 in May of last year. Ontario and Quebec reported \$27,826,100, or nearly 80 per cent of the value recorded for May, 1922; the Maritime Provinces reported \$1,985,100, or nearly 6 per cent of the total, and the Western Provinces \$5,016,100 or slightly more than 14 per cent. Of the total for May of this year, \$15,633,500 was to be expended on residences, \$11,516,000 in business establishments, \$801,500 on industrial buildings, and \$6,876,300 on engineering contracts.

Strikes

The loss of time on account of industrial disputes during June was less than during May, 1922, but greater than during June, 1921. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 25 strikes involving about 10,155 workpeople with an estimated time loss of about 254,134 working days, as compared with 30 strikes, involving 13,186 workpeople and 278,160 working days in May, 1922; and 50 strikes, involving 10,239 workpeople and 188,020 working days in June, 1921. On June 1, there were on record 19 strikes, affecting 9,729 workpeople. Six strikes were reported as having commenced during June as compared with ten during May. Two of the strikes commencing prior to June and all of those commencing

during June terminated during the month, leaving 17 strikes involving 9,609 workpeople on record at the beginning of July.

Prices

The movement in prices was marked by increases in some lines and decreases in others, the general level showing little change:

The index number of wholesale prices stood at 224.3 for June (the lowest point reached since March, 1917), as compared with 226.1 for May; 225.0 for April; 242.6 for June, 1921; 349.3 for June, 1920; 284.1 for June, 1919; 246.8 for June, 1917; and 135.3 for June, 1914. The fall in the index number was due almost entirely to declines in agricultural products and foods, though these groups showed substantial advances in some articles. The chief changes for the month were substantial declines in western grains, fodders, sheep, some lines of fish, onions, flour, and in linseed oil, and increases in hogs and hog products, dressed lamb, cheese, granulated sugar, wool, raw silk, raw cotton, jutes and hessians, and in hides with smaller increases in cattle and beef, and in metals.

In retail prices the average cost of a weekly list of 29 staple foods in sixty cities was \$10.18 at the beginning of June, as compared with \$10.22 for May; \$11.16 for June, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920; \$11.89 for June, 1917; and \$7.49 for June, 1914. The total for food, fuel, and rent averaged \$20.58 for June, as compared with \$20.57 for May; \$21.74 for June, 1921; \$26.81 for June, 1920; \$18.67 for June, 1917; and \$14.27 for June, 1914. The decline in the food budget was due almost entirely to decreases in sugar and in dairy products, except eggs which advanced slightly. Small advances occurred in nearly all the other items, the chief of which were in meats. Fuel was practically unchanged but rent averaged slightly higher.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

Proceedings for the month of June, 1922, with Texts of Boards' Reports.

DURING the month of June the Department received reports of three Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) the Algoma Eastern Railway Company and certain of its employees being members of Division No. 4, Railway Employees Department, American Federation of Labour; (2) coal operators being members of the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association and certain of their employees being members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America; and (3) the London Street Railway Company and certain of its employees being members of Division No. 741, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

Applications received

During the month of June applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation were received as follows:—

(1) From employees of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated in the company's gas and electric distribution and maintenance plants, members of various trade unions. A Board was established as follows: Mr. E. McG. Quirk, Montreal, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members of the Board, and Messrs. Bernard Rose and Gustave Francq, Montreal, appointed on the recommendation of the Company and employees respectively.

(2) From employees of various shipping companies doing business at the Port of Montreal, being shipliners, members of Local 2098, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. A board was established composed as follows: Mr. H. S. Ross, K.C., Montreal, chairman, ap-

pointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members of the Board; Mr. David K. Trotter, Montreal, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the employers, and Mr. J. T. Foster, Montreal, appointed on the recommendation of the men.

(3) From the Montreal Master Plasterers' Association. This dispute not falling within the direct scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, a Board could be established only with the consent of both parties to the dispute. Shortly after the application was received the dispute was adjusted by negotiation.

(4) From employees of the municipality of Glace Bay, N.S., being members of Federal Union 16570, American Federation of Labour. This dispute not falling within the direct scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, a Board could be established only with the consent of both parties to the dispute. Shortly after the application was received the dispute was adjusted by negotiation.

Other Proceedings under the Act

In the case of a dispute between the Corporation of the City of Moose Jaw and certain of its employees being members of the Moose Jaw fire department and City Fire Fighters Union, Local No. 151, Mr. William A. Munns, of Moose Jaw, was, on the joint recommendation of Messrs. W. D. McIntyre and Edgar H. Cooke, board members representing the employers and employees respectively, appointed chairman of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in this matter.

In the case of a dispute between the Inverness Railway and Coal Company

(as represented by the Eastern Trust Company, Halifax), and certain of its employees, a Board was established as follows: Messrs. G. MacGregor Mitchell, Halifax, N.S., and Isaac D. Macdougall, Inverness, N.S., were appointed on the recommendation of the company and men respectively. Mr. Macdougall sub-

sequently resigned, and on the recommendation of the employees Mr. L. D. Currie, Glace Bay, N.S., was appointed in his stead. In the absence of a joint recommendation from Messrs. Mitchell and Currie, the Minister appointed Mr. John R. Osborne, Ottawa, as chairman of the Board.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Algoma Eastern Railway Company, and certain of its employees.

A report was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Algoma Eastern Railway Company and certain of its employees engaged in various trades and comprised in Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labour. The Board was composed as follows: Mr. W. T. R. Preston, chairman, and Messrs. F. H. McGuigan and Fred Bancroft, representatives of the company and the employees respectively. The report was unanimous and contained a memorandum of agreement signed by both parties to the dispute, binding them to submit the questions in dispute to the committee created by the Canadian Railway Association and Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labour, to hear such disputes.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Algoma Eastern Railway, employer, and various classes of trades, comprising Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labour, employees.

Toronto, June 17, 1922.

Honourable James Murdock,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

Sir,

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation authorized by you at the request of the employees aforesaid respectfully report:

Meetings of the Board were held in Toronto and Sudbury at which oral and documentary evidence was offered on behalf of the employees by Messrs. P. C. Benson, J. Ross, H. W. Harper, L. Beuloin and W. Powlesland. The Algoma Eastern Railway was represented by Mr. G. A. Montgomery, President, and Mr. W. H. Farrell, General Manager, of the company.

The issue between the parties was raised by notices being posted by the company of a reduction in wages and changes in conditions of employment. The employees concerned allege that the notice in question is a violation of an agreement that was entered into with the railway, dated October 19th, 1920, in which the following condition appears: ♦

"In consideration of the men withdrawing their demand for back pay from May 1st, as authorized by the so-called Chicago award, we will adopt the working conditions called Rules of Service as made in the agreement between the Canadian Railway War Board and Division No. 4, Railway Employees Department."

The employees contended that the agreement in question was arrived at in consideration of withdrawing their demands for the back pay to which they claimed they were entitled under the Chicago award, on the one hand, and the promised acceptance and adoption by the railway of the working conditions known as the Rules of Service on the other. They further contended that these Rules provide the

course to be taken in order to secure changes in the agreement in question, and that it was incumbent upon the railway to follow the procedure outlined therein before reducing wages or changing the conditions of the employment of those who were parties to this agreement.

The officers of the railway contended that owing to the general depression in business, the cancellation of the agreement and of the conditions contained therein was unavoidable, and presented statements showing a falling off in general receipts incident to the decline in mining operations throughout the district served by the Line. It was also claimed that a reduction had been made in the personnel and salaries of the staff, and other branches of the service. And further alleged that the proposed reduction in wages is an absolute necessity on account of the depleted state of the company's finances. They further claimed that the agreement of October 19th, 1920, was not intended to be in perpetuity, but was naturally subject to amendment under altered conditions, and that this state had now been reached.

At a session of the Board, held in Toronto, May 19, in consultation with representatives of all concerned, Mr. G. A. Montgomery, President of the railway, on behalf of himself and the Board of Directors, expressed willingness to submit the questions in dispute that had been the subject of inquiry by this Board to the Canadian Railway Association in conformity with Rule 183 of Wage Agreement No. 4, which was accepted by the parties concerned as a satisfactory conclusion to the conciliatory efforts between the respective parties, although the President of the Algoma Eastern Railway would not bind himself to accept the conclusions that might be reached by the Railway Association.

The Board of Conciliation was under the impression that the President and General Manager of the railway would abide by the decision or award of the

Railway Association, and accordingly made a report of the situation as offering a solution of the questions involved. The Department did not accept this view and authorized the Board, under date of May 26th, to reconvene and, if possible, secure a final settlement, or make a report on the question at issue. The Board reconvened at Toronto on May 31, and since then continuous efforts were made by the Board to secure an agreement between the parties at issue in this dispute.

Finally an agreement was reached and the following memorandum was signed by the representatives of the railway and the employees, as provided in the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act:

IN THE MATTER OF THE DISPUTE
BETWEEN
THE ALGOMA EASTERN RAILWAY AND
CERTAIN EMPLOYEES.

Mr. Montgomery, President of the Algoma Eastern Railway Company, representing the company, and Mr. Harry Harper, General Organizer of the I. A. of M. and representative of Division 4, Railway Employees Department of the A. F. of L., representing the employees, agree before this Board of Conciliation to Mr. Montgomery's proposal to submit the agreement dated October 19th, 1920, a copy of which is attached hereto, for its interpretation of said agreement to the Committee created by the Canadian Railway Association and Division 4, Railway Employees Department, A. F. of L., to hear such disputes.

And it is further agreed that both parties will accept and be governed by the decision of the body aforementioned.

G. A. MONTGOMERY,
for the company.
H. W. HARPER,
for the employees.

Certified to
W. T. R. PRESTON, Chairman,
F. H. MCGUIGAN,
FRED BANCROFT,
Board of Conciliation.

Toronto, June 15th, 1922.

Following the agreement referred to, the Chairman of the Board communicated by telephone and letter with the Chairman of the Canadian Railway Association, Grant Hall, Esq., Montreal, enquiring whether the Associa-

tion would consider and determine the dispute under the terms of the agreement signed by Messrs. Montgomery and Harper.

In reply, the following telegram was received from the Chairman of the Railway Association:

Montreal, June 16th, 1922.

W. T. R. Preston,
Mossops Hotel,
Toronto.

Your letter received; there will not be any objection to Railway Association representatives acting on joint committee which may be constituted under wage agreement number four with Division No. Four, Railway Employees Department, for adjudication disputes, if matter in question submitted jointly pursuant to terms agreement June fifteenth between Algoma Eastern and their employees. To bring this about it would, of course, be necessary for employees' representatives to submit the matter to the officers of Division Number Four, Railway Employees Department.

GRANT HALL.

This Board of Conciliation having been informed by G. A. Montgomery,

Esq., President of the Algoma Eastern Railway, and H. W. Harper, Esq., representative of the employees, that the decision of the Committee of the Railway Association and Division No. 4 created to hear such disputes as this will be accepted by the said railway company and the said employees of the company in the dispute regarding the wages to be paid, the Board recommends this procedure, and such a decision as a satisfactory settlement between the respective parties.

The Board is assured that Division No. 4, Railway Employees Department, A. F. of L., will hear and determine this dispute under the terms of the agreement signed by Messrs. Montgomery and Harper, June 15th, 1922.

(Sgd.) W. T. R. PRESTON,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) F. H. McGUIGAN,
Member of the Board.

(Sgd.) FRED BANCROFT,
Member of the Board.

Report of Board in dispute between members of the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association and certain of their employees being members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America.

A report was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between members of the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association of Southern Alberta and South Eastern British Columbia, and certain of their employees being members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America. The report was signed by Mr. W. E. Knowles, K.C., chairman of the Board and Mr. H. Ostlund, K.C., representing the employees. The report contained recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. Mr. R. G. Drinnan, representing the employers, submitted a minority report.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association, em-

ployers, and certain of their employees, being members of District 18, of the United Mine Workers of America, employees.

Calgary, Alberta,
June 13th, 1922.

To the Honourable James Murdock,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

Sir,

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was applied for on the 21st March, 1922, by Mr. E. G. Williamson, President, and Mr. Robert Peacock, Secretary, of the above mentioned District 18, in the matter of a dispute regarding certain proposed reduction in the rates of pay and other matters, and in pursuance thereof and under your author-

ity the said Board was constituted and composed of, Mr. W. E. Knowles, chairman, Mr. H. Ostlund and Mr. R. G. Drinnan.

The Board met in Calgary on Saturday, April 1, 1922, and, having been duly sworn, held an organization meeting and adjourned. In pursuance of this adjournment the meetings for the purpose of receiving evidence began in the City Hall, Calgary, at 10 a.m. on the 10th day of April, 1922. After taking evidence in Calgary, witnesses were heard in the following places, respectively, (with various adjournments intervening) — Drumheller, Wayne, Canmore, Bankhead, Lethbridge, Fernie and Blairmore, where the taking of evidence was concluded.

Later the Board met at Calgary for the purpose of hearing the argument, or summing up, by the representatives of the respective parties to the dispute.

Following this the formal sittings of the Board ended, and the real work of the Board in an effort to effect conciliation began.

The representatives of the two parties (on the suggestion of the Board) entered into a joint conference, with Mr. Knowles acting as chairman, with a view to ascertaining if any settlement was possible in the light of all the evidence and more mature consideration which had come from the different sittings of the Board.

These informal conferences were attended by approximately twelve representatives from each side and continued for two and one-half days. The best of feeling and a desire to get together, if possible, were manifested at these conferences, but the result was disappointing and the parties separated without any solution to the problem.

Following this the members of the Board went into private consultation for two days to work with a view to arriving at a unanimous decision; the result was all three members of the Board

decided that it was best that there would be a further adjournment, and the same was taken pursuant to which the Board reassembled in Banff on the 10th June, and faithfully struggled with the problem for several days with the result that we have decided that further discussion is profitless, and the Board now proceeds to make its report to you.

You are aware that, on the 31st March last, there expired a two-year agreement under which wages had been paid. You are further aware that many classifications of work are paid for by the day, and others are paid for by contract as to yardage, tonnage, etc., and in addition to these scales of pay, as set out in formal agreement, every one was paid a war bonus or high cost of living allowance of \$1.17 per day, this to each man whether married or single, and also to each boy.

It may be frankly stated that, while the representatives of the employees did not specifically commit themselves to any reduction, yet none took the ground that there should be no reductions. It seemed rather to be conceded that decreases were unavoidable, and the question (which is a difficult one) was how large or small those reductions should be.

The task which the Board has in hand is aggravated by the feature of intermittent employment. The solution of this problem is doubtless one which is not included within the duties of this Board, and yet it is so inseparably linked up with the problem of wages that the Board feels some comments must be made upon this phase of the case. Exhibit 06 filed with the Board, being a statement of days worked by each man during 1921, shows as follows: in the nine bituminous mines the average number of days worked was 197½. In the anthracite mine (there is only one, namely, Bankhead) 256 days. In the Lethbridge lignite mines, of which there are three, the average number of days was 209¾. In the Drumheller field, which is entirely lignite, the average days worked was.

only 128½, and in the Drumheller fields the number of mines is 15.

It may be noted that there are 29 mines, or rather collieries, in the association, and it will be noted that the Drumheller field, where only 128½ days' work was provided for the men, includes 15 of these 29. With regard to the Drumheller field, it must be admitted that even under normal conditions it is a seasonal proposition, but even remembering that the fact remains that during what might be called the operating months, there was, in 1921, a very large part of the time when there was no employment.

The result is that the annual revenue of the miners is in many instances a miserable income. The Board is, of course, not saying that the mine operators are in any way responsible for this; on the contrary, it may be said that they, together with the employees, are suffering from this economic misfortune. The extent to which this intermittent employment exists means, of course, that the mine owner is receiving earnings only intermittently for the capital which he has invested, and the overhead expense for maintenance, etc., which he is compelled to meet. One of the witnesses named Frank Wheatly, a well-known miner of Bankhead, expressed it—"the employees were the victims of a mismanaged industry?"—but he added, "the operators are helpless to control partial unemployment", and when asked his solution said, "the Government must control the industry in this regard".

The Board's view is that, whatever may be the solution of the problem, the fact remains that part-time employment is the curse of the coal industry, and the miners the chief sufferers, and the consumers pay for it.

The troubles seem to be that in both District 18 and the Central Competitive field in the United States, the capacity of production was, during war times, abnormally increased, and that, on re-

turn to more or less normal conditions, the consumption of coal renders opportunity for only partial operation of the mines. The present condition is not economical and results in coal being unreasonably expensive to the consumer. The Board quotes with some sympathy the following words of a certain magazine writer: "But at least the coal operators and unions do something about it. They produce coal and they fight for their interests, and the public pays for the coal—and the fight".

It is to be further noted from the operator's point of view that he has to meet the competition of non-unionized mines where during 1921 the average wages per employee were practically one-third less than the unionized mines. See Exhibit 014.

There is another matter of importance, namely, the severe competition in the Winnipeg market of Eastern American coal, of which a tonnage of 2,236,808 tons was unloaded at Fort William in 1921, and it is the hope of the Board that the adjustment of wages as recommended later in this report may materially contribute to the restoration of this business to the operators and miners of District 18.

We must turn now to what is the main duty of this Board, namely, consider all the circumstances and make findings as to a fair wage. Much evidence was placed before the Board as to the present cost of living as compared with that of other years when wages were arranged. It would appear that at present the cost of living statistics are approximately where they were in the early part of the year 1917. The Board is not disposed to recommend a reduction of the employees' wages downward with mathematical sequence; such a reduction would be too drastic. We do not consider it either fair to the employee or in the interests of the industry generally that a reduction such as this would involve, which would be approximately 45 per cent or 50 per cent, be inflicted at one blow.

You, sir, are aware that considerable of the increases were granted as a result of a certain high cost of living commission which functioned while the cost of living was rising, but never functioned afterwards. Had this commission continued and gradually make adjustments downward it would have required less drastic action now, and would probably have been more equitable and indeed much more pleasant for everybody.

The Board desires further to say that even if the reductions had been, or were to be, made as gradually as possible, this Board would not recommend decreasing in the way which we have described as by "mathematical sequence", for this would involve reducing an employee to his pre-war standard of living which, we think, would be unfair. We subscribe to what we consider wise words of the Canadian Minister of Finance in the House of Commons, May 23, 1922, reading as follows:

We cannot return to pre-war conditions. The workingman's position has advanced. His standard of living is improved—he is unwilling to go back to pre-war conditions, and no one would expect him to be content to do so. He has a right to expect better conditions for himself and his family than in former days.

The adjustment of wages which we propose has been decided on by us after most serious consideration of the representations of both the employer and the employee, and after weighing all the evidence *pro* and *con* and considering the limitations and hazardousness of the miners' occupation, we have reached a finding which is our best judgment in the matter.

In regard to the wages the Board begs to recommend as follows:

- (1) That the war bonus, or high cost of living allowance of \$1.17 per day be discontinued.
- (2) That the agreement signed on behalf of the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association and on behalf of the United Mine Work-

ers of America, District 18, dated June 10th, 1920, be returned to as a basis, and the conditions therein recited (with the exception of the *closed shop*) be continued, and that the rates therein set forth be reduced by 15 per cent.

The Board recommends that the above adjustment of wages prevail for a period of two years from the first day of April, 1922.

Our colleague, Mr. R. G. Drinnan, has read our report and expresses himself as in accord with the same generally. His judgment differs from ours as to what reduction is justified.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) W. E. KNOWLES,

(Sgd.) H. OSTLUND.

Minority Report

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of differences between coal operators being members of Western Canada Coal Operators' Association and certain of their employees being members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America.

Calgary, Alberta,

June 13th, 1922.

To the Honourable James Murdock,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

Sir:—

As a member of the Conciliation Board appointed by you to investigate the above mentioned dispute, and having failed to agree with the other two members of the Board, I beg to report as follows:—

The wage agreement between the parties to this dispute terminated on 31st March, 1922, after being in effect for

two years. Since then there has been a total cessation of work at the mines involved, owing to failure to arrive at a new agreement.

At a joint conference held in March of this year, the mine workers asked for a renewal of the old day wage rates, twenty-five per cent increase on the contract rates, and a six-hour working day underground. On the other hand the operators offered a new scale of day wage and contract rates based on rates paid in the 1915-1917 agreement with increases from 22 per cent to $36\frac{1}{2}$ per cent added to the basic rates.

The coal industry, or at least those companies operating with union labour, was placed under Government direction at the termination of the 1915-1917 agreement. This Government direction continued from April 1, 1917, to April, 1921, and during that period increases totalling seventy per cent on contract rates and 125 to 165 per cent on day wage rates were put into effect, and remained effective until March 31st, 1922.

Although the mine workers received increases greatly in excess of those granted to employees in other industries in Western Canada, and in which was included a High Cost of Living bonus, when the period of deflation in the cost of living started early in the year 1921 a decline in the wages paid in other industries went into effect, but the wages of the mine workers suffered no reduction because of an agreement made under Government direction and extending to March 31, 1922. It would seem justifiable, therefore, that after benefiting from higher wages for a longer period than the employees in any other industry, the mine workers should agree to a substantial reduction in wages at this late date of readjustment.

The high inflation of wages in the coal industry is, to some extent, responsible for the critical condition in which the coal industry of Alberta and South-Eastern British Columbia has been in for some time back. Our investigation

covered more particularly the year 1921. It was found that all the mines experienced a falling off in business and consequently had only worked part time. This was more pronounced in the domestic coal mines, and in this connection it may be pointed out that, at best, only seasonal employment can be expected in the mines producing domestic coal.

To get the coal industry back to normal, or better still, to place it on a sound economic basis where all connected with the industry can, with due diligence and effort, meet with a fair measure of success, some sacrifices will have to be made. The mine worker, whose interests are identical with those of the industry, must share in bringing about this condition, and the greater his help now, the quicker will be the return to steady employment and more permanent prosperity.

As the 1915-1917 agreement is the last one mutually agreed to between the parties to this dispute, all subsequent agreements being made under Government direction, and when conditions in cost of living and selling price of coal were generally abnormal, I recommend as a fair basis of settlement the following:

- (1) That the day wage and contract mining rates in the 1915-1917 agreement be made the basic rates.
- (2) An increase of twenty-five per cent on all contract mining rates.
- (3) An increase of forty per cent on all outside day wage rates.
- (4) An increase of forty per cent on all underground wage rates.
- (5) That all contract mining rates made subsequent to the 1915-1917 agreement be adjusted to conform to rates in mines in the same districts.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) R. G. DRINNAN.

Report of Board in dispute between the London Street Railway Company, and certain of its employees.

A report was received from the Board established to deal with a dispute between the London Street Railway Company and certain of its employees being members of Division 741, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The Board was composed as follows: Mr. J. M. McEvoy, chairman, and Messrs. F. H. McGuigan and G. F. W. McKay, representatives of the company and employees respectively. The report was unanimous and was accompanied by a copy of an agreement which was signed by representatives of both parties to the dispute.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the London Street Railway Company, employer, and certain of its employees, being motormen, conductors, barn, shop, line and track men, members of Division 741, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, employees.

London, June 13, 1922.

The Honourable James Murdock,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

Sir,

We, the Board appointed in this dispute, respectfully report that the Board met on the 16th day of May, 1922, organized and took as much evidence as could be heard. The general nature of the questions and disputes were made plain and the parties requested by the Board to try and settle their difficulties.

On the 9th, 10th and 12th days of June, 1922, further sittings of the Board were held and further evidence heard. Three memoranda were put in evidence, two relating to the cost of living and one relating to the wages of employees paid on other street rail-

ways, which memoranda are herewith enclosed.

We beg to report that we found that the company and its employees had been operating under an agreement dated the 24th day of May, 1921, a copy of which is enclosed herewith.

On the 30th of December, 1921, a notice dated the 30th of December, 1921, giving sixty days' notice of the intention of the company to reduce the wages of the men, roughly 3 cents per hour, was posted by the company, a copy of which notice is enclosed herewith.

On the 12th day of the following January, the men, by their Secretary, L. Parker, wrote the manager of the company disputing the right of the company to make this reduction. There was further correspondence and conferences between the men and the company, copies of which correspondence are enclosed herewith.

On the 1st of March, 1922, the company put into operation the reduction, and on the 12th of April, 1922, the employees requested a Board for the purpose of having considered the reduction of 3 cents an hour, and also to consider their demand for an increase of 3 cents an hour, from the rate set out in the schedule of the agreement dated May 24th, 1921, with other minor matters.

After the session held on the 9th day of June, at which a considerable amount of evidence was taken, the parties, at the suggestion of the Board, held a conference at which it was agreed that the Committee representing the men would submit a proposition made by the company for a settlement to a vote of the division to be held on Saturday evening. The evidence was continued on Saturday and the vote was taken Saturday evening.

As a result of the conferences and the vote of the employees taken Sa-

turday night, June 10th, the enclosed agreement dated June 12th, 1922, was arrived at, and it is considered by the Board a wise and reasonable solution of the dispute.

Dated at London, this 13th day of June, 1922.

(Sgd.) J. M. McEvoy,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) F. H. McGUIGAN,
Member of the Board.

(Sgd.) G. F. W. McKAY,
Member of the Board.

June, 1922, until either party shall give sixty (60) days' notice in writing on or before the first day of any month of their desire to terminate the same or to alter any of the conditions thereof.

In witness whereof, the Parties have set their hands by their authorized representatives.

THE LONDON STREET RAILWAY
COMPANY.

(Sgd.) C. B. KING,
Manager.

(Sgd.) L. TAIT,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Witness:—
(Sgd.) L. TAIT,
(Sgd.) H. H. HUMESTON.

AMENDMENT TO AGREEMENT DATED MAY 24TH, 1921, BETWEEN THE LONDON STREET RAILWAY COMPANY AND CERTAIN OF THE EMPLOYEES OF THE COMPANY.

This Agreement entered into in triplicate, this 12th day of June, A.D., 1922, between the London Street Railway Company and certain of the employees of the said Company represented by the persons who sign this agreement, being their duly accredited representatives, hereinafter called the Employees, of the second part.

Witnesseth.—That the parties hereunto mutually agree to and with each other as follows:—

Section 5.

From the 16th day of June, 1922, until the termination of this agreement, the wages of the employees shall be as follows:—

For Motormen and Conductors.

First year..... 41 cents per hour
Second year..... 44 cents per hour
Third and subsequent years 46 cents per hour

For Shopmen, Barnmen and Linemen.

The rates of wages of the Shopmen, Barnmen and Linemen shall be as per Schedule "C" attached hereto and now forming part of this agreement.

For Trackmen.

The rates of wages of the trackmen shall be as per Schedule "D" attached hereto and now forming part of this agreement.

This amendment, together with the amended schedules attached hereto, shall continue in full force and effect from the 16th day of

FOR THE EMPLOYEES

(Sgd.) JOHN COLBERT,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) LEWIS PARKER,
Secretary.

Witness:—
(Sgd.) L. TAIT.
(Sgd.) H. H. HUMESTON.

THE LONDON STREET RAILWAY COMPANY
SCHEDULE "C"—WAGES OF BARNMEN AND LINEMEN.

Name	Occupation	Rate of wages effective June 16, 1922
Axford, J.....	Blacksmith.....	51
Ball, H.....	Truckman.....	44
Blanchard, W....	Lineman.....	46
Childs, G.....	Carpenter.....	50
Collins, J.....	Car Cleaner.....	40
Constable, W....	Car Cleaner.....	53
Cook, J.....	Car Inspector.....	40
Cooper, H.....	Car Inspector.....	40
Dow, J.....	Armature Winder....	40
Dunn, L.....	Lineman.....	45
Goss, C.....	Night Car Cleaner...	40
Elston, J.....	Carpenter (Rough)..	46
Goss, A. W.....	N. Car Inspector....	40
Guy, W.....	Gen. Help.....	35
Harris, J. V.....	Day Car Cleaner....	40
Harris, J. A.....	Steam Heat, Gen. Help.....	40
Hoolihan, J.....	Carpenter.....	55
Howe, J.....	Lineman.....	45
Hussey, H.....	Machinist.....	49
Kesson, A.....	Pitman.....	45
King, J.....	Car Inspector.....	40

Lewis, J.....	Carpenter.....	50
Lightfoot, W.....	Car Cleaner.....	40
Little, J.....	Painter.....	50
Little, V.....	Pitman.....	45
Malin, J.....	Lineman.....	45
Mottashed, J.....	Painter.....	44
Parker, R.....	Pitman.....	45
Paterson, G.....	Electrician.....	45
Pickett.....	Gen. Helper.....	35
Pierce, E.....	Boss Carpenter.....	55
Reardon, J.....	Armature.....	55
Robinson, W.....	Car Cleaner.....	40
Sangster, W.....	Pitman.....	45
Stewart, E.....	Boss Lineman.....	51
Swanwick, J.....	Black Sm. Helper...	45
Stewart, P.....	Machinist.....	56½
Thomas, J.....	Coil Maker.....	46
Tuck, S.....	Pitman.....	45
Wyatt, T.....	Storeman.....	45
Whiteley, B.....	Blacksmith Helper...	45

The above schedule does not cancel any agreement made by the Company with any employee herein listed as to length of service at the above scheduled rate.

Any increase over the above schedule of wages shall be determined by the Company.

(Sgd.) L. TAIT,
Sec'y.-Treasurer.

(Sgd.) JOHN COLBERT.

THE LONDON STREET RAILWAY COMPANY

SCHEDULE "D"—TRACKMEN

Name	Occupation	Rate of wages effective June 16, 1922
Hair, W.....	Foreman Trackman..	50
Tuke, W.....	Motorman, Work Car	48
Goddard, S.....	Assist. Foreman....	47
Botterill, S.....	" "	45
Morton, H.....	Trackman.....	43
Sims, J.....	" "	43
Joyce, W.....	" "	43
Joyce, A.....	" "	43
Francis, S.....	" "	43
Collins, S.....	" "	43
Pass, W.....	" "	43
Lowe, H.....	" "	43
Newman, G.....	" "	36
Leathorn, W.....	" "	43

The above schedule does not cancel any agreement made by the Company with any employees herein listed as to length of service at the above scheduled rate.

Any increase over the above schedule of wages shall be determined by the Company.

(Sgd.) L. TAIT,
Sec'y.-Treasurer.

(Sgd.) JOHN COLBERT.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

THE tables presented below summarize the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1922; and from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1922.

The proceedings under the Act during the year include five cases in which certain proceedings had taken place during the preceding year, namely, disputes between (1) the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway and certain of its employees; (2) the Corporation of Ottawa and its firemen; (3) the Canadian National Railways and certain of their employees in the Stores Department, Fort Rouge, Winnipeg, Man.; (4) the Dominion Steel Company, Limited, Sydney, N.S., and its electrical workers, machinists, etc., and (5) the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited,

New Glasgow, and its tin workers, electrical workers, machinists, etc.

At the close of March, 1922, results were still pending in connection with six applications concerning disputes between (1) coal operators, being members of Western Canada Coal Operators' Association and certain of their employees, being members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America; also certain coal operators, not members of the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association and their employees, members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America; (2) Algoma Eastern Railway Company, Sudbury, Ont., and various classes of its employees; (3) Dominion Power and Transmission Company and its linemen, groundmen, etc.; (4) Dominion Power and Transmission Company and Hamilton Street Railway Company respectively and various classes of employees; (5) Ottawa Elec-

I.—TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM APRIL 1, 1921, TO
MARCH 31, 1922.

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards received	Number of Boards established	Number of strikes not averted or ended
II.—DISPUTES AFFECTING MINES, TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES:—			
(1) Mines:			
(a) Coal.	3	2	0
(b) Metal.	0	0	0
Total mines.	3	2	0
(2) Transportation and communication:			
(a) Railways.	17	7	0
(b) Street railways.	13	11	1
(c) Express.	0	0	0
(d) Shipping.	4	1	0
(e) Telegraphs.	2	0	0
(f) Telephones.	0	0	0
Total transportation and communication.	36	19	1
(3) Miscellaneous:			
Light and power.	1	1	0
Total mines, transportation and communication and public utilities.	40	22	1
II.—DISPUTES NOT FALLING CLEARLY WITHIN THE DIRECT SCOPE OF THE ACT:			
(1) Public utilities under provincial or municipal control:			
(a) Street railways.	0	0	0
(b) Other civic employe'es.	2	2	0
(c) Light and power.	1	1	0
Total public utilities under provincial or municipal control.	3	3	0
(2) Miscellaneous.	11	6	0
Total disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act.	14	9	0
Total, all classes.	54	31	1

tric Railway Company and certain of its employees, and (6) employers, members of the Canadian Building and Construction Industries, Ottawa Branch, and certain of their employees, being hod carriers.

The figures shown in the following table may be thought to show discrepancies as compared with those appearing in the yearly summary.

A closer examination will, however, show the statements of both classes to be in agreement. A complete statement of proceedings for a year must show all disputes dealt with during the fiscal year. The figures of the yearly statement include, therefore, disputes carried over from the previous year and which are counted in the summary of that year's proceedings. Thus the same dispute may properly figure in the

annual statement for each of the two more than once, and account is taken of years. In the statistical recapitulation the number of applications received during the covering several years, as above, it is year and thus brought within the purview of necessary that no disputes shall be counted the statute.

II.—TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM MARCH 22, 1907, TO MARCH 31, 1922.

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards received	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I.—DISPUTES AFFECTING MINES, TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION, OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES AND WAR WORK:		
(1) Mines—		
(a) Coal.	85	7
(b) Metal.	19	5
(c) Asbestos.	1	0
Total mines.	85	12
(2) Transportation and communication—		
(a) Railways.	162	7
(b) Street railways.	96	7
(c) Express.	11	1
(d) Shipping.	25	0
(e) Telegraphs.	14	1
(f) Telephones.	7	0
Total transportation and communication.	315	16
(3) Miscellaneous—		
(a) Light and power.	17	3
(b) Elevators.	1	0
Total miscellaneous.	18	3
(4) War work.	30	1
Total mines, transportation and communication, other public utilities and war work.	448	32
II.—DISPUTES NOT FALLING CLEARLY WITHIN THE DIRECT SCOPE OF THE ACT:		
(1) Public utilities under provincial or municipal control. .	48	1
(2) Miscellaneous.	62	1
Total disputes not falling within the direct scope of the Act.	110	2
Total, all classes.	558	34

PROCEEDINGS OF CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

THREE new decisions of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, have been received by the Department (Earlier decisions of the Board appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for April on pages 396 to 400, and in previous issues).

Case No. 121, previously referred to, relating to the claim of a ticket seller of the Canadian National Railways for reinstatement and payment for time lost was referred back to the interested parties for additional information. Later on the Board was informed that

a satisfactory settlement had been reached. Case No. 124 has reference to claims for "run-arounds" by certain brakemen of the Canadian Pacific Railway (Western Lines). Case No. 125 has reference to the dismissal of a trainman of the Canadian Pacific Railway for violation of a rule. Case No. 126 has reference to discipline placed against the records of certain employees of the Kettle Valley Railway Company.

Case No. 124.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Western Lines) and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A controversy arose between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Western Lines, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen with reference to claims of certain brakemen for "run-arounds." The dispute was with regard to the application of an agreement under date of June 19, 1906, which contained the following ruling made by the Joint Committee of Central and Western Divisions:

1. When an unassigned crew has come on duty in turn and they have got their engine, and commenced to work, they will remain with train called for, even though another crew comes on duty later, and gets out of terminal first. The first crew called will not be entitled to pay, as per Article No. 26.

2. That if this Company in the interests of their business find it necessary to assign crews to a regular time card through freight train, they shall be given the oldest freight men on the section. Such men to remain so assigned for not less than 1 (one) year, unless relieved in promotion order.

3. That a sufficient number of the senior conductors in through freight service be uniformed, for the purpose of relieving regularly assigned men in passenger service, and also to run chartered trains, such as manufacturers, press associations, or trains of like importance, where the prestige of the Company and men requires the men handling such trains be men of experience. This is no way to be construed to allow these men to run sections of regular trains or ordinary excursion trains, or any train of like character, or to effect the compensation as per Article 4.

Men run around, as provided for in this resolution, shall not be entitled to pay as per Article 26.

The company contended that the agreement in connection with uniformed conductors being used for the service specified carried with it their crews and submitted that it was entirely impracticable to use pool conductors for the special service mentioned in paragraph 3 without using their brakemen, and that men run around as provided in the resolution adopted by the Joint Committee of Central and Western Divisions were not entitled to pay as per Article No. 26.

The employees contended that the special agreement above referred to did not contemplate giving the company the right to run brakemen of freight crews around brakemen of other crews in the terminal, but it only applied to conductors. A case was instanced when uniformed freight conductors were used to handle certain special trains and they and their brakemen were run around other crews then in the terminal. The brakemen of crews run around submitted tickets claiming 50 miles each way under Article 14 of the schedule.

The opinion of the Board was expressed as follows:

Notwithstanding that it was shown in the evidence submitted to the Board that brakemen had in some cases been used with their conductors out of turn under the application of the Agreement of June 19, 1906, it was not the opinion of the Board that the right to do this could be properly claimed under the agreement. It is pointed out that while Clauses One and Two of the agreement refer to crews, Clause Three which bears directly on this controversy, refers specifically to conductors.

By decision of the Board the contention of the employees was sustained.

Case No. 125.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Western Lines) and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A controversy arose between the Canadian Pacific Railway (Western Lines), and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen over the dismissal of a trainman for alleged violation of the Company's rule "G" which is against the drinking of intoxicating liquors.

The company submitted that sufficient evidence was produced to justify the action taken by its officers in dismissing the trainman, while the employees contended that he should not have been dismissed as the charge brought against him in the police court was for creating a disturbance, not for intoxication. By decision of the Board the claim of the employees was denied.

Case No. 126.—The Kettle Valley Railway Company and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A controversy arose between the Kettle Valley Railway Company and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and Railroad Trainmen with regard to discipline placed against certain members of a train crew for causing a delay in the handling of a train. The crew had been instructed to pick up and set out cars at several points including the loading and lifting of stock at Princeton, and to fill out to capacity at Coalmont, their final destination being Brookmere, 38 miles from Princeton. When at the latter place the two firemen wired to the Chief Despatcher that they would require rest before leaving Princeton or would take 50 per cent of the train and go right through. The Chief Despatcher did not agree to this, but after the firemen had refused to comply with certain proposals of his, and declared that they would go through as stated in their first message, he said they could tie up. The firemen then booked eight hours' rest.

The decision of the Board was as follows:

The Board is of the opinion that the serious delay resulting to the train in question was caused through certain members of the crew failing to exercise a proper degree of interest in getting the train over the road, and therefore decides that the claim of the employees is not sustained.

However, it appears to the Board that the discipline, as applied, at least in some of the cases, is excessive, and should be modified.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE 1922

SIX strikes, involving 426 workpeople were reported as having commenced during June. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 25 strikes, involving 10,155 workpeople and an estimated time loss of 254,134 working days, as compared with 30

strikes, involving 13,186 workpeople and 278,160 working days in May, 1922; and 50 strikes, 10,239 workpeople and 188,020 working days in June, 1921. The time loss occasioned by the 6 new strikes which began in June was 3,300 working days, while a loss of 250,834 working

days is charged to the 19 strikes which commenced prior to June. Two of the strikes commencing prior to June and all of those commencing during June terminated during the month leaving the following 17 strikes, affecting 9,609 workpeople on record on June 30; coal miners, District 18, Alta., and B.C.; painters, Toronto; employees of steel and coal companies, Sydney; gauge men, Sydney; moulders, Guelph; photo engravers, Montreal; photo engravers, Ottawa; compositors, Hamilton; compositors, Montreal; compositors, Toronto; compositors, Vancouver; compositors, Winnipeg; compositors and pressmen, Halifax; compositors and pressmen, Ottawa; clothing workers, Montreal; and theatre employees at Calgary.

Disputes by Industries

The following is a review of disputes by industries in the order in which they appear in the statistical table. A brief summary is given of the more important strikes.

MINES, SMELTERS, QUARRIES, CLAY PRODUCTS, ETC.—The strike of coal miners throughout District 18, Alta., and B.C., still continued in existence at the end of the month. About 7,500 workpeople were involved, resulting in a time loss of 195,000 working days.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION.—Five strikes, involving 394 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 3,572 working days were reported in this group. Two new strikes—carpenters at Winnipeg and plasterers at Montreal—occurred during the month. The first mentioned strike was against a reduction in wages, while the latter was for increased wages. Both of these strikes terminated during the month. The strikes of carpenters at Toronto and plumbers at St. Catharines also terminated during June, leaving painters at Toronto the only strike in this group at the end of the month.

METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES.—One new strike was reported during the month, that of sheet metal workers at Edmonton which commenced June 1, and was settled by direct negotiations on June 12. This strike was against a reduction in wages. Three other strikes were carried over from the previous month's record and remained unterminated at the end of the month.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.—Ten strikes, involving 1,806 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 46,956 working days were carried over from the previous month's record and remained unterminated at the end of the month.

CLOTHING.—Two strikes were reported as affecting this group during June, involving 95 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 1,805 working days. One new strike occurred at Hull on June 19, when 35 employees of a clothing firm stopped work in protest against a wage cut. After negotiations had been carried on for some days a settlement was arrived at and work was resumed on June 27. The strike of clothing workers at Montreal, in existence since February, remained unterminated at the end of the month.

FOODS, LIQUORS AND TOBACCO.—Early in June about 20 brewery workers went on strike at Fernie as the result of a reduction in wages. Negotiations were carried on and work was resumed on June 13.

TRANSPORTATION.—One strike occurred in this group during the month involving 130 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 1,430 working days. The demand made was for increased wages and after carrying on negotiations for several days, the men returned to work pending a final settlement of their grievances.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING JUNE, 1922.

Industry or occupation	Particulars	Number of employees affected	Time loss in working days
MINES, QUARRIES, CLAY PRODUCTS, ETC.—			
Coal miners, District 18, Alta., and B.C.	Commenced April 1. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.	7,500	195,000
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION—			
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, Calgary, Alta.	Commenced April 1. Against a reduction in wages. Information received indicates conditions no longer affected.		
Carpenters, Toronto, Ont.....	Commenced May 29. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed June 12.	80	640
Painters, Toronto, Ont.....	Commenced May 15. Against a reduction in wages. Unterminated.	50	1,300
Plumbers, St. Catharines, Ont.....	Commenced April 1. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed June 12.	40	360
METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES—			
Employees of steel and coal companies, Sydney, N.S.	Commenced November 22, 1920. For increased wages and improved working conditions. Unterminated.	150	3,900
Gauge men, Sydney, N.S.....	Commenced June 9, 1921. In sympathy with employees of steel and coal companies. Unterminated.	16	416
Moulders, Guelph, Ont.....	Commenced May 4. Against a reduction in wages and increased working hours. Unterminated.	12	312
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—			
Photo engravers, Montreal, Que....	Commenced May 2, 1921. For shorter hours. Unterminated.	30	780
Photo engravers, Ottawa, Ont.....	Commenced May 2, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	9	234
Compositors, Hamilton, Ont.....	Commenced May 2, 1921. Alleged violation of agreement by employers. Unterminated.	51	1,326
Compositors, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced June 14, 1921. Objection of men to perform work that came from shop where strike existed. Unterminated.	25	650
Compositors, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced July 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	370	9,620
Compositors, Toronto, Ont.....	Commenced June 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	873	22,698
Compositors, Vancouver, B.C.....	Commenced May 2, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	30	780
Compositors, Winnipeg, Man.....	Commenced July 1, 1921. Alleged lockout following refusal of employers to renew agreement. Unterminated.	222	5,772
Compositors and pressmen, Halifax, N.S.	Commenced May 2, 1921. For shorter hours. Unterminated.	51	1,326
Compositors and pressmen, Ottawa, Ont.	Commenced June 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	145	3,770
CLOTHING—			
Clothing workers, Montreal, Que....	Commenced February 17. In protest against a change in working conditions. Unterminated.	60	1,560
MISCELLANEOUS—			
Theatre employees, Calgary, Alta..	Commenced May 8. Against employment of non-unionists. Unterminated.	15	390

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING JUNE, 1922.—(Continued).

Industry or occupation	Particulars	Number of employees affected	Time loss in working days
Strikes commencing during June, 1922			
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION—			
Carpenters, Winnipeg, Man.....	Commenced June 12. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed June 15.	24	72
Plasterers, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced June 3. For increased wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed June 12.	200	1,200
METALS, MACHINERY AND CONVEYANCES—			
Sheet metal workers, Edmonton, Alta.	Commenced June 1. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed June 12.	17	153
CLOTHING—			
Clothing workers, Hull, Que.....	Commenced June 19. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed June 27.	35	245
FOODS, LIQUORS AND TOBACCO—			
Brewery workers, Fernie, B.C.....	Commenced June 1. Against a reduction in wages. Settled by negotiations; work resumed June 13.	20	200
TRANSPORTATION—			
Street pavers (electric railway), Toronto, Ont.	Commenced June 8. For increased wages. Men returned to work pending final agreement of their grievances. Work resumed June 21.	130	1,430

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING MAY, 1922

THE following details with regard to strikes and lockouts in the United Kingdom during May, 1922, based upon returns from employers and workpeople, are taken from the June issue of the *British Labour Gazette*.

NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND DURATION.

—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in May, was 38, involving (directly or indirectly) about 22,000 workpeople; in addition, about 350,000 workpeople were involved in 55 disputes which began before May, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of new and old disputes in progress in May was thus 93, involving about 372,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during May of over 7,200,000 working days.

The stoppage of work in the ship-building trades, which began at the end of March, terminated in most districts on May 6. The stoppage involving members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union in the employment of firms affiliated to the Engineering and the National Employers' Federations, which began on March 13, was extended on May 3 to members of other trade unions in the engineering trade, and continued throughout the month.

CAUSES.—Of the 38 disputes beginning in May, 16, directly involving about 9,000 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 12, involving 6,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; 6, involving 3,500 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or per-

sons; and 4, directly involving nearly 2,500 workpeople, on other questions.

RESULTS.—Settlements were effected of 23 new disputes, directly involving about 14,000 workpeople, and 18 old disputes, directly involving about 84,000 workpeople. Of these disputes, 6, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 17, directly involving 14,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 18, directly involving 82,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 6 disputes, directly involving about 2,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The following table classifies the disputes by groups of trades:

Groups of Trades	No. of disputes in progress in May			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in May.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in May.
	Started before May 1.	Started in May.	Total		
Building	8	3	11	500	6,000
Mining and quarrying	12	9	21	23,000	210,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding...	22	9	31	343,000	6,940,000
Clothing	3	1	4	2,000	20,000
Food, etc., trades....	....	4	4	1,500	22,000
Other trades.....	6	9	15	1,000	15,000
Employees of public authorities	4	3	7	1,000	16,000
Total, May, 1922....	55	38	93	372,900	7,229,000
Total, April, 1922....	58	38	96	267,000	5,791,000
Total, May, 1921....	60	65	125	*1,167,000	*23,546,000

*A general dispute in the coal mining industry was in progress in May, 1921.

THE COAL STRIKE IN THE UNITED STATES.

DURING June there was little change in the situation with regard to the general strike of coal miners in the United States which began on April 1. On June 14, in the anthracite field, the representatives of the United Mine Workers of America rejected a proposal of the operators that their differences be submitted to arbitration by a commission or tribunal to be appointed by the President of the United States. In rejecting this proposal the miners' representatives said that they would be willing to join with the operators in arranging for a settlement on condition that the latter accept their request for an eight-hour day for day men and complete union recognition, and that existing rates of pay be taken as a starting point for future deliberation. The operators replied that they could not accept these conditions. A general vote of the anthracite miners in the union was taken later on the question of declaring a formal strike, and a meeting of the general scale committee of the union was held at Wilkes-Barre on June 26 to consider the status of the nego-

tiations. The referendum vote of the 155,000 idle anthracite miners authorized the committee to make the prevailing suspension of work an absolute strike. This action, however, was not taken, but following the receipt of a telegram from Mr. J. L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers, who had been in conference with President Harding at Washington, all plans were abandoned pending action by the President for immediately calling an absolute strike and withdrawing the pumpmen from the mines.

In the meantime no progress had been made towards a settlement in the bituminous fields. The intervention of President Harding was now awaited as the only means of ending the deadlock in both the anthracite and bituminous areas. Executive action was hastened, moreover, by events in Illinois where 44 working miners were killed during strike riots. On June 26 the President took charge of the official efforts to end the strike. On June 29 both bituminous and anthracite operators, as well as the officials of the United Mine

Workers agreed to meet at Washington on July 1 to devise methods for reopening negotiations for a settlement. It was understood that the Administration sought to reach a permanent adjustment of the mining industry, and to remove the causes for its ever-recurring unrest. The President made an urgent appeal for a compromise, but the conference failed to reach any basis of agreement. On July 10 the President submitted to both parties a government plan to end the deadlock and settle the strike. This plan called for the immediate resumption of work by the miners at the wage rates prevailing on March 31; also for the fixing of permanent wage levels by arbitration, and for a public enquiry into the permanent problems of the coal mining industry. Both parties delayed their reply to these proposals, the union officials stating that they had no

authority to reject or accept them, but stating that they would summon the general policy committee of the United Mine Workers of America to Washington on July 15, to consider the attitude of the union in the new situation.

It will be recalled that the miners in the anthracite fields are all unionized, and production of hard coal has therefore practically ceased. Stocks at the beginning of the present month were reported to be getting low, involving danger of a shortage of domestic coal next winter. The bituminous industry was still partly active, production being reported at about one-half the normal requirements, due to partial activity in West Virginia, Kentucky and the South. Owing to the large reserves when the strike began it was expected that a suspension of industry need not be expected before September.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE IN THE UNITED STATES.

ELSEWHERE in this issue is printed the text of three recent important decisions of the United States Railroad Labour Board reducing wages of practically all classes of railroad employees in the United States except those in engine and train service and telegraphers, the new rates to be effective from July 1, 1922. As a result of these decisions strike votes were taken by the organizations of the employees affected, and at the end of June it appeared possible that a large part of the railway employees would strike on July 1 or soon after. The dispute involved not only an issue as to a reduction in wages, but as to the policy of some of the railroad companies in contracting out the work on the maintenance of their tracks and on the upkeep of rolling stock (instead of having the work done by their own employees at the rates of pay approved by the Railroad Labour Board), and also the changes in rules of service and working conditions made by decisions of the Board be-

tween August, 1921, and March, 1922. In some respects, therefore, the circumstances leading up to the strike led back to conditions in 1920 and in the fall of 1921, when a general strike of railroad employees was narrowly averted.

When the United States Government turned the railroads back to the railway companies, on March 1, 1920, (the railroads having been operating since December, 1917, under a Director-General responsible to the President) provision was made at the same time for the operation and financing of the roads in the future under a special act known as the Transportation Act, 1920 (Esch-Cummins Law). This act provided for the compensation to be paid the companies for any loss sustained owing to Government control and operation and vice versa, for the adoption of certain principles in the determination of freight rates, etc., by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and also for the amalgamation of roads, traffic arrangements, etc. In regard to labour

conditions, however, the feature of the Act was the establishment of the United States Railroad Labour Board. The duties of this Board were to determine working conditions, rates of pay, etc., in cases where the companies could not agree with their employees, taking into consideration among other relevant circumstances (a) the scales of wages paid for similar kinds of work in other industries; (b) the relation between wages and the cost of living; (c) the hazards of the employment; (d) the training and skill required; (e) the degree of responsibility; (f) the character and regularity of the employment; and (g) inequalities of increases in wages or of treatment, the result of previous wage orders or adjustments.

The Board consists of nine members in three equal groups, the Public Group, representing the public, appointed by the President; the Labour Group, representing the employees, and the Managing Group, representing the employers, the two latter groups being selected by the President from lists of six names respectively recommended by the employers and employees.

Two important questions were placed before the Board immediately on its appointment, first, requests from the employees for increases in pay, as no general increases had been granted since those under General Order No. 27 of the Director-General in 1918 and its supplements, although the cost of living had continued to rise; and second, the proposal of the railway companies to change the rules and working conditions provided for under that order and by the so-called "National Agreements" between the Director-General and various organizations of employees. These agreements had replaced those between the unions and the individual railway companies for the various classes of employees except the engine and train service employees. For these classes the unions and the principal railway companies had previously entered into regional or territorial agreements as to standard rates of pay and

working conditions. The eight-hour day had been secured for many classes of employees by the enactment of the "Adamson Law" in September, 1916; and by the McAdoo Award or by its supplements the eight-hour day, and in some cases also the 44-hour week, had been secured for the other classes, with punitive time-and-one-half rates of pay for overtime work. Other working conditions had also been provided for, which were much desired by the employees. The railway companies however immediately on the return of the railways by the Government sought to have some of these conditions revised on the ground that they unduly increased the wage costs of operating the railways and that under private operation the deficits could be met out of the revenues of the Federal Government for only six months.

The Railroad Labour Board in its first important Decision, No. 2, effective from May 1, 1920, increased the rates of wages of all employees by about 20 per cent and provided that the existing rules and working conditions should remain in effect until after hearing the representations of the employers and the employees. On June 1, 1921, in Decision No. 147 the various companies and their employees were instructed to consider the rules and working conditions and to report to the Board those rules on which they could not agree, as provided by the Transportation Act, the decision containing a statement as to the principles on which such rules should be considered and settled. Later the Board reported that on practically all the important rules, agreement had not been reached for most of the railways and hearings would therefore be necessary. In the meantime, however, the companies had requested reductions in wages, and the Board by an order effective from July 1, 1921, prescribed decreases of from 5 to 17½ per cent. The organizations of employees opposed the reduction in wages and took strike votes. Meanwhile a proposal was made by the railways companies for another 10 per cent

decrease. A strike was averted, however, on the understanding that freight rates would be reduced and that further reductions in wages would be withdrawn from consideration for the time being.

Between August, 1921, and March, 1922, various decisions of the Board were rendered making changes in the rules and working conditions to be effective on railways which had not reached agreements with their employees. The principal changes were the removal of punitive overtime rates after eight hours per day and on Sundays and holidays for some classes, and the restoration of piece work in some cases. Some of the conditions affected by these decisions were greatly prized by the employees and had been in vogue on some railways for upwards of forty years.

In the meantime some of the railways had adopted the policy of sending rolling stock to outside shops for repairs, or of leasing their repair shops to other companies by whom repairs were made, and of letting contracts for the maintenance of tracks, etc., instead of employing their own men and equipment on such work. As wages lower than these approved by the Board were said to be paid in such outside shops and by such contractors, it was alleged that the companies did this in order to lay off their own employees and so avoid paying the higher wage rates approved by the Board. The Board ordered the companies to cease this practice, but the employees' organizations then protested that the companies were ignoring the order. When the reductions on wages to be effective from July 1, were announced, three separate issues were submitted by certain unions to their members in the form of strike votes, namely: 1. Changes in working conditions; 2. The contracting out of work; 3. Wage reduction. In the meantime the officers of various employees' organizations discussed with the officers of the coal miners' organization

(on strike) methods of co-operation and mutual aid.

At the end of June when the strike votes had been taken, the Railroad Labour Board summoned the heads of the unions concerned to appear before it. The president of the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labour (Federated Shop Crafts) and the heads of the six unions in this federation failed to appear, but wrote to the Board that as the railway companies had not obeyed the orders of the Board in certain respects, their organizations also would disregard such orders, and that they had already issued an order calling their members out on strike at 10 a.m., July 1. The officers also stated that so dissatisfied were the men that many had left work before the hour of the strike and that if the strike order were withdrawn or postponed, large numbers would break away from control of their officers and go on "outlaw strike" such as had occurred at times since 1918. The heads of the maintenance of way employees' organization, however, who had not yet issued a strike order as the vote had not been finally counted, appeared before the Board. Some railway companies against whom complaints had been made agreed to cease contracting out maintenance of way work. The Board stated that as the cost of living statistics of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics indicated that increases in prices had occurred since the decisions on wage reductions had been given, further hearings in regard to the reductions in wages would be held. The head of the maintenance of way employees' organization then agreed to postpone the issue of the strike order until further discussion with the Board.

The Railroad Labour Board decided that as the shop crafts had gone on strike these unions had forfeited all standing before the Board, and accordingly, adopted a resolution instructing

the railways to arrange for the organization of those employees engaged to replace the strikers, so that such employees might be represented before the Board.

The resolution of the Board was as follows:

Whereas the six organizations composing the Federated Shop Crafts have notified the Railroad Labour Board that a very large majority of the employees which they represent have left the service of the carriers, and that the members of said organizations are no longer employees of the railways, under the jurisdiction of the Railroad Labour Board or subject to the application of the Transportation act; and

Whereas the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers and Brotherhood of Railroad Signal Men of America have also made known to the board that they have put out strike ballots on all or a part of the carriers, which may result in the classes of employees which they respectively represent, leaving the employ of the carriers; and

Whereas, in the future submission of disputes, involving rules, wages and grievances of said classes of employees of the carriers, it will be desirable, if not a practical necessity, for the employees of each class on each carrier to form some sort of association or organization to function in the representation of said employees before the Railroad Labor Board in order that the effectiveness of the Transportation act may be maintained; now, therefore, be it

Resolved that it be communicated to the carriers and employees remaining and the new employees succeeding these who have left the service to take steps as soon as practicable to perfect on each carrier such organizations as may be deemed necessary for the purpose above mentioned; and

Be it further resolved, that, on any carrier where either of the above-named organizations, by reason of its membership severing their connection with the carriers, ceases to represent its class of employees, procedure similar to that above suggested in the case of the shop crafts is recommended; and

Be it further resolved that the employees remaining in the service and the new ones entering same be accorded the application and benefit of the outstanding wage and rule decisions of the Railroad Labor Board until they are amended or modified by agreement with said employees, arrived at in conformity with

the Transportation act or by decision of this board; and

Be it further resolved, that, if it be assumed that the employees who leave the service of the carrier because of their dissatisfaction with any decision of the Labor Board are within their rights in so doing, it must likewise be conceded that the men who remain in the service and those who enter it anew are within their rights in accepting such employment; that they are not strikebreakers seeking to impose the arbitrary will of an employer on employees; that they have the moral as well as the legal right to engage in such service of the American public to avoid interruption of indispensable railway transportation, and that they are entitled to the protection of every department and branch of the Government, State and national.

It is suggested that carriers bulletin this resolution.

By order of the
U. S. RAILROAD LABOR BOARD.

A cause of much difficulty was a dispute with the Pennsylvania Railway as to the recognition of the shop crafts unions and as to the jurisdiction of the Board in ordering a vote of the shop employees of the railway to determine their representation. The question was carried to the courts and at the end of June was before the Federal Court of Appeals at Chicago with the probability of being carried to the United States Supreme Court. Among other points the question was raised as to whether the decisions of the Board were more than recommendations which either party might refuse to accept and as to the lack of provision for any penalty for such refusal to be enforced by the courts.

Canadian Railway Employees

The shop employees on those sections of United States railways operated in Canada, such as the New York Central, the Michigan Central and the Père Marquette, were involved in the strike of the shop crafts. As the question of their going on strike on July 1 was raised the Minister of Labour brought the attention of the officers of their organization and also to that of the officials of the roads the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, which provide

that on public utilities such as railways there shall be no strikes nor changes in wages without 30 days notice and if a Board of Conciliation is requested by either party under the Act, there shall be no changes in wages, working conditions and no strikes pending the presentation of the report of the Board. The shop employees concerned, therefore, under the Act asked the Minister to appoint a Board.

When the wage decisions of the United States Railroad Board were issued the principal Canadian railway companies in accordance with agree-

ments in force gave thirty days notice to their employees of similar changes in wages to take effect about the middle of July. Conferences were entered into in regard to such changes. The changes in working conditions for the shop crafts had already been made by the agreement summarized elsewhere in this issue. Early in July the shop crafts and the maintenance of way employees' organizations applied to the Minister of Labour for Boards of Conciliation, naming in each case the Railway Association of Canada as the employer.

DISPUTES IN THE BRITISH ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

Unions accept conditions offered by Employers

PARTICULARS of the lockout in the engineering industry and of the strike in the shipbuilding industry of the United Kingdom, both of which began in March, were given in the last two issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the June issue it was noted that work was resumed on May 8 in the shipbuilding trades, the vote of the men on the proposed terms of settlement not representing the two-third majority which was necessary for the continuance of the stoppage of work. In the engineering trades, as previously noted, negotiations were resumed about the middle of May between the Engineering and National Employers' Federation and all the trade unions concerned, following the issuance of the report of the Court of Inquiry under the Industrial Courts Act, the text of which was reproduced in part in the last issue. The employers shortly afterwards submitted new terms, which with one variation followed the lines suggested by the Court. Instead of accepting the Court's suggestion that the unions should be consulted *beforehand* when any workshop changes were in contemplation, the employers now proposed to consult the unions only in cases where the proposed change would involve a serious displacement of one class of workers in an establishment by another. More fully, their proposal was

that the management should, "unless the circumstances arising are beyond their control, give . . . not less than 10 days intimation of their intention, and afford an opportunity for discussion. . . with a deputation of the workpeople concerned, or their representatives in the shop; should discussion not be desired, the instructions of the management were to be observed;" and in the event that no settlement followed discussion, the proposal was that "the management should give a decision upon which work shall proceed pending the recognized procedure being carried through." The employers further undertook to take care as far as possible of the workers displaced. On the subject of overtime pay the employers revived a proposal put forward in November, 1921, which had already been rejected by a ballot vote of the men, to the effect that "the employers have the right to decide when overtime is necessary, the workpeople or their representatives being entitled to bring forward. . . any cases of overtime they desire discussed. Meantime the overtime required shall be proceeded with." The executive of the Amalgamated Engineering Union recommended the rejection of these proposals, and their decision was supported by a conference of the Union district organizers on May 19. However, a provisional

agreement with the employers on the basis of the employers' proposals, was reached the next day by the Negotiating Committee of the other unions, and the executive council of the unions decided on May 23 to submit this provisional agreement to a ballot vote. The result was a vote of 99,313 for, and 46,881 against, acceptance.

In the meantime negotiations were resumed between the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the Employers' Federation, the union making an unsuccessful effort to secure more advantageous conditions. Finally a national conference of delegates of the Amalgamated Union decided on June 2 by 204 to 47 votes to submit the employers' new proposals to a ballot vote to be held a week later, the President

advising the members to vote for acceptance on the ground that an important concession was embodied in the employers' proposals, under which ten days' notice and an opportunity for discussion must be given by the management when a workshop change is contemplated which will result in one class of workpeople being replaced by another in the establishment. The vote resulted in the acceptance of the employers' terms by 75,478 votes to 39,423.

A second ballot taken by the National Union of Foundry workers was stated to have shown a similar result, though the actual figures were not announced. The only union which, at the close of the month had not accepted the settlement, was the Boilermakers' Society.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR

Synopsis of Proceedings of Forty-Second Convention, at Cincinnati, Ohio

THE 42nd annual convention of the American Federation of Labour was held in Cincinnati, Ohio, from June 12 to 24. Just previous to the formal opening of the convention the delegates marched in procession from the headquarters hotel to the Freeman Avenue Armoury, where the sessions were held daily. The opening prayer was offered by the Rev. Peter E. Dietz, the director of the American Academy of Christian Democracy. Mr. Adolph Kummer, president of the Cincinnati Central Labour Council, welcomed the delegates on behalf of organized labour of the city, and Mr. Thos. J. Donnelly, secretary of the Ohio State Federation of Labour, greeted the delegates on behalf of the State. Mayor Geo. P. Carrel and County Commissioner Charles Harding also contributed to the opening proceedings, the several addresses being replied to by Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation. The report of the credential committee, as finally adopted, showed 470 accredited delegates, 287 of whom represented 95 central national

and international organizations; the five federation departments, 30 state federation and 90 city central bodies were represented by one delegate each, and 39 trade and federal unions were represented by 52 delegates. Among the six fraternal delegates were one from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and two from the British Trades Union Congress.

A synopsis of the report of the executive council, copies of which had been forwarded to all accredited delegates, was read by Vice-President James Duncan. The report consisted of 150 pages and dealt with the various matters which had engaged the attention of the members of the council, and referred also to questions of importance to the organized labour movement.

The customary committees were appointed, to which were referred the various sections of the executive council's report, as well as the resolutions submitted for consideration.

Report of Auditing Committee

The report of the Auditing Committee, which covered in detail the federation's financial transactions, showed general receipts, including the balance from last year, of \$761,382; expenditure amounted to \$562,588, leaving a balance at the close of the fiscal year of \$198,794. Of the balance on hand \$15,000 is invested in Canadian Victory bonds. A statement showed the contributions to (1) the fund for promoting and advancing co-operation; (2) the leather workers; (3) the American Federation of Labour publicity bureau; (4) the National Non-partisan Political Campaign Committee, and how the amounts were disposed of. The building fund, with balance from last year, had receipts amounting to \$30,859; expenses were \$24,986, leaving a balance of \$5,873. Before the report was adopted President Gompers referred to the open manner in which the financial transactions of the Federation were given to the public, and challenged the "open shoppers," the chambers of commerce and other boards of trade, and all the other capitalistic organizations to make such a clean showing as that made by the American Federation of Labour.

The report on membership, which was given at 3,195,651, showed a decrease of 710,893. In reference to the membership figures, President Gompers among other things pointed out that national and international organizations pay their per capita to the Federation on the basis of dues collected by them from their membership. "Those organizations do not collect dues from men and women who are out of work. They issue 'out of work' stamps, and no accounting of the number of such stamps issued is rendered to the American Federation of Labour, for the reason that we do not require a per capita tax on such stamps, since they represent no revenue." It was further explained that this feature makes it impossible to know whether the Federation had lost anywhere near the number of members indicated by the figures presented.

Fraternal and other Addresses

The fraternal delegates included Mr. Ernest Robinson from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Mr. E. L. Poulton and Councillor Herbert Smith from the British Trades Union Congress, Canute A. Vargas from the Mexican Federation of Labour, Miss Anna Fitzgerald from the Women's International Union Label League, and Miss Mary V. Halas from the National Women's Trade Union League. Each of the delegates conveyed fraternal greetings from their respective organizations. The first four named were subsequently presented with gold watches and chains, suitably engraved, as souvenirs of their visit to the convention.

Among other visitors who delivered addresses were Col. Hanford MacNider, commander of the American Legion; Mr. Geo. L. Barry, first vice-commander of the American Legion and president of the International Union of Printing Pressmen; Mr. Thos. J. Duffy, chairman of the Ohio Industrial Commission; Mrs. Lucy Robins, secretary of the Amnesty Committee of the American Federation of Labour; Mr. Jeff Davis, president of the Itinerant Workers' Union of America; Mr. John R. Voris, associate general secretary of the Near East Relief; Miss Effie Bentham, representing Dr. Barnardo's Homes in England, and Mr. Wood F. Axton, an employer, of Louisville, Ky. During a lull in the proceedings of the fourth day's session, at the suggestion of President Gompers, the following delegates spoke briefly on topics of their own selection; Mr. Thos. F. Flaherty, president National Federation of Post Office Clerks; Mr. B. M. Jewell, president, Railway Employees' Department; Mr. James O'Connell, president, Metal Trades Department; Mr. Wm. Green, secretary-treasurer, United Mine Workers and Mr. Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labour, the discussion being closed by remarks from President Gompers.

Consideration of Child Labour Law Decision

President Gompers at the close of the first session informed the convention that the Supreme Court of the United States had declared the federal child labour law to be unconstitutional. With the permission of the delegates, the third day of the convention was set aside as a day to be specially devoted to the consideration of the question of how child labour can be abolished and the best method to accomplish that purpose. The day chosen for the consideration of the child labour problem being June 14, national flag day in the United States, the proceedings were interrupted for a brief period during which a silk United States flag was presented to President Gompers by the local arrangements committee, an ode to the flag was recited by Mr. Daniel J. Tobin, treasurer of the Federation, and President Gompers made appropriate reference to the day and the significance of the flag. The first speaker was Dr. Albert Freiberg, who was followed by Mr. Max Pine of the United Hebrew Trades of New York. The main address was by Hon. R. M. LaFollette, United States Senator from Wisconsin, who dealt at length with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States which had just recently declared unconstitutional the revenue tax provision on the products of child labour and stated that the decision "is merely one of the latest manifestations of the usurpation of power by that court." Senator LaFollette suggested that to overcome the powers of the courts the constitution of the United States be amended to provide (1) that no Federal judge shall set aside a law of Congress on the ground that it is unconstitutional; (2) that if the Supreme Court assumes to decide any law of Congress unconstitutional, or by interpretation undertakes to assert a public policy at variance with the statutory declaration of Congress, which alone under our system is authorized to determine the public policies of Government, the Congress may by repassing the law nullify the action

of the court. On motion it was decided that the address of Senator LaFollette be printed in pamphlet form to be distributed among the people of the nation. It was further decided that a special committee be appointed to consider the decision of the Supreme Court in the child labour law as well as other decisions affecting the activities of organized labour. At the afternoon session of June 14 the question of child labour was further discussed, the speakers being Miss Florence Kelly, of the Consumers' League; Del. T. W. McCullough and Del. Wm. Green.

Report of Special Committee on Judicial Decisions Affecting Labour

The special committee which was appointed to consider the several proposals relating to recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court affecting labour and the rights of labour, as well as child labour, had referred to it the sections of the report of the executive council under the following captions: "Shall Courts Protect Labour in Preference to Property?" "Class-biased Decisions of Our Courts", embracing Judge Anderson's injunction against the United Mine Workers, Judge McClintick's injunction against the miners; "The Tri-City Case", "Traux vs Corrigan", the "Coronado Case", "Use of Injunction by Labour a Snare and Delusion", "National Child Labour Law Held Unconstitutional", "Constitutional Rights and Liberties must be safeguarded at all Hazards", "Supreme Court Decisions."

The report of the committee expressed appreciation of the valuable services contributed by a number of attorneys from various parts of the country. The committee reviewed the several court decisions and stated that "within recent years the Supreme Court had undertaken to deprive American labour of fundamental rights and liberties which heretofore have been accepted as deeply and organically ingrained in our system of jurisprudence". The committee further stated that:

We are determined to preserve our rights as workers, citizens and freemen, and we call upon all fair-minded and liberty-loving citizens to unite with us in a determined effort to deprive the courts of the despotic powers which they have assumed, and to make our Government in full measure a government of the people, for the people and by the people. To this end your committee recommends that the convention record itself in favour of, and promote the adoption of amendments to the constitution of the United States for the following purposes:—

1. An amendment prohibiting the labour of children under the age of 16 years in any mine, mill, factory, workshop or other industrial or mercantile establishment, and conferring upon Congress the power to raise the minimum age below which children shall not be permitted to work, and to enforce the provisions of the proposed amendment by appropriate legislation.

2. An amendment prohibiting the enactment of any law or the making of any judicial determination which would deny the rights of the workers of the United States and its territories and dependencies to organize for the betterment of their conditions; to deal collectively with employers; to collectively withhold their labour and patronage and induce others to do so.

3. An amendment providing that if the United States Supreme Court decides that an act of Congress is unconstitutional, or by interpretation asserts a public policy at variance with the statutory declaration of Congress, then if Congress by a two-third majority re-passes the law, it shall become the law of the land.

Your committee further recommends:

4. In order to make the Constitution of the United States more flexible to meet the needs of the people, an amendment providing for easier amendments of the same.

Your committee further recommends that in conjunction with the campaign for the adoption of the suggested constitutional amendments, Congress be urged to enact:

a. A child labour law which will overcome the objections raised by the United States Supreme Court to the laws heretofore passed by Congress and nullified by the Court;

b. A law which will make more definite and effective the intention of Congress in enacting Sections 6, 19 and 20 of the Clayton Act, which was manifestly ignored or overridden by the Court;

c. An act repealing the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, which was intended by Congress to prevent illegal combinations in restraint of trade, commonly known as "Trusts," but

through judicial misinterpretation and perversion has been repeatedly and mainly invoked to deprive the toiling masses of their natural and normal rights.

The committee recommended that the executive council be authorized and directed to call conferences of persons and associations interested in any or all of the above specified recommendations for the purpose of obtaining advice, assistance and co-operation in the proposed laws and constitutional amendments, and in the education of public opinion for their support and adoption, and that the executive council be authorized to approve, in behalf of the American Federation of Labour, the laws and constitutional amendments so prepared, and to take such other action as may be deemed advisable. It was also recommended that in the meantime, in order to meet the onslaughts on organized labour, the council be authorized to establish a legal defence bureau for the purpose among other things of enlisting the voluntary assistance of lawyers friendly to the cause of labour and experienced in industrial litigation.

This portion of the report of the special committee was discussed at length, after which it was adopted.

The special committee also reported on the matters contained in the report of the executive council under the caption "Legislative Attacks on Trade Unions," and stated that "Interwoven throughout all of these legislative enactments and legislative proposals is the insidious attempt to extend the doctrine of conspiracy to the whole trade union movement, and thus to prevent the constructive, effective and efficient application of the principles of organization and co-operation by the wage-earners."

The committee approved of the declaration of the executive council against compulsory incorporation of trade unions, and of a resolution in favour of the recall of judges and endorsed a request that the executive council render all possible assistance to the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and

Tin Workers in the fight against injunctions in labour disputes.

Report on International Labour Relations

To the Committee on International Labour Relations were referred two resolutions favouring the recognition by the United States Government of the present Government of Russia, and the negotiation of a trade agreement with that country. The majority of the committee reported adversely on both resolutions and recommended for adoption a resolution in which the present rule in Russia was referred to as a "most rigorous, brutal, tyrannical autocracy in the absolute control of communists." The resolution which the majority of the committee favoured further set forth that a propaganda of deception under the direction of the Soviet authorities has been conducted, one of the aims of which is to undermine and destroy the American Federation of Labour. Two of the 22 members of the committee presented as a minority report a substitute resolution in lieu of all resolutions on the subject of relations with Russia. After a debate the majority report of the committee refusing recognition of the Soviet Government was adopted.

In reference to the affiliation of the American Federation of Labour with the International Federation of Trade Unions it was decided that the executive council continue its efforts to bring about affiliation in accordance with the instructions of the Montreal and Denver conventions. (The decisions of these conventions were that there should be a reduction in the per capita tax and that there should be national autonomy for each affiliated trade union centre.)

The convention approved of the activities of the executive council in respect to the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, and expressed satisfaction with the splendid showing made in Pan-American relations.

Approval was given to a resolution seeking immediate recognition by the United States of the Government of Mexico, and offering opposition to bankers demanding unreasonable terms for loans to Latin American republics.

Support for the Mexicans in their task of organizing and bettering the conditions of employment was approved and the executive council was requested to send a fraternal delegate to the fourth annual convention of the Federation of Mexico.

A resolution was approved expressing sympathy for the just struggles and aspirations of the people of India.

Approve of Affiliation in the Clothing Trades

The Committee on Report of the Executive Council recommended, and the convention approved, of a resolution instructing the executive council to use their good offices to bring about an affiliation of the United Garment Workers with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers with a view of restoring harmony in the clothing industry and clearing the way for an amalgamation of all the unions in the said trade.

Jurisdictional Disputes

A number of jurisdictional controversies were before the convention, some of which were reported upon by the executive council, and others introduced by resolutions. It was reported to the convention that the dispute between the jewellery workers and metal polishers had been amicably adjusted, as had also those between certain of the building trades and theatrical stage employees and steam engineers and brickmakers. In reference to the dispute over jurisdiction between the teamsters and bridge and structural iron workers, it was decided that a conference of representatives of the unions involved be called within sixty days. In the event of failure to agree the matter to be referred to arbitration. A basis of settlement of the dispute be-

tween the carpenters and maintenance-of-way employees was reported, and it was recommended that upon the ratification of the terms by the United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers the suspension of the organization from affiliation should be lifted. The dispute between the steam engineers and the electrical workers was also up for discussion, the convention approving of a division of work as offered by a representative of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The long-standing dispute between the machinists and flint glass workers was again before the convention, and it was decided to reaffirm the former decision on the subject, which conceded to the flint glass workers the making of molds for molding glassware. It was also reported that the controversy between the carpenters and longshoremen had been settled on a basis mutually agreeable to both organizations. In regard to the dispute between the plumbers and machinists, the executive council was instructed to continue its efforts to bring about an understanding. The controversy between the longshoremen and railway clerks was referred to the executive council to call a conference for August 1 of representatives of the organizations concerned. The dispute between the railway carmen and the painters was reported as having been adjusted, and the jurisdictional controversy between the tunnel and subway constructors and blacksmiths was referred for further conference, as was also the dispute between the fire fighters and steam and operating engineers.

Other Reports presented

The following is a synopsis of the reports of the regular committees, the more important features of which only are noted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.—The first resolution to be submitted to the convention was reported upon by the Committee on Legislation.

The resolution was in opposition to a bill now pending in the United States Congress which is designed to equalize the cost of operation between foreign and American vessels. The resolution condemned the proposed Ship Subsidy Bill "as inimical to the public interest and particularly destructive to the nation's hopes and aspirations for sea power." After Delegate Andrew Furu-seth, president of the International Seamen's Union, gave an explanation of what the proposal meant, the resolution was adopted unanimously. The action of the convention was at once transmitted to the proper authorities at Washington and the executive council was instructed to use their efforts to defeat the proposed legislation.

The Committee on Legislation expressed approval of the efforts of the executive council in combatting an influx of Chinese coolie labour into Hawaii and endorsed a resolution on the same subject.

The committee approved of an increase in the scale of compensation paid to Government employees under the Federal Compensation for Injury Act, and also endorsed requested amendments to the law under which Government employees are retired from the service.

Endorsement was given to the Ohio workmen's compensation law and organized labour in other states was urged to work for the adoption of the provisions of the Ohio law.

Approval was given to a proposal that the rate of interest paid on deposits under the postal savings system be increased to at least three per cent, and that the law be modified in other respects.

The executive council was commended for the efforts put forth to secure sufficient funds for the United States employment service, and for the opposition to a sales tax being adopted by Congress.

Concerning the reported attempts to hinder the functioning of the United States Department of Labour, the committee was opposed to its activities being interfered with, and recommended that the officers utilize their power to prevent the demolition of this government department.

Approval was expressed of the successful efforts of the federation officers to strengthen through Senate amendments the so-called three per cent immigration law, and they were instructed to watch closely all immigration developments, and also to aid organized farmers in securing the enactment of remedial legislation.

The committee also reported on various other items of legislation referred to in the report of the executive council and commended the officers for their vigilance on behalf of the workers.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.—To this committee were referred a number of passages in the report of the executive council, together with several resolutions. The committee recommend in regard to unemployment that the Federation continue its efforts to bring about a remedy for unemployment conditions and relief for those out of work. The work of the organizers was commended.

Regarding the observance of contract and the cessation of work referred to by the executive council, the committee expressed the opinion that when agreements are entered into they should be honestly observed and faithfully adhered to by all parties thereto. The committee endorsed the sentiments of the executive council on the "open shop" campaign, and urged the organized workers to strenuously resist all efforts to force "open shop" conditions by intensive organizing.

A resolution proposed that all affiliated national and international organizations be recommended to effect such changes in their constitution as may be required to permit the acceptance of

transfer, travelling or clearance cards from any other affiliated organization in lieu of an initiation fee as is now required, such acceptance to be contingent on the applicants' ability to perform the work covered by the organization in a manner to command the minimum wage provided for that class of work. The committee reported unfavourably on the ground that each organization has complete autonomy over its own members. A number of delegates spoke in opposition to the report of the committee and in favour of the resolution. On a vote the report of the committee was defeated and the resolution adopted.

Two resolutions were introduced asking that the federation take the necessary steps looking to the amalgamation of the various trades unions in order to bring about one union for each industry, the first step to be the calling of a conference of the unions in the respective industries. The committee reporting on these resolutions stated that the subject matter is already in effect through the various departments of the American Federation of Labour, and therefore recommended non-concurrence, the report of the committee being adopted without any debate.

Complaint was made in a resolution against colored boilermakers' helpers being debarred from doing certain classes of work on account of their color, and a request made that the federation make some provision for the settlement of colored helpers' grievances, and for their uniform organization. As previous conventions had dealt with this subject and had decided that if national or international unions refused to accept to membership colored workers the American Federation of Labour should organize and charter them direct, no further action was taken.

A request to have an organizer visit conventions of international organizations with a view of urging them to make it compulsory on their local branches to affiliate with city, central and state bodies was not approved, it

being believed that the result sought could be as effectively achieved by the president of the Federation through correspondence.

With a view of seeking affiliation with the federation of bodies now outside the American Federation a proposal was made that a committee of five be appointed to promote greater labour unity. The committee opposed the resolution for the reason that the ends sought could be obtained without additional expense by a president, who is, and has been, in close touch with the organizations outside the Federation and has at all times used his efforts to have them become affiliated.

A number of resolutions asking for assistance in organizing various crafts were referred to the executive council to comply so far as the funds of the federation will permit. The request for a separate organization for newswriters was referred to the International Typographical Union, the organization with which they are at present connected.

The committee recommended in favour of a resolution asking that salaried and volunteer organizers of the federation do their utmost to organize the laundry workers.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABELS.—The committee on labels reported favourably on a resolution urging the consistent use of union watermarked paper by all trade unionists and others.

A proposal was made that the American Federation of Labour should consider the advisability of issuing a universal label to be used by all crafts. The suggestion was not entertained as it interfered with the autonomy of affiliated organizations, which includes the ownership and control of their respective labels, and for other reasons was considered impracticable. The committee also referred to the benefit which would be derived from a more extensive demand for union-labeled goods and urged that preference be given to the purchase of commodities bearing the union label.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAWS.—The committee on the laws of the Federation reported favourably on the recommendation of the executive council as regards representation of local unions in central bodies, and also on changing the date of the annual convention to the first Monday in October instead of the second Monday in June as at present. Both proposals were adopted, the latter on a roll call vote of 24,308 to 5,740.

Eleven resolutions seeking to compel local unions to affiliate with central bodies in their respective localities were reported against by the committee, it being believed that the present law requiring that affiliated international organizations instruct their respective local branches to affiliate with such bodies is sufficient.

In regard to a resolution calling attention to the non-admittance of women into certain international organizations, the committee reiterated the decision of the 1921 convention on this subject and recommended that where women are refused admission to international unions having jurisdiction over the particular craft concerned, the executive council endeavour to reach an understanding with the organizations involved in order to permit of such workers being organized under federal charters issued by the federation. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

REPORT OF SHORTER WORKDAY COMMITTEE.—To the Shorter Workday Committee only two resolutions were referred. These, with minor amendments, were adopted. The first requested full moral and financial support to the United Textile Workers in their efforts to maintain the eight-hour day in the textile industry of New England. The remaining resolution pledged support to the international printing trades unions in their fight for the 44-hour working week.

A resolution was also presented pledging endorsement and financial as-

sistance to the United Mine Workers in the present struggle.

The Shorter Workday Committee also pointed out the benefits to be derived from the lessening of the hours of labour and commended the organizations which are at present waging fights for the shorter workday.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.—Several sections of the report of the executive council and one resolution, which were originally referred to the Committee on Resolutions, were subsequently referred to the special committee appointed to report on judicial decisions affecting labour.

A resolution was presented congratulating Alex. Howat and August Dorchy for their opposition to the Kansas industrial courts law. These men when they were indicted were members of the United Mine Workers, to which organization the committee recommended the resolution should be referred. Some objection was raised to this proposal, which was, however, adopted.

In reference to the agitation that certain persons have carried on seeking a change in the form of organization of the Federation, referred to in the report of the executive council, the committee submitted for reaffirmation the decision reached in this matter in 1901 when the principle of organization on trade lines, as far as practicable, was enunciated.

On the question of "Currency, Credits and Banking" referred to by the executive council, the committee reported on a resolution authorizing the executive council to consider the establishment of a central bank at Washington with necessary branches for the deposits of the workers. The committee recommended its reference to the executive council for study and report, and, also, recommended that the executive council give its assistance to all measures introduced in Congress which will make the postal savings bank of greater benefit to the people.

The committee reported on various other sections of the executive council, including a reference to political prisoners, in connection with which two resolutions were introduced asking for the liberation of political prisoners still held. The committee recommended that the executive council continue to give its efforts to be of practical assistance. A new trial was also endorsed for Sacco and Vanzetti, two men convicted of murder, on the ground of mistaken identity.

A resolution which met with approval was one requesting that the principle of reduction of armaments and of military force be applied not only to nations but to such forms of military organizations as are most frequently used against the workers of the United States, namely, the State constabulary and the State militia.

Prohibition of private detective agencies was approved, and on a resolution opposing the Ku-Klux Klan the committee was of opinion that it is not conducive to government by law and the maintenance of peaceful and safe conditions to have members of any organization parade the streets so disguised that their identity cannot be discovered when such disguises are adopted for the purpose of inspiring the thought or belief that the disguised individuals represent an invisible government.

The committee approved of a proposal to make Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday within the District of Columbia, the majority of the States having enacted such a law.

The railroad labour organizations in affiliation with the Federation presented a resolution expressing opposition to the Esch-Cummins law, under which the United States Railroad Labour Board was established, and calling upon Congress for its repeal. The committee recommended adoption of the proposal.

Approval was recommended of a request for the observance of Saturday half holiday in government establish-

ments and, also, of a demand for safer cars for baggagemen and express messengers, as well as a demand for an effective civil service system for United States Government employees.

Endorsement was recommended for an immediate pardon for Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings, who are now serving sentences for complicity in the bomb outrage in San Francisco in 1916. on the ground that perjured evidence was given to secure their conviction.

The various recommendations of the Committee on Resolutions were adopted by the convention.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EXECUTIVE COUNCIL'S REPORT.—The first resolution to be reported upon by the Committee on Executive Council's Report was one requesting support for a bill now before the House of Representatives designed to define the status of the members of the Russian railway service corps which was organized during the late war in order that they may secure honourable army discharges.

On the requests from the United Textile Workers and the Quarry Workers' International Unions for the levying of a one-cent assessment on the affiliated membership of the American Federation as assistance to their respective organizations, the Committee on Executive Council's report recommended, and it was approved, that the executive council be instructed to issue a general appeal for voluntary contributions for the purpose of providing funds for the organizations concerned.

Approval was given to a resolution in favour of removal of all discrimination against women as to property rights, etc., and, also, to a proposal that union men and women take a more active part in the various elections.

The convention endorsed a proposition that the arsenals, etc., which had been closed owing to the limitation of armaments should be utilized for the

manufacture of governmental supplies.

Opposition was expressed to a proposed law in Louisiana having for its object the creation of boards of arbitration to settle disputes between employers and employees.

The Committee on Executive Council's report commended the campaign carried on by the Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee of the Federation and recommended that it continue its work. Commendation was also expressed of the action of the executive council in holding conferences with representatives of the various farmer organizations.

On recommendation of the committee the following matters were referred to the executive council for consideration: (1) Enlargement of the platform of principles, (2) old age pensions, (3) formation of a marine transport department, (4) granting of an international charter to office workers, (5) the study of the question of workmen's compensation from a national aspect.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Local and Federated Bodies there were also referred to the executive council five resolutions dealing with alleged grievances concerning freight handlers.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.—The Committee on Education recommended a continuance of the investigation of wage theories, and also that the convention provide adequate funds for the maintenance and development of the Information and Publicity Service of the American Federation of Labour by authorizing the executive council to levy an assessment of one-half cent per capita when conditions warrant such action, and in the meantime through a vigorous campaign for voluntary contributions.

Authorization was recommended that the executive council make such arrangement as it may find practicable for the

publication of a weekly newspaper at such time as its success will be reasonably assured.

In regard to an investigation of text books and social studies, which had been made under the direction of the permanent committee on education, the Committee on Education recommended that such use be made of the report as will effectively contribute to educational progress.

A pamphlet containing the official declaration of the labour movement on education was commended as was also the co-operation of the Federation with other progressive organizations in educational and civic matters.

Recommendation was made, in accordance with the suggestion of the executive council, that the Bureau of Co-operative Societies be continued as a permanent committee of the Federation.

In reference to the proposed discontinuance of the printing of publications issued by the various departments of the United States Government, which would interfere with the usefulness of the Department of Labour, by which the "Monthly Labour Review" is issued, the executive council was instructed to oppose any such measure.

Gratification was expressed with the enactment of the farmers' co-operative marketing law which permits farmers to organize for collective marketing without making them liable for prosecution under the Sherman anti-trust law.

The committee recommended, in the interests of further cementing the friendly relationship between the Federation and the American Legion, that President Gompers be authorized to attend the next meeting of the legion to be held in New Orleans in October, 1922.

Revival of the old age pension system advocated by the Toronto convention was also approved, as was also the observance of the fourth Sunday in

May as Labour's Memorial Day as a tribute "to the memory of those whose lives have been given to the struggle for progress and freedom."

The committee approved of a resolution seeking legislation reducing the night working laws for postal employees and recommended that the executive council endeavour to secure a congressional investigation of parcel post rates for the purpose of determining a fair and reasonable rate commensurate with the cost of the service.

The executive council was instructed to investigate a report that the Harvard University authorities contemplate placing a restriction upon admission to that university based on religious and racial lines; and endorsement was extended to the workers' educational campaign now carried on by a number of labour bodies.

The committee recommended that the executive council be authorized to have an investigation made of the reportorial and news policy of the Federated Press, a labour news agency, which, it is alleged, is pursuing a policy of undermining the trade union movement.

The committee also reported on a number of other matters in regard to education, including the organization of teachers and vocational rehabilitation. All of the recommendations of the Committee on Education were adopted.

Election of Officers

The election of officers, which took place on the eleventh day of the convention, resulted in the re-election of the former office-holders, as follows: President, Samuel Gompers; first vice-president, James Duncan; second vice-president, Joseph F. Valentine; third vice-president, Frank Duffy; fourth vice-president, Wm. Green; fifth vice-president, W. D. Mahon; sixth vice-president, T. A. Rickert; seventh vice-president, Jacob Fischer; eighth vice-president, Matthew Woll; treasurer,

David J. Tobin; secretary, Frank Morrison.

Owing to the change in the date of annual conventions it was necessary to elect fraternal delegates for both 1922 and 1923. As fraternal delegate to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada for 1922 Wm. E. Hulsbeck, of the Kentucky State Federation of Labour, was elected, and for 1923 Walter N. Reddick,

president of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, was chosen. As fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress for 1922 Benjamin Schlesinger and Edward J. McGivern were named, and for 1923 Peter Shaughnessy and Anthony J. Chlopek were elected.

Portland, Ore., was chosen as the convention city for 1923.

SPECIAL CONVENTION, DISTRICT 26, UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA

A special convention of District 26, United Mine Workers of America, was held at Truro, N.S., in June, about 120 delegates attending, the President, Mr. Robert Baxter, being in the chair.

The report of the policy committee, which was adopted in full, contained a clause which was quoted in the press as follows: "That we proclaim openly to all the world, that we are out for the complete overthrow of the capitalistic system and the capitalistic state, peaceably if we may, forcibly if we must, and we call on all workers, soldiers and minor law officers of Canada, to join us in liberating labour." Another clause of the policy report, which the president criticized as being an endorsement of the One Big Union principle, was to the effect that District 26 should hold out its hand to all labour organizations in Canada for the purpose of agreeing upon a common policy for their protection and to reach an agreement for the working out of such a policy. A section of the clause read, "such agreement to cover joint action, such action to be taken to secure for the workers a living, and the action to be taken with or without the consent of the Government." With respect to the recent award of the Board of Conciliation appointed to deal with the wages dispute in the District, known as the "Scott Award", the policy committee recommended its rejection and added,

"No contract shall be signed by the officers of this District which does not carry with it the wage rates that prevailed in 1921."

The convention decided to send a delegate to District 18 to take up with the miners there the question of sending a delegate from Canada ^{to} the Third Internationale at Moscow to negotiate on the matter of affiliation with that organization. A resolution was adopted urging organized labour throughout Canada to demand that the federal government arrange a loan of \$15,000,000 to Russia.

Resolutions were adopted asking that amendments be made to the compensation Act to provide for an increase in the amount of compensation from 55 per cent to 75 per cent, and that a minimum of \$15 per week be allowed, as well as \$15 per week for each additional child under the age of 16 years, irrespective of the number; to make it possible for legal action to be taken by heirs of men killed while in the employ of corporations; and to provide compensation to men who suffer loss of time through frost bites while employed in mines. A resolution was adopted calling for all mining inspectors to be elected by the miners of the district and paid by the provincial government. Another resolution was adopted urging the federal government to adopt legis-

lation for old age pensions and also one asking for a sick benefit fund.] The convention also endorsed a resolution from the mechanics' local at Glace Bay demanding recognition of the local by the Dominion Coal Company, with the check-off, eight-hour day and double time for legal holidays. It was also decided that the district executive should endeavour to secure a settlement of a claim of two fathers whose sons were killed by falling through an unused shaft at Sydney Mines. Resolutions requesting a covering for the bankhead at No. 16 colliery and a new bankhead at No. 4 colliery were adopted, as was also a resolution demanding a return to the condition which gave to a machine runner the care of four rooms. A protest was made against the alleged employment of small boys as drivers in pits in the Phalen seam. The district officers were instructed to open negotiations with the federal government and the management of the Canadian National Railways in an effort to have the Jubilee mine supply a large portion of the coal required by the government

railways.. It was decided to write off the loans made to various locals for the relief of unemployment, the total of which was \$36,489.

Some changes were made in the constitution among which was one with respect to voting power on the executive board. Under this new section the president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer will have one vote each while the district board members will vote in accordance with the number of miners they represent, the unit being 500. Candidates for office in future elections will be allowed to appoint agents for the various polls in accordance with the procedure of provincial and federal elections.]

The entire executive board of the District resigned following a vote of censure upon certain of the officers for the way they had conducted wage negotiations in February last in connection with the "Montreal Agreement". It was expected that an election would take place shortly after the close of the convention.

TRIENNIAL CONVENTION OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN

THE third triennial convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen was held at Toronto, Ont., from May 9 to June 7 with the president, Mr. W. G. Lee, of Cleveland, Ohio, in the chair. Twenty-seven officers and 936 delegates, including one from Newfoundland, were present at the opening. Among those who addressed the convention were the Honourable James Murdock, Minister of Labour of Canada, and a former vice-president of the Brotherhood; Mr. Ben Hooper, chairman of the United States Railroad Labour Board, who explained the Railroad Reorganization Act of 1920; Mr. H. A. Adams, head of the safety-first organization of the Union Pacific Railroad; and Mr. H. A. Rowe, of the National Safety-First Council of Chicago.

The membership of the Brotherhood was reported to be 175,000 as against 199,998 in 1920, the decline being attributed to the cancellation of the charters of several branches which had taken part in the strike of the yardmen at Chicago in 1920 which was not officially ordered by the Brotherhood. Members reported to have held membership continuously for twenty-five years numbered 4,124. There were 113 lodges in the Dominion of Canada.

The report of the secretary-treasurer, Mr. A. E. King, showed that receipts for the triennial period amounted to \$23,269,365 and disbursements to \$15,600,651. The balance on hand was \$7,940,374. Expenditures included 6,835 death and disability claims amounting

to \$10,238,845; and \$775,000 for the erection of an office building at Mount Morris, Illinois, in 1921. Total death and disability claims paid since the organization of the Brotherhood in 1883, numbered 40,530, and amounted to \$52,-908,907. Since August, 1895, a further \$9,760,000 has been paid out to incapacitated members who had no claim under the regular death and disability pensions. Because of war service 344 death claims and 39 disability claims were paid which amounted to \$558,250 for United States soldiers and \$273,350 for Canadian soldiers. The sum of \$246,448,600 represents the amount of insurance in force in the United States and Canada. The profits of the official publication, "The Railroad Trainman," for the past six years amounted to \$281,-483. Reports of the executive board showed that the Brotherhood has \$5,153,-509 invested in bonds, of which \$3,826,-411 is invested in the United States and \$1,327,097 in Canada.

The convention decided to create a fund to take care of tubercular members. This fund will be maintained by a monthly assessment of 25 cents on members commencing September 1, 1922. Members will be entitled to the protection of the fund from January 1, 1923. The president, secretary and treasurer will investigate the sanitariums to which tubercular members may be sent and claims for assistance will be passed on by the beneficiary board. When a \$1,000,000 fund has been obtained above the estimated requirements for one year, a committee will be appointed to arrange for the construction of a sanitarium. It is specifically stated that the rights of Canadian members are to be fully safeguarded. Whenever they desire to build a sanitarium of their own or formulate some plan to meet the situation they will be entitled to a pro rata refund of assessments. The convention also decided to establish a pension fund, plans for which will be prepared by a special committee and submitted to the various lodges for consideration before being ratified at the next triennial convention; Mr. J. L. Blair of Truro, N.S., was

chosen as Canadian representative on the committee. Changes in insurance benefits, both for death and disability, were approved, increases being made in several classes without an increase in the premium. The convention decided that total and permanent disability rates will be paid for the loss of one eye by a member of the Brotherhood.

A plan was adopted providing for the creation of a permanent committee, the chief function of which will be devoted to hearing and adjusting appeals of members from decisions of lodges and executive officers. Among those elected to the committee of appeals was Mr. W. J. Goodfellow of Hamilton, Ontario. The delegates protested against the action of railways in Canada and the United States in promoting men during the taking of a strike vote, and it was decided that if members of the Brotherhood accept official positions pending the taking of a strike ballot their membership should be cancelled. President Lee was empowered to take the necessary steps towards bringing about an amalgamation of the Switchmen's Union with the Brotherhood. A complaint from certain employees against being compelled to ride on the top of freight trains was endorsed and the matter ordered to be brought to the attention of the Interstate Commerce Commission. A resolution was adopted protesting against the alleged encouragement by the governments of Canada and the United States and by transportation companies of immigration from foreign countries, particularly the Asiatic countries. Another resolution was endorsed favouring the adoption by the Brotherhood of a broader political policy and a more active participation in political discussion. The convention also by resolution declared itself emphatically against any further reductions in wages or the elimination of time and one-half for overtime. A protest against the action of the Central Railroad of New Jersey in refusing to comply with the decision of the United States Railroad Labour Board, under which it

should pay approximately \$75,000 awarded to trainmen by the Board, was referred to President Lee with instructions to secure payment of the amount. Resolutions also were passed dealing with the conditions under which trainmen are compelled to work and it was decided to ask the Governments to enact legislation to reduce the hazards. Some of the resolutions presented to the convention dealt with: The necessity for additional safety inspectors to educate employees to take proper care of themselves while at work; for increase in the number of safety appliance inspectors; against riding on heavy grades on the Canadian Pacific railway; for co-operation in banking and the establishment of co-operative banks in all the principal railway centres of the United States and Canada; for a standard brake staff and dog; for the proper checking up of subordinate lodge officers; for the re-arrangement of seniority regulations; for the elimination of the handling of excessive parcel post mail by baggage masters; for preference rights of members of the Brotherhood over non-members; and against the use of auto trucks, especially in California, where they are operated without their owners having to maintain their right of way, and at lower rates of wages than paid

on the railroads. Recommendations of a committee favouring the appointment of two additional vice-presidents was approved. The Grand Lodge staff will include a president, an assistant president, ten vice-presidents, general secretary and treasurer, editor and manager, board of trustees, executive board and board of insurance.

Mr. W. G. Lee was re-elected president of the Brotherhood; Mr. W. N. Doak was elected senior vice-president. Mr. T. R. Dodge, assistant to the president; Mr. A. E. King, general secretary-treasurer, and Mr. Daniel L. Cease, editor and manager, were re-elected by acclamation. The Canadian delegates named Mr. A. McGovern, of Toronto, Ontario, as Canadian vice-president in place of the Honourable James Murdock who vacated the office on his appointment as Minister of Labour in the Canadian Government. Mr. H. Walters, of Brockville, was elected to the Executive; Mr. James Conley, of Ottawa, to the Board of Trustees, and Mr. J. Bryan, of Toronto, to the Insurance Committee.

The Women's Auxiliary of the Brotherhood also held sessions during the convention, at which there were present 750 delegates.

BIENNIAL CONVENTION OF INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS

THE sixteenth biennial convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was held at Cleveland, Ohio, on May 1 to 13. There were present 233 delegates representing a paid up membership of 93,800. The international president, Mr. Benjamin Schlesinger was chairman. Among the speakers were Mr. Samuel Gompers and Mr. Warren S. Stone, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Included in the larger expenditures of the Union during the two year period were donations amounting to \$75,000

to other organizations and \$26,000 to famine sufferers in Russia; \$27,000 by its educational department and \$57,000 by its press department. Figures for 1922 show that there are 2,800 students attending the educational courses in New York city.

The convention decided to levy a \$4 assessment upon each member of the International—\$3 to cover a deficit of the International office and \$1 for organization work—the assessment to be collected within one year. A proposal was made by the Hat and Cap Makers

International Union for the revival of the Needle Trade Alliance, a federation of clothing workers unions which was organized in New York at the close of 1920 but which subsequently broke down owing to the fact that the varied affiliations of the trade organizations concerned in the Alliance made close co-operation difficult to continue. A resolution, however, dealing with the organization of a needle trades department in the American Federation of Labour was sympathetically received, but as the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America is not affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, and might not come into that needle trades department, it was felt that it would not be advisable to have such a department.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the Russian Soviet government immediately to restore the freedom of the press and of association, to liberate all men and women held solely for their opinions and for political activities, and to grant a fair and open trial for those political prisoners now held for trial in Moscow.

The convention approved the work of the Brookwood Workers' College "as an institution founded with a clear aim and purpose to aid the labour movement in fitting out men and women in leadership" and recommending it to the executive board for financial support. The convention adopted recommendations to increase the budget of the educational department from \$15,000 to \$17,500 annually, the increase to be devoted to the educational needs of local unions outside of New York city; to increase the educational activities by lectures, forums and classes and also to increase the social and recreational activities; to urge upon the American Federation of La-

bour at its convention the need for an educational campaign among the trade unions for labour education and for labour colleges under trade union auspices as it was felt that leadership for the labour movement must come from the ranks of labour.

Among other resolutions the convention approved of a 40-hour week and week-work for workers in the ladies' garment industry.

The executive board in reviewing the problems and events of the past year, considered the matter of unemployment insurance. Government systems are not favoured and official action for the relief of unemployed was declared to be "out of the question at this time". It would also be impracticable, the report stated, to consider any system on the basis of joint contributions of employer and employed, as this would involve joint administration and would be a source of constant irritation. "Provision against unemployment must be made directly by the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union. It is an important and complicated undertaking and may involve a radical change in the prevailing system of dues payment by the members. In all likelihood it would be found most practical to do away with the present system of uniform dues, and to substitute for it contributions proportionate to the earnings of the members, something in the nature of an income tax, a system which may seem more burdensome for the members at the first glance, but which may prove of inestimable benefit to them in the long run".

Mr. Benjamin Schlesinger, Mr. Salvatore Ninfo and Mr. Abraham Baroff were all re-elected as president, vice-president and secretary, respectively.

ORDER IN COUNCIL RESPECTING DRAFT CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

AN order-in-council has been passed on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice of Canada dealing with the questions of legislative competence involved in the seven Draft Conventions and eight Recommendations of the Third International Labour Conference (1921) as between the Federal and Provincial authorities in Canada. Under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles and of the other Peace Treaties, it is required that each of the member states shall within a period of one year at most from the closing of the session of the Conference, or if it is impossible owing to exceptional circumstances to do so within a period of one year then at the earliest practicable moment and in any case not later than eighteen months from the closing of the Conference, "bring the Recommendations or Draft Conventions before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action." As will be seen from the text of the order-in-council which is published herewith, most of the proposals which emanated from the Third International Labour Conference are regarded as falling within provincial jurisdiction. The text of the order-in-council, together with the authentic text of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations referred to (which text was reproduced in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1922), have been transmitted to the respective provincial authorities. The proposals which have been found to come within Federal competence are also receiving attention at the hands of the proper authorities.

The following is the text of the order-in-council of June 27, 1922, in the above matter:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 24th June, 1922, from the Minister of Justice, stating that he has had under consideration, upon the request of the Department of Labour, the several

draft conventions and recommendations which were adopted by the International Labour Conference as its third session, Geneva, 25th October—19th November, 1921, authentic copies of which were lately received by the Government from the Secretary General of the League of Nations pursuant to the provisions of Article 405 of the Labour Part of the Treaty of Versailles and of the analogous provision of the other peace treaties, with relation to the question whether the proposals of these conventions and recommendations are to be regarded as within Dominion or provincial legislative competence.

The Minister observes that the treaty engagement of the Dominion Government in relation to these draft conventions and recommendations was stated, on the report of the then Minister of Justice, in Order in Council of the 6th November, 1920 (P. C. 2722), to be in the nature of an undertaking on the part of the Dominion Government as a member of the International Labour Conference, within the period of one year at most from the closing of the session of the Conference, or if it is impossible owing to exceptional circumstances to do so within a period of one year, then at the earliest practicable moment and in any case not later than eighteen months from the closing of the Conference "to bring the recommendations or draft conventions before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies for the enactment of legislation or other action." Hence, the Government's obligation will, in the opinion of the Minister, be fully carried out if the different conventions and recommendations are brought before the competent authority, Dominion or provincial, accordingly as it may appear, having regard to the true nature and character of the legislation required to give effect to the proposals of the conventions and recommendations respectively, that they fall within the legislative competence of the one or the other.

The said draft conventions and recommendations may be conveniently considered in the order in which they appear in the printed text:

1. *Recommendation concerning the prevention of unemployment in agriculture.*

This recommendation consists of a general proposal that each member of the International Labour Organization should consider measures for the prevention of or providing against unemployment amongst agricultural workers suitable to the economic agricultural conditions of its country, and that it should examine particularly from this point of view the advisability of taking such action as may be necessary

to give effect to a number of proposals set forth in clauses enumerated 1 to 6 in the said recommendation.

The Minister observes preliminarily that it would seem practicable to utilize the existing Dominion-Provincial employment service, which has been co-ordinated on a national basis under the provisions of the Employment Offices Co-Ordination Act (chap. 21 of the Statutes of Canada, 1918, as amended by Chap. 25 of the Statutes of 1920) and the regulations made thereunder, so far as this service can be organized or adapted to the purpose, to promote or carry out the general object of this recommendation.

Legislation, so far as necessary to give effect to the enumerated proposals, would be competent, in the opinion of the Minister, both to the provincial legislatures and the Parliament of Canada, under the authority conferred by sec. 95 of the British North America Act, 1867, in relation to "agriculture", though the legislation of the provinces would have effect as long and as far only as it is not repugnant to any Dominion Act. Since Confederation, however, matters concerning agriculture have been generally treated, as between the Dominion and the provinces, as being matters of a merely local or private nature in the provinces; and unemployment amongst agricultural workers is essentially a local problem in the provinces. The Minister, therefore, considers that the enumerated subjects, on the whole, are proper subjects for provincial rather than federal action, except in the several respects herein-after mentioned:

The Dominion is the proper authority to carry out the proposals contained in paragraphs 1 and 3 of the recommendation, in relation to Dominion Lands.

The provision of transport facilities with a view to rendering work of a temporary nature in one or more provinces accessible to unemployed agricultural workers in other provinces, in accordance with the proposal contained in par. 4, seems to be a matter which possibly might be regulated by the Dominion, but nevertheless is capable of sanction by joint action of the provinces.

In regard to the proposal mentioned in par. 6 it may be observed that the Province of Ontario has already enacted advanced legislation along the lines desired. (See The Agricultural Development Finance Act, 1921; The Agricultural Development Act, 1921, and The Ontario Farm Loans Act, 1921, Chap. 31, 32, 33, respectively, of the Statutes of Ontario, 1921.)

The periodical report called for by Article II of the recommendation should be transmitted by the Dominion after communication with the various provinces in regard to action taken upon the proposals which are within their competence.

The Minister is of the opinion that the proposals of—

2. *Recommendation concerning the protection, before and after childbirth, of women wage-earners in agriculture;*
3. *Recommendation concerning night work of women in agriculture;*
4. *Draft convention concerning the age for admission of children to employment in agriculture;*
5. *Recommendation concerning night work of children and young persons in agriculture,*

so far as legislation is necessary to give effect to them, engage the concurrent legislative power of Parliament and the legislatures in relation to "agriculture," but that they touch subjects of a character proper to be dealt with by the legislatures alone.

The following recommendations and conventions may be considered together:—

6. *Recommendation concerning the development of technical agricultural education;*
7. *Recommendation concerning living-in conditions of agricultural workers;*
8. *Draft convention concerning the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers;*
9. *Draft convention concerning workmen's compensation in agriculture;*
10. *Recommendation concerning social insurance in agriculture.*

The proposals of these recommendations and draft conventions appear to fall strictly within the sphere of provincial legislative authority, except in the several respects mentioned below:

As to the recommendation referred to in par. No. 6: The general subject of education, including vocational education for agricultural workers, belongs to provincial jurisdiction, and this is impliedly recognized by the provisions of the Agricultural Instruction Act (chap. 5 of the Statutes of Canada, 1913) whereby provision is made for an annual grant of a substantial sum of money for the purpose of aiding and advancing the farming industry by instruction in agriculture. The said sum is apportioned among the veterinary colleges established in the provinces and amongst the several provincial governments, upon a defined basis.

The report required to be made to the International Labour Office, as to the administration of the laws, the moneys expended, and the measures taken in order to develop vocational agricultural education, should be made by the Dominion Government after communication with the various provinces for information upon these points.

As to the recommendation referred to in par. No. 7: Parliament alone is competent to give effect to the proposals of this recommendation in regard to the agricultural workers in the service of the Dominion Government, but the provincial legislatures otherwise have the power to give effect to these proposals generally and comprehensively.

As to the draft convention referred to in par. No. 8: Agricultural workers, so far as existing Dominion legislation is concerned, would seem to have the same rights of association and combination as other workers. These rights are subject to a limitation or restriction only at the point where their exercise involves a contravention of the provisions of the Criminal Code. Probably these rights of association and combination do not extend to agricultural workers in the service of the Crown as represented by the Dominion.

As to the draft convention referred to in par. No. 9: The provinces have no authority to extend the provisions of the provincial workmen's compensation laws and regulations to agricultural workers in the service of the Crown as represented by the Dominion. So far as these employees are concerned, they are entitled to the benefits provided by chap. 15 of the Statutes of Canada, 1918, entitled "An Act to provide compensation where employees of His Majesty are killed or suffer injuries while performing their duties," as amended by chap. 14 of the Statutes of Canada, 1919.

The draft recommendation referred to in par. No. 10 has no application to the Dominion, as there are no federal insurance laws for the protection of agricultural wage-earners, as such, against sickness, invalidity, old age, and other similar social risks.

11. *Draft convention concerning the use of white lead in painting.*

The provisions of this convention contemplate the prohibition of the use of white lead and sulphate of white lead and all products containing these pigments, in the internal painting of buildings, subject to certain enumerated exceptions and qualifying provisions which make it apparent that this draft convention is directed, on the whole, at the regulation rather than the absolute prohibition of the use of white lead and sulphate of lead and of all products containing these pigments. The Minister, consequently, considers that such legislation as may be necessary to give effect to its proposals is within the competence of the provisional legislatures.

The following draft convention and recommendation may be considered together:—

12. *Draft convention concerning the application of the weekly rest in industrial undertakings;*

13. *Recommendation concerning the application of weekly rest in commercial establishments.*

The proposals of this draft convention and recommendation contemplate securing to persons employed in industrial undertakings, as defined, and in commercial establishments, public or private, in every period of seven days, a period of rest comprising at least twenty-four consecutive hours, to be fixed so as to coincide with the days already established by the traditions or customs of the country or district. There are qualifying provisions. The definition of "industrial undertaking" in the draft convention is subject to the special national exceptions contained in the Washington Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week, so far as such exceptions are applicable, and, where necessary, the competent authority may define the line of division which separates industry from commerce and agriculture.

The competent authority may also authorize total or partial exceptions (including suspensions or diminutions) from the provision for the weekly rest period.

So far as Canada is concerned, the draft convention and recommendation look to securing the twenty-four hour rest period on the Lord's Day, which is customarily, and by law required to be, observed throughout the Dominion as a day of rest, and, therefore, they involve legislation relating to criminal law, which is a subject within the exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada. The Lord's Day Act (R. S. C. chap. 153) contains the existing legislation on this subject.

The proposals of the draft convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers, and the draft convention concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea, involve legislation which is competent to the Parliament of Canada alone, under the head of "navigation and shipping," ss. 10, sec. 91 of the British North America Act, 1867.

The report which is required by Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles and the analogous provision of the other Peace Treaties, to be transmitted by each member of the International Labour Conference to the Secretary General of the League of Nations of the action taken to give effect to each recommendation and draft convention, should be transmitted by the Dominion after communication with the various provinces for information as to the legislation or other action taken towards making effective the provisions of the draft conventions and recommendations which are within the provincial rather than the federal domain of government.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that a copy hereof, together with authenticated copies of the draft conventions and recommendations, be transmitted to the different Lieutenant-Governors for the consideration of their respective Governments, with a view to such legislative or other action in line with the proposals of such of the draft conventions

and recommendations as are within the provincial sphere, as each Government may be advised to take.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

ACTION OF THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE OF GENOA ON LABOUR MATTERS

THE international conference which held its sittings at Genoa during the months of April and May for the purpose of considering questions bearing on the economic reconstruction of Europe gave consideration also to various labour problems. A number of documents from trade unions and co-operative organizations were submitted to the conference through the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, which was represented by a delegation specially appointed for the purpose at the Twelfth Session of the Governing Body. These documents included: (1) A manifesto of the International Federation of Trade Unions; (2) A resolution of the International Co-operative Alliance passed at the Milan Congress on April 9, and transmitted to the Director of the International Labour Office; (3) A resolution of the International Federation of Co-operative Societies (Christian organizations).

An Economic Commission was appointed by the conference, and this commission appointed a sub-committee of experts to consider labour questions. The members of this sub-committee were from the following countries: Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland and Poland.

At the first meeting of this sub-committee a discussion took place on a resolution which had been introduced by the German representative at a meeting of the Economic Commission with regard to economic reconstruction and

labour. After various resolutions on this subject had been proposed an article was finally drafted and submitted to the Economic Commission which further amended it. The complete article as finally adopted by the plenary economic commission ran as follows:

The economic reconstruction of Europe requires intensified production, which depends essentially on labour. The greatest importance should be attached to the assistance which the workers, men and women, of the whole world and their associations are willing and able to give, in association with other elements of production, to the economic restoration of Europe. In order to obtain the fullest effort on the part of the workers, and in order to avoid regrettable competition between nations, the attention of all states is drawn to the importance of the conventions and recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference, it being understood that each state reserves its right with regard to the ratification of any one or more of the conventions.

The subject of unemployment was discussed at some length by the Economic Commission. After various draft resolutions had been considered the following articles on unemployment were finally adopted:

Article 22

The present economic crisis, which affects not only production but also the consuming capacity of the people, weighs heavily on the workers, both morally and materially.

While it may be true that measures of economic reconstruction are alone capable of remedying this crisis, direct measures to deal with the resulting unemployment appear to be none the less efficacious for ensuring sustained effort and efficiency on the part of the workers.

Article 23

In consequence, and in addition to any arrangements providing insurance or assistance against unemployment, the following measures are recommended:

(a) The systematic distribution of all labour available by the national organization of employment agencies and by the international co-ordination, by means of agreements between the countries concerned, of such agencies (Emigration and immigration).

(b) In countries in which conditions permit, the placing in agriculture of as large a number as possible of such of the unemployed in industry as are capable of being employed in agricultural work.

(c) The systematic allocation of public contracts with reference to the occurrence of unemployment and to the trades and districts affected, so far as may be consistent with the general interest.

(d) Development of public works in aid of unemployment, provided that they are useful and productive.

Article 24

In order to accelerate the effects of the measures set out in Article 23:

(1) It is recommended that all states which are members of the International Labour Organization should ratify the convention relating to unemployment adopted by the Washington Conference, and that all the states should take into consideration the measures against unemployment envisaged by that conference.

(2) It is suggested that the International Labour Office should collect and publish periodically all information available on the

experience gained by the different countries in dealing with unemployment.

(3) It is further recommended that all the states should co-operate in the enquiry relating to unemployment decided upon by the International Labour Conference of 1921.

With regard to Co-operation, the sub-committee of experts on labour questions submitted the following resolution:

In order to facilitate exchange of commodities between nations especially in the case of foodstuffs, and in order to develop the spirit of solidarity and mutual aid, it is recommended that the services of the co-operative organizations should be utilized.

This, however, was rejected by the commission by six votes to four.

With regard to a memorandum addressed to the Conference by the International Federation of Trade Unions, the following resolution was adopted:

The conference notes that the trade unions are prepared to co-operate in the work which has been taken in hand at Genoa, and would mention that certain suggestions put forward by them have been discussed and that such solutions have been adopted as were possible in the circumstances.

The report of the Economic Commission, Articles 21 to 24 of which included the resolutions on labour, was submitted to the last plenary session of the Genoa conference on May 19. The report was adopted with certain reservations made by the Russian delegation.

RECENT LABOUR LEGISLATION OF CANADA, AND OF THE PROVINCES OF ONTARIO AND ALBERTA.

THE present article is a summary of the various laws and resolutions bearing directly or indirectly on labour matters which were passed at the recent sessions of the Parliament of Canada and the legislatures of Ontario and Alberta; relevant orders in council are also noted. Similar articles with respect to the late sessions of the legislatures of Saskatchewan, Quebec and Manitoba appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE issues of March, April and May, 1922, respectively. The British Columbia legislature has held no

session during the present year, having held an extra session in the fall of 1921, the proceedings of which were summarized in the January, 1922, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Canada

The first session of the fourteenth Parliament of Canada opened on March 8, and continued until prorogation on June 28. The Speech from the Throne on the conclusion of the session referred as follows to unemployment and

the measures which were being taken to prevent its recurrence: "It is gratifying to observe that the depression of business is gradually becoming relieved, and that unemployment throughout the Dominion has correspondingly decreased. The conference being arranged between the federal and provincial authorities will, it is hoped, disclose means of more effectively dealing with problems incidental to unemployment, whenever and wherever they may arise." On April 24, the House of Commons adopted the following resolution on the same subject: "That, in the opinion of this House, in view of the widespread unemployment with which the municipalities and provinces find themselves unable to cope it is desirable that the federal government should devise some means of dealing effectively with the situation."

The Prime Minister, on June 24, laid on the table the draft conventions and recommendations filed at the third session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva on October 25, 1921.

The House of Commons on May 1, adopted a resolution that "in the opinion of this House the Federal Government should consider the advisability of devising ways and means for the establishment of a system of old age pensions in Canada."

A motion made on May 3 favouring compensation for occupational diseases was withdrawn when the Prime Minister pointed out that the subject of workmen's compensation falls within the sphere of provincial legislation, except as concerns employees of the Dominion Government.

On May 8 a resolution was passed by the House to the effect that the immigration of oriental aliens and their rapid multiplication is becoming a serious menace to living conditions, particularly on the Pacific Coast, and to the future of the country in general, and that the Government should take

immediate action with a view to securing the effective restriction of future immigration of this type.

Among the measures passed during the session was an act to incorporate the Frontier College, with headquarters in Toronto. The objects of this institution are to promote education among Canadian working men and women and Canadian immigrants, and to promote higher educational training and instruction for teachers and social workers among Canadian working men and women and Canadian immigrants. The College is authorized to conduct classes and construct suitable buildings wherever required, "as for instance in, or in the vicinity of, factories, industrial plants, mining camps, lumber camps, railway camps, extra gangs, and all communities of workers engaged in construction, industrial, agrarian and other labouring pursuits." It may confer degrees and may affiliate with any other college or university. No religious tests are permitted.

The Public Service Retirement Act, commonly known as the Calder Act, which was extended in 1921 to cover weekly wage earners as well as those on a stated annual salary, was further extended to include persons working by the hour. The duration of the Act was extended for a further period of one year.

The Dominion Elections Act was amended, the section of the Act of 1920 which detailed certain qualifications of electors with respect to allegiance, nationality and naturalization being repealed, and a new provision being made to the effect that change of residence prior to a general election shall not disqualify an elector from voting.

The Pension Act of 1919, which provides pensions to, or in respect of members of the Canadian army, navy or air force, was amended by including the provision of a pension for a widowed mother, this term to include, at the discretion of the Pensions Board, a mother

deserted by her husband, when the circumstances are such as would entitle her to a pension. The provisions of the Returned Soldiers Insurance Act were amended in respect to certain limits of benefits payable to the wife or children when death of insured is due to the war. Pensions granted to former soldiers under any pension law of the United Kingdom, or any British Dominion, or of any of the Allied Powers, are, by another amendment, to be taken into account in the payment of death benefits under the latter act on the same terms as pensions under the Pensions Act of Canada.

An amendment to the Criminal Code made more explicit that section which prohibits the advertising or printing of offers or inducements to bet, a revised sub-section prohibiting offers or inducements to bet on, guess, or foretell the result of any contest.

Ships registered in Canada as engaged exclusively in fishing were, by an amendment to the Canada Shipping Act (Pilotage) added to the list of classes of vessels which are exempted from the compulsory payment of pilotage dues.

Under the Canada Shipping Act of 1906, revised instructions as to the inspection of boilers and machinery of steamships were issued in June, on the recommendation of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and published as a supplement to the *Canada Gazette*, June 17, 1922. The regulations previously existing are declared to be out of date in regard to the finding of the working pressure of boilers. The new regulations are in seven parts, of which Parts II to VI governing marine boilers and steam pipes are based on the standard rules adopted by the Imperial Board of Trade and the classification societies (Lloyd's, British Corporation, and Bureau Veritas). Part I contains general instructions in regard to inspection, and Part VII deals with internal combustion engines. Parts I to V

of the Rules for the Inspection of Steamboats and for the Examination of Engineers of steamboats, as approved by an Order-in-Council issued in December, 1904, are cancelled by the new order.

An Order-in-Council issued at Ottawa on March 29, 1922, (P. C. 696) amending the British Columbia Fishery Regulations, provides that "no one shall engage in salmon fishing, nor shall anyone leave any port or place in Canada to fish for salmon, either inside or outside territorial waters of Canada, excepting under license from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries." This order is stated to be necessary as "the Minister of Marine and Fisheries is informed that a movement is on foot in British Columbia for certain fishermen to undertake to fish beyond territorial waters in defiance of the license requirement."

Another Order-in-Council (P. C. 671) dated March 27, affects workers in the herring-packing industry on the Atlantic Coast. This order forbids the practice reputed to prevail on certain parts of the coast, whereby those who cure and pack herring for sale make use of salt which has been already used for curing cod on vessels engaged in the bank fishery. Many complaints as to the poor quality of the product were said to have resulted owing to this practice.

Ontario

The Ontario Legislature was in session from February 14 to June 13, when many social measures were passed, several of special interest to labour. One of the most important of these was the Act to amend the Minimum Wage Act in conformity with the acts in force in other provinces, by enlarging the powers of the Board to fix the working hours as well as the minimum wages of female employees. In presenting the bill the Minister of Labour stated that the Minimum Wage Board had experienced difficulty in securing the intended effect of its orders owing to a

tendency on the part of employers to extend the working hours when the minimum wage was fixed. He claimed it was unfair to fix the same minimum whether the working week was one of 35 or 59 hours. The amending act gives the Board all the powers that may be conferred upon a commission under the Public Inquiries Act, with regard to the fixing of maximum hours as well as of minimum wages. After due inquiry the Board may establish a minimum wage and the maximum number of hours per week for which such minimum wage shall be paid; also a rate of wages for all time worked in excess of the established maximum number of hours per week.

Another measure affecting hours of labour was the Act to Promote the Public Health by providing for one day of rest in seven for employees in certain employments, which will take effect on August 1 in cities and towns with over 10,000 population. Twenty-four consecutive hours of rest in every seven days, on a Sunday if possible, must be allowed for all workers in hotels, restaurants and cafes, with the exception of watchmen, janitors, superintendents or foremen, employees of a class where there are not more than two employed, and employees who are not employed for more than five hours in any one day. Nothing in the act, however, authorizes any Sunday work now prohibited by law. Penalties up to \$100 are provided for contraventions of the Act.

The Workmen's Compensation Act was amended, a subsection being added to section 8, which deals with dependents not resident in Ontario, at the time of an accident to a workman, to the effect that a railwayman's dependents who, in consequence of the workman's duties may have ceased to be residents of Ontario, shall nevertheless be entitled if they later return to reside in Ontario to compensation in respect to an accident occurring in Ontario on the same terms as though they had been residents at the time of the acci-

dent; this amendment applies to all pension payments to dependents accruing after the date of the enactment whether the accident happened before or after that date, but does not entitle any person to claim additional compensation for any period prior to its coming into force. The scale of compensation was revised in respect to cases where the dependents are a widow or an invalid husband and one or more children, the provision being added that if the widow or invalid husband dies, the previous allowance of \$10 for each child under 16 years of age shall be raised to \$15. A separate bill to make more definite the system of "merit rating" of employers, under which deductions are made from their assessments in proportion to their immunity from accidents, was introduced but was not passed by the House.

Under an Act respecting Works and Measures to relieve Unemployment, municipal councils are given authority, without the assent of the electors, to borrow money by the issue of debentures to meet expenditures on relief work not otherwise payable by debentures. Such debentures may be sufficient to meet the normal cost of the work and the excess over the normal cost. Authority is also given to municipal councils which have distributed unemployment relief under orders-in-council issued in January and February of this year, or during 1921, to issue debentures to meet such expenditures. By-laws passed under this act, however, must before taking effect, be approved of by the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.

An important step was taken regarding the Provincial highways by a provision that the funds required to carry on and complete the system will be obtained by capitalizing a portion of the income to be derived from automobile licenses, and will be made available as required, the financial burden being distributed over a period of years.

Considerable attention was given during the session to public education, an appropriation of about \$120,000 being made for technical instruction. Part of this amount, it was announced, would be employed in the establishment of a training college for vocational teachers. The result of such a college, it is expected, will be that the highest positions in the vocational and industrial schools will eventually be filled by teachers trained in the province.

The definition of a steam boiler under the Steam Boiler Act was amended by the addition of a clause excepting "a portable boiler rated at 25 horse-power or under exclusively for horticultural or agricultural purposes."

The Railway Employees' Voting Act of 1918 was further amended, railway mail clerks employed by the Dominion Post Office Department, and railway express clerks employed by an express company being included among the employees for whom special voting facilities are provided.

The Motor Vehicles Act was amended to provide that "no person shall employ or permit anyone under the age of 16 years to operate a motor vehicle, and no person shall employ or permit anyone over the age of 16 and under the age of 18 years to drive a motor vehicle unless and until he has passed an examination and obtained a license." Penalties are provided for any person conducting a garage business without a license, or infringing the regulations under a license.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations under amendments to the Billiard and Pool Rooms and Bowling Alley License Act, to govern the conduct of employees in this class of establishment.

The Ontario Public Service Superannuation Act of 1920 was amended in several respects. Part time employees were excluded; superannuation is extended to those who have been retired

due to ill-health or physical incapacity, after 10 years' continuous service and the Board is empowered to review the case of an employee who has recovered from ill-health. New rules are also laid down as to re-employment in its relation to allowance. The minimum amount of life insurance required to be held by a married employee for the benefit of his dependents was reduced from \$5,000 to \$2,000. If an employee dies or is retired before completing 10 years' service his dependent or representative shall receive the total amount of his contributions with interest compounded annually at 5 per cent, instead of with simple interest, as formerly. The Government's equivalent contribution is safeguarded by a new clause providing that Government grants which have been assigned for the benefit of employees who however retired before being entitled to allowance, shall be credited to the Government. Some minor changes are also made in the basis of calculation of superannuation allowance, account being taken of fractions of a year of continuous service, payment of contributions being made a condition, and a minimum of \$360 for the allowance of an employee retired at 70 years of age. (The amendments in this section are retroactive to June 15, 1920). The allowance to employees over age who retire before reaching 10 years' service is limited to \$2,000. Another amendment eliminates the section of the original act which provided that provided that a widow or child receiving benefits under the act should not be eligible for benefits under any other Provincial act assisting the mothers of infant children. Sheriffs are now included within the scope of the act, which may be further extended by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, upon recommendation of the Board, to any other class of public officers connected with the administration of justice, or to permanent staff employed by any board or commission under the Government.

The section of the Children's Protection Act, which limited to 12 years the age of children engaging in street trades was enlarged to provide that no child shall engage in any street trade or occupation between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. The same act was also amended by including a juvenile court in the definitions of a court of summary jurisdiction, and of a judge. Municipal by-laws may be passed for the purpose of assisting a children's aid society or otherwise carrying out the requirements of the act. The minimum sum which a judge, when committing a child to the control of a children's aid society, shall order to be paid by the municipality to which the child belongs is raised to 75 cents a day. The Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act, which takes effect on September 1, provides that a husband or father refusing to maintain his wife or children may be ordered by a magistrate to make an allowance up to \$20 weekly for the support of his wife or child. The Public Health Act was amended by a provision that city, town or village councils, or local boards of health may appoint one or more public health nurses, and one or more duly qualified physicians, to carry out regulations for the prevention or treatment of disease.

The Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of Ontario was incorporated by a special act, with headquarters at Toronto, with full powers for registering, licensing, and disciplining its members.

The Registration of Nurses Act provided that a training school for nurses may be established in any hospital or sanatorium, and that a graduate nurse in such a school may be entitled to registration in a register kept for that purpose under the direction of the Provincial Secretary. Any person, while so registered may be designated "Registered Nurse," and any unregistered person who makes use of this title is liable to a penalty up to \$100. This act will come into force on its proclamation by the Lieutenant Governor. The Co-operative Credit Society Act provided

for the incorporation of societies, consisting of at least ten persons, for the purpose of receiving deposits from, and making loans to members, the capital to be created by the sale of shares, each member or shareholder having one vote irrespective of the number of shares he holds. Members must be domiciled not more than 20 miles from the registered office. Each society is required to appoint five members as a Board of Administration, and at least three members, not being officers, as a Board of Credit, to consider all loans and investments of funds. A Board of Supervision, consisting of at least two members, is also to be appointed, to supervise the financial operations of the society.

Numerous amendments were made in the Ontario Insurance Act, among these being a clause which provides for the issue of old age insurance contracts by a friendly society. The liability of a society for bodily injury or sickness happening to the insured while engaged in an occupation classified as more hazardous than his occupation, as stated in his contract, is limited to the amount which the premium paid would have purchased for the more hazardous occupation. A similar rule is applied where the insured transfers to an occupation of less hazard. It is expected that a general revision and consolidation of this act will be completed next session. The Reciprocal Insurance Act made lawful the exchange between persons in Ontario of reciprocal contracts of indemnity or inter-insurance for any class of insurance for which an insurance company may be licensed under the provisions of the Ontario Insurance Act, except life, accident, sickness and guarantee insurance. The maximum short-term loan which may be made under the Ontario Farm Loans Act of 1921 to a member of a farm loan association was raised from \$1,000 to \$2,000.

By an Ontario Order-in-Council dated March 22, 1922, the previous orders-in-council respecting the construction of steam boilers, were revoked, and the regulations known as the Interprovincial Regulations, which have already been

adopted by Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, were substituted. The earlier orders were dated January 29, and June 28, 1913, and governed the materials to be used, the method of construction, the tests to be applied, the inspection of the boiler during its construction and before it is permitted to leave the place of construction, and generally such other matters as may secure a uniform standard of strength, safety and efficiency.

Alberta

The fifth legislature of the province of Alberta held its first session from February 2 to March 28, 1922. Among the measures passed of interest to labour were acts establishing a Bureau of Labour, providing a minimum wage for women, and creating a superannuation fund for the benefit of civil servants.

The new Bureau of Labour consists of a Commissioner of Labour and a staff of officers and employees, all appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and will be under the control of such minister as may from time to time be determined by order-in-council. The commissioner's duties are to "perform or superintend the performance of such work relating to the collection, assortment, systemization and publication of information and statistics affecting labour as may be directed by the Minister;" to administer such acts as may be assigned to the bureau by order-in-council; and to discharge such other duties as may be delegated to him by the Minister.

The Minimum Wage Act supersedes those sections of the Factories Act of 1917 which provided for the appointment of an advisory committee to deal with wages and hours of labour for women and young persons in establishments governed by that act. The main provisions of the new act are as follows: A Minimum Wage Board, consisting of three members shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, one member to represent employers, one the employees, and one the province at

large. The Board may inquire into the conditions prevailing in any class of employment and the scale of wages payable therefor, and may at any time direct a conference between representatives of employees and employers in any class of employment for the purpose of reaching an agreement as to the minimum wage, periods of employment and shifts for different classes of employees, and time to be allowed for meals. Every such conference shall consist of an equal number of representatives of employees and employers, approved of by the Board, such number to be fixed by the Board. The chairman of the Board shall preside at such a conference but shall not vote. The Board, however, is not bound to act upon the recommendations made by a conference, but may, whether a conference has been held or not, establish a minimum wage for female workers in any occupation (excepting domestic workers in private houses) in any or all of the following municipalities, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, Wetaskiwin, Blairmore, Camrose, Cardston, Coleman, Drumheller and Redcliff. A minimum wage may also be established separately for employees classified as handicapped, or as part time employees or as apprentices. With the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council the Board may also fix periods of employment and shifts for the different classes of workers, following in this respect the acts of British Columbia, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan; and differing from that of Quebec, and from the Ontario act in its original form before the amendment passed during the session just concluded. The Board may further define and limit the number of handicapped employees, part-time employees and apprentices, which may be employed in any trade or occupation. The usual penalties are provided for employers who disobey any order of the Board, that is, a fine not exceeding \$500 and not less than \$25, and payment to any underpaid employee of the amount of the difference between the wage she has actually received and the minimum fixed

by the Board. In default of payment of these sums an employer may be imprisoned for not less than two nor more than six months. The act protects employees from being discriminated against by their employers for giving information to agents of the Board. Every agreement by the employee to work for less than the minimum wage is to be deemed to be at the minimum wage. Employers are required to keep a register of the names and addresses, working hours and actual earnings of all their female employees, and this record is to be open for inspection at any time.

The act to provide superannuation and retiring allowances for provincial civil servants applies to all permanent employees except those of a class otherwise provided for satisfactorily and requesting exemption, and also excepting those belonging to any class which may be excluded by subsequent order in council. Male employees are required to retire at 65 years of age and female employees at 60, unless re-engaged. If they have been employed continuously for ten years they are eligible for annuities not to exceed as many fiftieths of average salary for ten years prior to July 1, 1922, as the number of years of continuous service. The employee may choose the form of annuity, whether for life, for a term of years, or during the joint lives of the employee and a nominee. A lump sum may also be granted, not to exceed one-tenth of all salaries paid prior to July 1, 1922. Contributions are required from the employees to the amount of 4 per cent of salary, a like sum being contributed by the Government, these amounts together forming the superannuation fund, upon which the Government undertakes to pay interest at the rate of 5 per cent.

The application of the Steam Boilers Act was further defined by the specification that every boiler under the act shall be deemed to have a capacity of one horse-power for each twelve square

feet of the superficial heating surface on an externally-fired boiler, and for each nine square feet on one internally fired.

An amendment to the Mechanics Lien Act requires that all registrars and clerks shall keep an alphabetical index of all claimants and of the persons against whom liens are claimed, this index to be open for inspection during office hours.

The Public Service Act was amended in regard to appointments. The Lieutenant Governor in Council continues to make appointments on the application of the department head concerned, but appointments of artisans or labourers, and of temporary employees are now excepted from this practice and half-yearly statements regarding such appointments are required to be submitted to the Executive Council.

The Mines act was amended in regard to the qualifications of applicants for mine managers' certificates, two years practical experience in a coal mine in Canada being required. It was further provided that no owner or manager, or his agent, shall attempt to influence the choice of a check-weigher. New rules are laid down for the date of payment of wages, which must henceforth be paid upon a Saturday and at least once a fortnight, payments to include all unpaid wages earned before the Saturday preceding the date of payment. If the pay Saturday falls on a holiday wages must be paid on the previous Friday.

The tax on coal was by an amendment to the Mine Owner's Tax Act increased from five to ten cents per ton.

The salaries of school teachers must by an amendment to the School Ordinance be paid monthly, instead of quarterly as formerly. A teacher who has been engaged under a continuous agreement must be paid at the end of each year's service the salary allowance for sickness. Facilities for manual training, similar to those already enjoyed by

rural schools, are now permitted also to consolidated districts. In regard to the payment of school taxes, where an employee has paid a tax not less than \$4 to any school district he is not to be held liable for another payment for the same year; if an employer fails to pay the tax of his employees after being duly required to do so his goods and chattels may be distrained.

An amendment to the Motor Vehicle Act provides that no person may operate a motor vehicle as a chauffeur unless he has been duly licensed as a chauffeur for that year.

Amendments were made to the Co-operative Credit Act in regard to the membership in a society of persons residing in an extra-municipal area, the security to be given by borrowers, etc. Several measures were passed during the session for the benefit of farm workers. Among these acts may be mentioned one for the relief of the southern part of the Province, which suffered from a drought last year, a commission being provided to arrange a settlement between the residents and their creditors; an amendment to the Exemption

Ordinance of the North West Territories, providing for the inclusion among the property exempt from seizure and sale under execution certain property essential to the farmer, including working horses, etc., seed grain, house and building; an act enabling the government to advance grain, feed, flour, or any other necessary to relieve farmers outside municipal districts; acts to guarantee payment for seed grain up to the value of \$130 for a quarter section. Produce merchants are required to carry a license, and to keep records of every purchase and sale and to furnish the consignor with a statement of the sale, with the names and addresses of the purchasers.

Among the general social legislation enacted during the session was a measure conferring upon married women equal rights with unmarried women to deal with all classes of real and personal property. The husband under this act is allowed no right "to sue in respect of a tort done to his wife except where and in so far as he has sustained any separate damage or injury thereby."

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF EXPENDITURES OF DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

IT is expected that the total expenditures of the Dominion Government in connection with unemployment relief during the past winter will amount to close on \$1,225,000. Although all the accounts are not yet in the hands of the Government, it would appear that about one-half of the above amount was expended on works of construction which were undertaken in various municipalities during the winter for the purpose of providing employment. The remainder was expended in financial assistance to unemployed persons and their dependents. The total payments made by the Dominion Government in direct un-

employment relief in the winter of 1920-21 amounted to \$587,406.

The policy adopted by the Federal authorities during the past two winter seasons was one of co-operative effort between the Dominion Government, Provincial Governments and the Municipalities.

The payments made from the Dominion Treasury during the past winter were mainly on account of relief works and financial assistance in Ontario and the four western provinces. The relief works were undertaken in all cases by the municipalities. In view, however, of

the excess cost of public works undertaken in the winter for the purpose of relieving unemployment, the Federal Government agreed by order-in-council to bear a proportion of the extra cost incurred by a municipality in the prosecution of the work during the winter season, conditional also on the Province assuming its share of such excess expenditure. It was provided by order-in-council of October 7, 1921, that excess cost of winter construction should be borne equally by the Dominion Government, the Provincial Government and the Mu-

nicipality. On January 25, 1922, an order-in-council was passed increasing the Federal proportion to one-half of the excess cost. The expenditures incurred by the municipalities in granting financial assistance to unemployed persons and their dependents were divided equally between the Dominion, the Province and the Municipality. In the case of returned soldiers, the Federal Government has borne one-half of the disbursements made for unemployment relief, the remaining quota being contributed in equal parts by the Province and Municipality respectively.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE COUNCIL OF CANADA

THE fourth annual meeting of the Employment Service Council of Canada was held at Ottawa, June 7-9. Prior to the meeting a two-day conference of employment office officials was held at which questions of administration and technique were dealt with, including employment office forms and procedure, the establishment of part time offices and publicity methods. At the opening general meeting of the Council, the Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labour, gave the address of welcome to the delegates. With Mr. J. D. McNiven, Deputy Minister of Labour, British Columbia, in the chair, the Council then proceeded to a discussion of the harvest labour problem. Representatives of the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian National and the Grand Trunk Railways were present to confer with the members of the Council. The meeting went fully into the details of mobilization of harvest labourers and their distribution, both from the Employment Service and the transportations standpoints. Among the points discussed were the rates of transportation, proper selection of harvest hands and the closer dovetailing of excursions with the ripening of the crops of the various districts.

The Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, was present when the Council opened on the second day and delivered a brief address to the members, assuring them that the Government was glad to have their assistance in its effort to deal effectively with the employment situation. At this session the Council appointed special committees to consider and report on the placement of handicapped ex-Service men, transportation and unemployment. On the following day the reports of these committees were read and discussed, and a number of the recommendations adopted by the Council as a whole. These recommendations will be presented to the Minister of Labour by the newly-elected executive committee, of which the members are: Professor W. C. Clark, Department of Economics, Queen's University, chairman; Mr. C. Grant MacNeil, Secretary of the Dominion Veterans' Alliance, vice-chairman; Mr. Bryce M. Stewart, Director of the Employment Service of Canada, secretary; Mr. Arthur Martel, Vice-President Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and Mr. E. Blake Robertson, representing the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

LABOUR AND WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN CANADA

Reports by Dominion Bureau of Statistics on (a) the ship and boat building industry, 1920; (b) biscuit and confectionery industry, 1920; (c) leather industry, 1919 and 1920; (d) aerated mineral water industry, 1920; (e) cordage, rope and twine industry, 1919 and 1920.

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued advance reports for the calendar year 1920 on the ship and boat building industry; the biscuit and confectionery industry; the leather industry; the aerated mineral water in-

dustry; and the cordage, rope and twine industry. Previous reports in this series relating to other industries have been outlined in various issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

The Ship and Boat Building Industries during 1920

An advance report on the ship and boat building industries for the calendar year 1920 is based on returns from 81 shipbuilding plants and 107 boat-building plants. These were distributed among the different provinces as follows:

Provinces	Ship-building Plants	Boat-building Plants
Prince Edward Island.....	1	.....
Nova Scotia.....	39	17
New Brunswick.....	3	2
Quebec.....	9	13
Ontario.....	11	50
Manitoba.....	2	.....
Alberta.....	.....	2
British Columbia and Yukon..	16	23
Canada.....	81	107

The following tables give some of the principal statistics for the two industries for the calendar years 1919 and 1920.

	1919	1920
<i>Shipbuilding plants:</i>		
Plants.....No.	78	81
Capital invested.....\$	70,854,028	62,868,289
<i>Salaried employees—</i>		
Male.....No.	1,247	1,108
Female.....No.	137	124
Total salaries.....\$	2,537,907	2,432,347
<i>Wage earners—</i>		
Male.....No.	24,013	13,970
Female.....No.	32	6
Total wages.....\$	27,298,941	19,155,780
Cost of materials.....\$	35,969,327	23,805,654
Value of products.....\$	86,489,713	54,814,640

	1919	1920
<i>Boatbuilding plants:</i>		
Plants.....No.	99	107
Capital invested.....\$	1,260,663	1,367,617
<i>Salaried employees—</i>		
Male.....No.	40	50
Female.....No.	17	14
Total salaries.....\$	79,026	105,774
<i>Wage earners—</i>		
Male.....No.	783	712
Female.....No.	3	4
Total wages.....\$	841,415	816,609
Cost of materials.....\$	587,624	618,429
Value of products.....\$	1,964,426	1,967,640

A classification of employees according to age and sex by weekly wage groups is given below.

Weekly wage groups	Over 16 years		Under 16 years		Total employees
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
<i>In Shipbuilding plants</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under \$5.....	65	.....	.....	.....	65
\$5 but under \$10.....	378	1	20	.....	399
\$10 but under \$15.....	564	3	30	2	599
\$15 but under \$20.....	915	1	20	.....	936
\$20 but under \$25.....	1,876	.....	36	.....	1,912
\$24 but under \$28.....	2,897	.....	.....	.....	2,897
\$28 but under \$30.....	989	.....	.....	.....	989
\$30 and over.....	4,128	.....	.....	.....	4,128
Totals.....	11,812	5	106	2	11,925
<i>In Boatbuilding plants</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under \$5.....	6	1	.....	.....	7
\$5 but under \$10.....	46	1	5	.....	52
\$10 but under \$15.....	93	.....	2	.....	95
\$15 but under \$20.....	123	.....	.....	.....	123
\$20 but under \$24.....	134	.....	.....	.....	134
\$24 but under \$28.....	87	.....	.....	.....	87
\$28 but under \$30.....	29	.....	.....	.....	29
\$30 and over.....	253	.....	.....	.....	253
Totals.....	771	2	7	.....	780

The Biscuit and Confectionery Industry during 1920

The statistics on the Biscuit and Confectionery Industry for 1920 cover the operations of 400 individuals plants. The selling value of the products of these plants amounted to \$54,658,833. This includes bread to the value of \$628,849, and buns and pastry to the value of \$489,667. The following table shows the number of employees in various classes of employment, arranged according to sex with the amount paid in salaries and wages to each class:

Classes of employment	Number of employees		Salaries and wages
	Male	Female	
Superintendents and managers	294	24	\$ 1,061,040
Clerks, typists, etc.....	1,006	382	1,727,922
Wage earners, average No....	4,463	6,499	7,733,514
Outside piece-workers.....	46	8	15,815
Totals	5,809	6,913	\$10,538,291

The average number of days in which the 400 plants were in operation during the year was 273 per plant, and the average number of idle days was 40. The total hours worked per day averaged 8.59 and per week, 50.45.

A classification of employees according to weekly wage payments within specified groups is given in the following table:

Specified groups of weekly wages	Over 16 years		Under 16 years		Total employees
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Under \$5.....	21	63	17	35	141
\$5 but under \$10	256	1,671	80	189	2,196
\$10 but under \$15	536	2,374	76	132	3,618
\$15 but under \$20	1,143	911	9	5	2,068
\$20 but under \$24	815	96	1	.....	912
\$24 but under \$28	672	35	1	.....	708
\$28 but under \$30	168	2	2	.....	172
\$30 and over.....	498	2	1	.....	501
Totals	4,109	5,659	187	361	10,316

The following table gives some of the principal statistics of the industry.

Provinces	No. of plants	Capital	No. of employees	Salaries and wages	Cost of materials	Value of products
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.....	12	\$ 1,961,893	1,123	\$ 857,613	\$ 2,580,725	\$ 4,718,630
New Brunswick	9	1,991,236	840	573,549	2,054,260	3,618,648
Quebec	47	4,711,617	2,214	1,603,761	5,591,662	8,845,595
Ontario	225	19,253,822	7,138	6,162,296	16,652,031	30,442,824
Manitoba	17	988,258	505	451,600	1,529,910	2,386,770
Saskatchewan	13	182,955	97	75,684	240,458	389,862
Alberta	28	777,923	295	290,513	944,436	1,655,362
British Columbia	49	1,349,877	510	523,275	1,346,321	2,601,142
Canada	400	31,217,581	12,722	10,538,291	30,939,803	54,658,833

The Leather Industry during 1919 and 1920.

An advance report has been issued on the Leather Industry in Canada for the calendar years 1919 and 1920. The report is based on returns from 113 plants in 1919 and 100 in 1920, thirteen having been closed in the latter year. By localities there were, in 1919, 9 plants in the Maritime provinces, 57 in Quebec, 41 in Ontario and 6 in the Western provinces.

In 1920 there were 5 plants in the Maritime provinces, 52 in Quebec, 37 in Ontario and 6 in the Western provinces. There was also a decrease of nearly \$5,000,000 in the value of production in the comparison of two years. The following table gives the principal statistics of Canada for the two years.

Items	1919	1920
Establishments .....No.	113	100
Capital\$	34,623,567	29,739,987
Salaried employees—		
Male .....No.	274	290
Female .....No.	54	44
Salaries\$	823,364	1,849,075
Wage-earners—		
Male .....No.	3,746	3,395
Female .....No.	137	157
Wages\$	3,579,415	3,781,268
Miscellaneous expenses \$	2,892,560	2,162,047
Cost of materials.....\$	34,297,878	30,870,591
Value of products.....\$	45,902,082	39,967,831

The number of employees in this industry in 1920 with their salaries and

Classes of employment	Number of employees		Salaries and wages
	Male	Female	
Officers, superintendents and managers	137	.....	\$1,550,624
All other salaried employees	153	44	298,451
Wage earners, average No.	3,395	157	3,781,268
Totals	3,685	201	\$5,630,343

The Aerated and Mineral Water Industry during 1920.

A report on the aerated and mineral water industry for 1920 covers 330 individual plants, of which 3 were in Prince Edward Island, 23 in Nova Scotia, 20 in New Brunswick, 92 in Quebec, 136 in Ontario, 7 in Manitoba, 14 in Sas-

wages is shown in the second table in this group:

In the following table the wage earners during 1920 are classified according to age and sex within specified wage groups.

Groups of weekly wages	Over 16 years		Under 16 years		Total employees
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Under \$5.....	14	3	1	.....	18
\$5 but under \$10	31	37	13	2	83
\$10 but under \$15	142	52	11	4	209
\$15 but under \$20	711	27	5	.....	743
\$20 but under \$24	844	4	.....	.....	848
\$24 but under \$28	553	1	.....	.....	554
\$28 but under \$30	85	.....	.....	.....	85
\$30 and over....	277	.....	.....	.....	277
Totals	2,657	124	30	6	2,817

katchewan, and 22 in British Columbia. In 1919 there were 320 making an increase of 10 plants for the year 1920.

The following table contains some of the principal statistics of this industry for 1920:

Provinces	No. of plants	Capital	Employees on salaries		Employees on wages		Cost of materials	Value of production
			No.	Salaries	No.	Wages		
Prince Edward Island.....	3	61,548	3	\$ 4,608	12	\$ 6,790	\$ 44,469	\$ 79,215
Nova Scotia	23	385,025	26	33,579	108	82,609	213,386	458,340
New Brunswick	20	336,063	26	38,532	68	57,841	216,659	460,990
Quebec	92	1,657,156	116	246,346	447	370,767	1,291,864	2,532,392
Ontario	136	3,177,621	166	206,124	479	426,691	1,231,086	2,804,290
Manitoba	7	1,772,945	114	126,344	135	226,671	816,476	1,831,729
Saskatchewan	14	216,877	18	26,953	40	45,587	184,545	435,575
Alberta	13	296,770	27	47,611	47	36,748	113,412	318,594
British Columbia	22	355,809	22	44,083	59	51,477	231,952	424,568
Totals	330	8,259,814	518	774,240	1,395	1,305,181	4,343,849	9,354,693

During the year the 330 plants averaged 230.4 days of full time operation, 38.5 days of part time and 35.1 days of idleness.

The number of male and female workers in certain specified weekly wage groups as on December 15 last is shown in the following table:

Weekly wage groups	Over 16 years		Under 16 years		Total employees
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Under \$5.....	15	3	18	.....	36
\$5 but under \$10	98	31	17	2	148
\$10 but under \$15	214	49	12	1	276
\$15 but under \$20	308	10	13	.....	331
\$20 but under \$24	318	8	1	.....	327
\$24 but under \$28	251	6	.....	.....	257
\$28 but under \$30	54	.....	.....	.....	54
\$30 and over....	227	.....	.....	.....	227
Totals	1,485	107	61	3	1,656

The Cordage, Rope and Twine Industry during 1919 and 1920.

A report on the cordage, rope and twine industry in Canada covers the years 1919 and 1920 and is based on returns received from seven individual plants in 1919 and eight in 1920. In each of these years there were four plants in Ontario, two in Quebec and one in Nova Scotia, while in British Columbia there was one plant in 1920 only. The investment of capital in this industry amounted to \$8,979,407 in 1919 and \$10,142,323 in 1920.

The following table shows for 1920 the number of employees by sex in various classes of employment and the salaries and wages paid each class.

Classes of employment	No. of employees		Salaries and wages
	Male	Fe- male	
Superintendents and managers	18	1	\$ 95,686
Clerks, typists, etc.....	41	22	85,555
Wage earners, average No.	919	278	1,304,410
Outside piece-workers.....		5	1,296
Canada	978	306	\$1,486,947

A classification of employees according to weekly wage payments within specified groups by age and sex is given below:

Weekly wage rate	Over 16 years		Under 16 years		Total employees
	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	
Under \$5.....	11				11
\$5 but under \$10	14	3		1	18
\$10 but under \$15	27	109	10	8	154
\$15 but under \$20	167	102	4	2	275
\$20 but under \$25	94	45			139
\$25 but under \$30	25	1			26
\$30 but under \$35	167	2			169
\$35 and over.....	433				433
Totals	938	262	14	11	1,225

In 1919 the seven plants were operating an aggregate of 2,015 days on full time, 108 days on part time, and were idle only five days. In 1920 the eight plants operated a total of 2,094 days on full time, 191 days on part time, and were idle for 147 days. The average hours worked per shift per day were 9.3 in 1919 and 9.1 in 1920, and the average hours per week for these two years were 53 and 51.7 respectively.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1921.

A REVIEW of the work accomplished during 1921 by the Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Board is contained in the fifth annual report of the Board.

The amendment made to the Act in 1921, reducing for the purpose of assessment the amount of wages assumed to be earned by fishermen working on shares necessitated increasing the assessment rate in this class from 3 per cent to 5 per cent. This necessity arose from the fact that in the fishing industry the compensation expense arises almost wholly from fatal acci-

dents, and because the amount of compensation payable in fatal cases is not based upon the earnings of the workman but is fixed by statute. It may be stated that several amendments were made to the Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Act at the 1922 session of the Legislature, which will be described in a forthcoming article on labour legislation.

The following table shows the number of compensable accidents by classes and the cost of compensation during the year, together with the corresponding figures for the four preceding years.

	1921 so far reported	1920 (revised)	1919 (revised)	1918 (revised)	1917 (revised)
Fatal accidents	48	98	59	186	146
Permanent disability	131	285	252	240	190
Temporary total disability	3,870	5,760	4,638	4,505	4,501
Cases of medical aid only	487	973			
Claims pending completion	328				
Total compensable accidents	4,864	7,116	4,949	4,931	4,837
Compensation cost of accidents	estimated \$945,689	\$1,372,984	\$900,269	\$1,263,675	\$862,938

Several reasons are suggested for the decline which appears in the number of accidents and in the amount of expenses incurred: (1) Fewer workmen were employed, wages were lower and business was slacker during the year; (2) Employers were able to secure workmen with more experience; (3) The work of the Accident Prevention Association, and the large amounts previously expended for safety work were commencing to show results. (Some account of recent safety work in Nova Scotia was given in the April, 1922, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, p. 422.)

The expenses of the Accident Prevention Association are paid by the Workmen's Compensation Board, and as the amount of these expenses is not more than would be incurred as a result of a single fatal accident, it is considered that this money is well spent. The Association was formed in 1919 by employers coming within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act. Increased activity in safety work by employers is one of the effects of the Act which had been anticipated. It is uncertain to what extent such activity resulted in a reduction of accidents, but, as the report observes "the direct tax, which is proportioned to the cost of accidents, forces thoughtful employers to do something toward cutting down this item of expense."

The decline in the amount of wages paid in the various industries under the Compensation Act in 1921 as compared with 1920 is shown in the report as follows:

	1921	1920
Coal mining	\$19,645,000	\$21,170,000
Steel and iron manufacturing	4,590,000	9,350,000
Steam railways (operation, not including Intercolonial Railway)	1,750,000	2,090,000
Lumber and sawmills	2,200,000	5,800,000
Building	2,200,000	3,570,000

The total assessment made upon employers in 1921 amounted to \$1,092,267. As the estimated surplus for 1920 was exceeded by the actual surplus by over \$300,000, this increase, together with the good accident experience in 1921, called for a retroactive adjustment in the rates for 1921. It is estimated that this adjustment will result in a reduction by \$365,000 of the assessment for 1921. That amount will be credited to the employers in the various industries entitled by their accident record to a reduced rate. Thus the provisional rate of \$2.70 for coal mining was adjusted to \$2; for lumbering and sawmills from \$3.30 to \$2; for steel and iron manufacture from \$1.50 to 80 cents; in steam railways (operation and maintenance) from \$1 to 10 cents; for building (general construction) from \$1.50 to 10 cents. It is pointed out that, for example in regard to the last item, the adjusted rate of 10 cents upon \$100 of the payroll does not mean that such a rate was sufficient to cover the accident cost for the year in the building trades. The average rate for a period of five years was for this group \$1.11, and the reduction to 10 cents indicates that a surplus existed in favour of the building trades which was utilized to pay nearly the entire cost of the accidents in 1921. The difference between the amount paid by the employer upon the provisional assessment

and the amount of the adjusted assessment is credited to the employer for the year following. A considerable working surplus is required for administration, as during the first months of the year the Board has to draw on the working surplus to carry on its operations. Assessments, however, are a first lien upon the property used in industry, and so far the Board has not been compelled to make deductions for bad debts.

The expenditures of the Board, actual and estimated, during 1921, were as follows:

Compensation paid other than pensions.....	\$202,736
Transferred to reserve for pension awards.....	283,970
Paid for medical aid.....	27,336
Administration expenses.....	100,067
Safety associations.....	7,622
Compensation estimated for reported claims.....	193,952

Compensation estimated for unreported claims.....	66,166
Estimated to complete medical aid claims.....	7,108
Disaster reserve.....	56,733
Totals.	\$945,689

The ratio of administration expenses to total accident cost was 10.58, this figure being above the average ratio for the past five years, which was less than 7 per cent. The actual outlay was, however, reduced from that of 1920 by \$4,806. Some reductions were effected in the staff, which has been lately reduced to fifty. The work of the Board, however, was not lessened in consequence of the decrease in assessment and in accidents. On the contrary, increased difficulty was experienced in the collection of assessments and as a result of the unemployment conditions during the year.

MINING OPERATIONS IN QUEBEC DURING 1921.

THE annual report of the Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries of the province of Quebec, on mining operations during 1921 shows a decrease in production of 45.3 per cent compared with the previous year, the decline being from \$28,392,939 in 1920 to \$15,522,988 in 1921. The decline was attributed to the worldwide industrial depression. The scarcity of labour which had prevailed throughout the year 1920 began to ease off in the spring of 1921. According to the report, the standard daily wage of common labour in the mines of Quebec and Ontario which had been from \$4.25 to \$5.00 during the years 1918 to 1920 was re-

duced to \$3.25 in May and to \$2.50 per day of 10 hours in the autumn. Owing to the curtailment of operations unemployment became a grave question during the year, and it is stated that finally many companies which had shut down altogether made an effort to reopen at a sacrifice in order to relieve distress by employing as many men as they could on repairs and development work.

The following table shows for each mineral product in Quebec the actual number of workers engaged, the wages paid and the quantities produced in 1921.

Substances	No. of work-men	Wages	Quantities
		\$	
Asbestos, tons	2,753	3,041,199	84,475
Asbestic, tons			12,397
Chromite, tons	60	24,000	1,893
Copper and Sulphur ore, tons	58	38,312	1,986
Dolomite, tons	7	5,813	1,167
Feldspar, tons	65	39,766	9,797
Gold, oz.	42	9,701	648
Graphite, lb.	1	1,221	84,684
Kaolin and fire clay, tons	25	21,699	158
Magnesite, tons	161	89,345	4,984
Marl, tons	10	4,500	
Mica, lb.	110	42,773	288,197
Mineral paints (iron oxide, ochre), tons	44	46,246	8,894
Mineral water, gal.	6	2,019	14,621
Molybdenite, tons	6	4,803	
Phosphate, tons			30
Quartz and silica rock, tons	48	23,098	6,496
Silver, oz.			39,327
Zinc and lead ore, tons....	92	49,841	15,500
<i>Building materials</i>			
Brick, M.	579	421,338	78,665
Cement, bbls.	644	896,291	2,135,631
Granite	300	217,297	
Lime, tons	227	125,325	54,920
Limestone, tons	1,047	905,713	1,007,733
Marble, tons	97	110,394	1,155
Sand, building, tons	100	64,872	596,673
Sandstone, tons	3	1,713	295
Slate, tons	33	25,840	6,088
Tile, drain and sewer pipe, pottery, etc.	98	84,085	
Totals	6,616	6,300,204	

The following table shows the actual number of workers employed in the mines, quarries and connected plants during 1921; also the number of workers calculated on a 300-day basis for the years 1921 and 1920.

In 1921, there were 12 fatal accidents and 201 serious accidents among mine

Mines, quarries and plants	No. of men employed 1921	No. of men calculated on 300 days basis	
		1921	1920
Asbestos (quarries and mills)	2,753	1,920	3,533
Copper and pyrite, silver, gold	100	31	61
Chrome (mines and mills)....	60	40	99
Feldspar, kaolin (mines and mills)	90	66	29
Graphite, mica, phosphate (mines and mills)	111	59	141
Magnesite, dolomite	168	104	194
Marl	10	4	3
Mineral paints, ochre (pits and mills)	44	35	55
Mineral water (springs and works)	6	3	5
Molybdenite	6	5	8
Quartz, and silica rock (quarries and mills)	48	15	53
Talc	0	0	1
Titaniferous iron ore, zinc and lead	92	33	122
Brick, pottery (clay pits and plants)	677	370	745
Cement (quarries and plants)	644	783	900
Granite (quarries and works)	300	188	243
Lime (quarries and kilns)....	227	131	198
Limestone (quarries and dressing works)	1,047	799	777
Marble, slate, sandstone (quarries and works)	133	122	184
Sand (pit and river sand)....	100	65	77
	6,616	4,773	7,428

and quarry workers reported to the Bureau of mines. Of the fatalities, 7 occurred in mines (2 underground and 5 in open pits), and 5 occurred in quarries (1 on the surface and 4 in open pits, of which 2 were due to explosives). The number of accidents in proportion to persons employed showed a decrease in comparison with previous years, being 44.6 per 1,000 300-day workers in 1921, as compared with 47.3 in 1920, and 48.3 in 1919.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO LEAD POISONING.

THE Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau has issued a publication on laws and regulations relating to Lead Poisoning, being an analysis with texts, of the laws and regulations made in the chief industrial countries to prevent lead poisoning. * Such a publication is of timely interest in view of the draft convention "Concerning the use of White Lead in Painting," which was

adopted at the Third General Conference of the International Labour Organization, held at Geneva in the fall of 1921.

The volume deals with the laws and regulations governing the employment of workers, in all parts of the world where lead is extensively mined or used in manufactures, in (1) lead mines; (2) lead metallurgical works, and (3) works into the manufacture of which lead largely enters.

*Laws and Regulations relating to Lead Poisoning, by Gilbert Stone, H. M. Stationery Office, London. Price 6s. net.

Lead Mines.—With reference to lead mining it is stated that with but few exceptions the underground working of lead ores has not called for special regulations against lead poisoning (or plumbism). The principal lead producing countries are the United States, Germany, Australia and Mexico, important quantities being also produced in Canada, Burmah, Italy and France. In many of these countries these are general regulations for the prevention and laying of dust, which apply to all mines and are not specially designed to guard against plumbism. In New South Wales, the Mines Inspection Act, 1901, requires mine managers to send monthly reports of cases of lead poisoning to the Chief Inspector of Mines. Pure drinking water must be supplied and bathing facilities must be provided. By the Workmen's Compensation Act, New South Wales, which went into effect in 1919, plumbism was made a compensable disease.

Lead Metallurgical Works.—Reference is made to laws and regulations for the protection of workpeople against lead poisoning in lead smelters and in the manufacture of red lead, orange lead, or of flaked litharge. Such regulations are in force in Great Britain, Tasmania, Victoria, New South Wales, Rhodesia, New Jersey, France, Germany and Austria.

With regard to Canada the writer states that legislation of this nature comes under the jurisdiction of the various provincial governments but that there is very little legislation relating to the lead industry. Figures are cited showing that in all Canada there are 1,058 men employed in lead smelters, and 5,795 in other industries employing lead, of whom 4,001 are employed in the paint, varnish and glass industries.

White Lead.—Lead smelting and the making of white lead are stated to be the most dangerous of the lead industries, although litho-transfer work, dry colour work and the making of storage batteries come very close to them. In

Great Britain special rules governing the white lead industry have been made under the Factory and Workshops Acts. These rules provide against dust and fumes, and require the observance of strict cleanliness. The medical examination of employers is compulsory, and restrictions are placed upon the employment of women. The enforcement of the rules is said to have resulted in a great reduction in the average number of cases of lead poisoning. Similar rules prevail in France. In Germany elaborate regulations exist for all establishments manufacturing lead colours or other lead compounds or mixtures. In Belgium special regulations are in force relating to the manufacture of white lead, lead oxides and lead chromates.

In many countries certain sections of the Factories Acts have special reference to the making of white lead. Frequently the employment of women and children in this industry is forbidden or restricted.

Lead paints.—In Great Britain regulations relating to the manufacture of paints containing lead were made in 1907. These aim primarily at the elimination of dust, the exclusion of women, young persons and children, medical examination of workers and the keeping of a health register, cleanliness, with the usual provisions regarding food, drink and tobacco.

Other lead industries.—In Great Britain regulations have been made to apply to pottery works, the manufacture of electric accumulators, the tinning of metals, and the processes of enamelling and bronzing, for the elimination of dust and the promotion of cleanliness and health, which have greatly reduced the risks of lead poisoning in these industries. In France the use of white lead or lead paints containing more than 5 per cent of sulphate of lead is prohibited.

The final chapter of the volume deals with plumbism as a compensable disease under Workmen's Compensation laws.

In Great Britain under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, schedule 111, lead poisoning or its sequelae incurred in any process involving the use of lead or its preparations or compounds was made an industrial disease. This was later extended to include lead poisoning or its sequelae, incurred in the handling of lead, its preparations or compounds. Brief reference was made to the various provincial Workmen's Compensation laws of Canada which include in their lists of compensable industrial diseases "Lead poisoning or its sequelae—Any process involving the use of lead or its preparations or compounds." These enactments are as follows: Ontario, act of 1914; British Columbia, act of 1916; Nova Scotia, regulation effective on January 1, 1917, in accordance with provisions of act of 1915; Alberta, act of 1918; New Brunswick, regulation effective January 1, 1920, in accordance with provision of act of 1918; Manitoba, act of 1920. With respect to other countries it is stated that the compensation of the worker for injury

due to plumbism has generally, though not universally, been provided for. In the United States various practices are in force; in New York state the British law is followed in a general line; Connecticut, California, Massachusetts, North Dakota, Wisconsin and Hawaii include industrial diseases in their compensation laws, but in some of these states they are only included by judicial decisions. It is noted that the passing of compensation laws or the scheduling of the specific industrial disease of plumbism in connection with compensation laws already passed has usually been marked by an immediate increase in the number of cases of plumbism notified for any particular industry. This is attributed to the difference in the attitude of the patient before the passage of the law when he did not want to appear ill, and afterwards when he had no motive for repressing his illness; also to more accurate diagnosis of the disease by doctors owing to increased knowledge of the symptoms and effects of lead poisoning.

TIME LOST IN UNITED STATES COAL MINES DURING YEARS 1900-1919

THE United States Geological Survey has recently published the following figures relating to the time lost owing to strikes and other causes, in both anthracite and bituminous coal mines in the United States during the years 1900 to 1919.

It will be observed that more than eight-ninths of the total time loss recorded was due to lack of materials, transport difficulties and other problems of management; strikes were responsible for less than one-ninth of the lost time.

Year	Days lost owing to strikes	Days lost owing to lack of markets transport difficulties, etc.	Total days lost
1900	4,878,102	38,122,900	43,001,002
1901*	733,802	43,780,811	44,514,113
1902	16,672,217	40,635,223	57,307,440
1903*	1,341,031	48,517,726	49,858,757
1904	3,382,830	59,860,350	63,243,180
1905	796,735	59,267,036	60,063,771
1906	19,201,348	44,595,142	63,796,490
1907*	462,392	52,235,292	52,697,684
1908*	5,449,938	72,731,214	78,181,152
1909	731,650	64,332,335	65,063,985
1910	19,250,524	44,693,242	63,943,766
1911	983,737	63,044,708	64,028,445
1912	12,527,305	47,506,725	60,034,030
1913	3,049,412	49,376,615	52,426,027
1914	11,031,667	66,242,238	77,255,955
1915	2,467,431	69,896,505	72,303,936
1916	3,344,586	49,214,165	52,558,751
1917	2,348,399	40,401,898	42,750,297
1918	508,526	38,001,284	38,509,810
1919	15,603,567	61,181,749	76,785,316
Total 20 years	124,747,199	1,053,576,708	1,178,323,907

*No strikes of consequence occurred in the anthracite region in these years.

UNANIMOUS DECISION OF UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT IN THE CORONADO COAL COMPANY CASE

Strike funds subject to assessment for damages

IN the recent decision in the case of the Coronado Coal Company, the United States Supreme Court has decided unanimously that labour unions are suable under Sections 7 and 8 of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, and that strike funds may be assessable for damages in a suit brought against a union for damages caused by a strike. The case came before the Supreme Court on appeal by the United Mine Workers' union which had been found guilty in a lower court of violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law during a coal strike in Arkansas in 1914, and had been fined \$600,000. The Court, while holding that the national union was not liable and that suit should be brought in the lower courts against the local branch of the union, proceeded to make an important ruling with regard to trade unionism in the United States. The Court held that labour unions, even though unincorporated, are suable in the Federal courts for their acts, and that strike funds are subject to assessment for damages in suits for wrongs committed by such unions in strikes.

The decision which was pronounced by Chief Justice Taft, is expected to exert a significant influence on the policy of trade unions with reference to strikes in industries entering into interstate commerce. The counsel of the American Federation of Labour, in commenting on the ruling, states that a strike by railway workers would now render not only the union funds, but the property of the members liable to attachment.

That part of the decision which deals with the question of whether unincorporated unions could be sued as organizations, follows:

We think that such organizations are suable in the Federal courts for their acts and that funds accumulated to be expended in conducting strikes are subject to execution in suits for torts committed by such unions in strikes. The fact that the Supreme Court of Arkansas has since taken a definite view in *Baskins vs. the United Mine Workers of America*, supra, cannot under the Conformity act operate as a limitation on the Federal procedure in this regard.

Our conclusion as to the suability of the defendants is confirmed in the case at bar by the words of Sections 7 and 8 of the Anti-Trust law. The persons who may be sued under Section 7 include "corporations and associations existing under or authorized by the laws of either the United States, or the laws of any of the Territories, the laws of any State, or the laws of any foreign country." The language is very broad, and the words given their natural signification, certainly include labour unions like these. They are, as has been abundantly shown, associations existing under the laws of the United States, of the Territories thereof and of the States of the Union. Congress was passing drastic legislation to remedy a threatening danger to the public welfare, and did not intend that any persons or combinations of persons should escape its application. Their thought was especially directed against business associations and combinations that were incorporated to do things forbidden by the act, but they used language broad enough to include all associations which might violate its provisions recognized by the statutes of the United States or the States of the Territories, or foreign countries as lawfully existing; and this, of course, includes labour unions, as the legislation referred to shows.

Undoubtedly at common law, an unincorporated association of persons was not recognized as having any other character than a partnership in whatever was done, and it could only sue or be sued in the name of its members and their liability had to be enforced against each member. But the growth and necessities of these great labour organizations have brought affirmative legal recognition of their existence and usefulness and provisions for their protection, which their members have found necessary. Their right to maintain strikes, when they do not violate laws or the rights of others, has been declared. The

embezzlement of funds by their officers has been especially denounced as a crime. The so-called union label, which is a quasi trademark to indicate the origin of the manufactured product in union labour, has been protected against pirating and deceptive use by the statutes of most of the States and in many States authority to sue to enjoin its use has been conferred on unions. They have been given distinct and separate representation and the right to appear to represent union interests in statutory arbitrations, and before official labour boards.

More than this, equitable procedure adapting itself to modern needs has grown to recognize the need of representation by one person of many, too numerous to sue or to be sued, and this has had its influence upon the law side of litigation, so that out of the very necessities of the existing conditions and the utter impossibility of doing justice otherwise, the suable character of such an organization as this has come to be recognized in some jurisdictions, and many suits for and against labour unions are reported in which no question has been raised as to the right to treat them in their closely united actions and functions as artificial persons capable of suing and being sued.

It would be unfortunate if an organization with as great a power as this international union has in the raising of large funds and in directing the conduct of 400,000 members in carrying on, in a wide territory, industrial controversies and strikes, out of which so much unlawful injury to private rights is possible, could assemble its assets to be used therein free from liability for injuries by torts committed in course of such strikes. To remand persons injured to a suit against each of the 400,000 members to recover damages and to levy on his share of the strike fund would be to leave them remediless.

Though such a conclusion as to the suability of trade unions is of primary importance in the working out of justice and in protecting individuals and society from possibility of oppression and injury in the lawful rights from the existence of such powerful entities as trade unions, it is after all in essence and principle merely a procedural matter. As a matter of substantive law, all the members of the union engaged in a combination doing unlawful injury are liable to suit and recovery, and the only question is whether when they have voluntarily, and for the purpose of acquiring concentrated strength and the faculty of quick unit action and elasticity created a self-acting body with great funds to accomplish their purpose, they may not be sued as this body, and the funds they have accumulated may not be made to satisfy claims for injuries unlawfully caused in carrying out their united purpose. Trade unions have been recognized as lawful by the Clayton Act;

they have been tendered formal incorporation as National Unions by the act of Congress approved June 29, 1886 (24 Stat. 86). In the act of Congress, approved August 23, 1912 (37 Stat. 415), a commission on industrial relations was created providing that three of the Commissioners should represent organized labour. The Transportation Act of 1920, Sections 302-307 (41 Stat. 469), recognizes labour unions in creation of railroad boards of adjustment, and provides for action by the Railroad Labour Board upon their application. The act of Congress approved August 5, 1909, Chap. 6., Sec. 38, 36 Stat. 112 and the act approved October 3, 1913, Chapter 16, subd. G.a. (38 Stat. 172), expressly exempt labour unions from excise taxes. Periodical publications issued by or under the auspices of trade unions are admitted into the mails as second class mail matter. Acts of 1911-1912, Chap. 389 (37 Stat. 550). The legality of labour unions of postal employees is expressly recognized by act of Congress, approved August 24, 1912, Chap. 389, Sec. 6 (37 Stat. 539, 555). By act of Congress, passed August 1, 1914, no money was to be used from funds therein appropriated to prosecute unions under the Anti-Trust Act (38 Stat. 609, 652).

International Union not liable in present case.

The United Mine Workers of America contended that there was not sufficient proof to submit the question of the responsibility of the International Union for the strike. The Court agreed with this contention, its decision on this point being, in part, as follows:

The next question is whether the International Union was shown by any substantial evidence to have initiated, participated in or ratified the interference with plaintiffs' business which began April 6, 1914, and continued at intervals until July 17, when the matter culminated in a battle and the destruction of the Bache-Denman properties. The strike was a local strike declared by the president and officers of the District Organization No. 21, embracing Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas. By section 16 of the International constitution, as we have seen, it could not thus engage in a strike if it involved all or a major part of its district members without sanction of the International Board. There is nothing to show that the International Board ever authorized it, took any part in preparation for it or in its maintenance. Nor did they or their organization ratify it by paying any of the expenses. It came exactly within the definition of a local strike in the constitutions of both the national and the District organizations. The District made the preparations and paid the bills. . .

The argument of counsel for the plaintiffs is that because the national body had authority

to discipline District Organizations, to make local strikes its own and to pay their cost, if it deemed it wise, the duty was thrust on it when it knew a local strike was on, to superintend it and prevent it becoming lawless at its peril. We do not conceive that such responsibility is imposed on the National body. A corporation is responsible for the wrongs committed by its agents in the course of its business, and this principle is enforced against the contention that torts are *Ultra vires* the corporation. But it must be shown that it is in the business of the corporation. Surely no stricter rule can be enforced against an unincorporated organization like this. Here it is not a question of contract or of holding out an appearance of authority on which some third person acts. It is a mere question of actual agency which the constitutions of the two bodies settle conclusively. If the International body had interfered or if it had assumed liability by ratification, different questions would have arisen. Counsel cite section 2 of article 12 of the constitution of District 21 to show that questions of all strikes must be referred by District officers to the National President for his decision, and suggest that in the absence of a showing it is to be inferred that they did so here and the strike was approved by him. They misconstrue the section. It applies only to a proposed strike which would affect two Districts and to which one District is opposed. It does not apply to local strikes like this. But it is said that the District was doing the work of the International and carrying out its policies and this circumstance makes the former an agent. We cannot agree to this in the face of the specific stipulation between them that in such a case unless the International expressly assumed responsibility, the District must meet it alone. The subsequent events showing that the District did meet the responsibility with its own funds confirms our reliance upon the constitutions of the two bodies. We conclude that the motions of the International Union, the United Mine Workers of America, and of its president and its other officers, that the jury be directed to return a verdict for them, should have been granted.

District organization liable for damages.

With respect to the responsibility of District 21 of the United Mine Workers for the unlawful acts of the strikers and their sympathizers in the destruction of the mining companies' property, the Court found the District's responsibility too clear for argument.

As to the responsibility of the District organization from the injury resulting from the strike activities, the Court stated as follows:

It is contended on behalf of District 21 and the local unions that only those members of these bodies whom the evidence shows to have participated in the torts can be held civilly liable for the damages. There was evidence to connect all these individual defendants with the acts which were done, and in view of our finding that District No. 21 and the unions are suable, we cannot yield to the argument that it would be necessary to show the guilt of every member of District No. 21 and of each union in order to hold the union and its strike funds to answer. District No. 21 and the local unions were engaged in a work in which the strike was one of the chief instrumentalities for accomplishing the purpose for which their unions were organized. By section 1 of Article 12 of the constitution of District No. 21, it is provided that: "When trouble of a legal character arises between the members of local unions and their employer, the mine committee and officers shall endeavour to effect an amicable adjustment, and failing they shall immediately notify the officers of the district and said district officers shall immediately investigate the cause of the complaint, and failing to effect a peaceful settlement upon a basis that would be equitable and just to the aggrieved members, finding that a strike would best subserve the interests of the localities affected, they may, with the consent and approval of the officers, order a strike." Thus the authority is put by all the members of the District No. 21 in their officers to order a strike, and if in the conduct of that strike unlawful injuries are inflicted, the District organization is responsible and the fund accumulated for strike purposes may be subjected to the payment of any judgment which is recovered.

IMPORTANT WAGE DECISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOUR BOARD

IN 1921 the United States Railroad Labour Board, following the application of the railway companies for reductions in wages and changes in working conditions, reduced the wages of employees in Decision No. 147 effective July 1, 1921 (the text of which was published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July 1921), and later revised the rules and working conditions of various classes in various Decisions issued between August 1921 and March 1922, which Decisions were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, issues of January and May 1922.

In dealing with a prospective strike of railway employees in the autumn of 1921 (referred to in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1921), against the reduction in wages effective from July 1, 1921, the Board stated that the further reduction in wages (approximately 10 per cent) already proposed by the railway companies would not be considered until the revision of the rules and working conditions had been completed. Accordingly in March, 1922, the Board commenced hearings on the proposed reductions in wages, the representatives of the railway companies and of the organizations of railway employees presenting arguments in support of their respective cases. As the Board had not dealt with the rules and working conditions of the employees engaged in train service (the locomotive engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen), reductions in wages for these classes were not under consideration.

The wages of maintenance of way employees and railway shop labourers were reduced by Decision No. 1028 rendered on May 25, the new rates to be effective July 1, 1922. This reduction amounted to 5 cents per hour for some of the classes included, and to 4 cents, 3 cents and 1 cent for certain

other classes. The rate of 40 cents per hour paid on most of the railways for section men was thus reduced to 35 cents, and the minimum for this class 28 cents paid on some of the southern railways to 23 cents. Approximately 400,000 maintenance of way employees are affected by the reductions, the saving to the railway companies being estimated at \$50,000,000 a year.

Wages of the shop crafts were reduced by Decision No. 1036 rendered on June 5, the new rates to be effective from July 1, the decreases being 7 cents per hour for machinists, boilermakers, etc., also for their apprentices and helpers, 9 cents for freight carmen; and 5 cents for car cleaners. No decrease, however, was ordered for supervisory forces. The rate of 77 cents per hour for most of the mechanics was thus reduced to 70 cents, and the rate for freight car men from 72 cents to 63 cents. The number of men in the shop craft affected was estimated at about 400,000, the saving in wages being estimated at \$60,000,000 a year.

The wages of the other classes under consideration, clerks, freight handlers, station employees, etc., were reduced by Decision No. 1074 rendered on June 10, the new rates to be effective from July 1, the decreases being 3 cents and 4 cents per hour with a provision, however, that telephone switchboard operators should not be paid less than \$85 per month and that no higher rates already in existence should be reduced. No reductions were made for train dispatchers, dining car stewards or for the employees represented by the Marine Culinary Workers' Association of California. The number of clerical and station employees affected was estimated at about 350,000, the wage saving being about \$26,500,000 a year.

On the announcement of these decisions the officials of the labour organ-

izations affected referred the matter of their acceptance or rejection to their membership through the medium of a strike vote. The results of these strike votes are referred in a preceding article in this issue.

As wages and working conditions on railways in Canada have been based on conditions in the United States during recent years, representatives of the railway companies in Canada and of their employees have met and considered revisions of the existing rules and working conditions and the proposals for changes in wages.

The three recent decisions of the United States Railroad Labour Board, referred to above, are reproduced in full below (except that the lists of railways affected are omitted), including the dissenting opinions of the three members of the Board representing the railway labour organizations who did not agree with the majority, and a rejoinder by the majority of the Board as to the contents of these dissenting opinions, entitled "Supporting Opinion of the Majority".

United States Railroad Labour Board

Decision No. 1028 (Docket 1300)

Issued May 25, 1922, effective July 1, 1922.

Alabama & Vicksburg Railway Company et al. vs. United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers et al.

SUBJECT OF THE DISPUTE

Between each of the carriers named below and the classes of employees represented by the organizations named below, disputes have arisen as to what shall constitute just and reasonable wages.

Conferences were held between each carrier and the accredited representatives of its said employees, and, on a considerable number of decided in such conferences, were referred to the United States Railroad Labor Board for decision.

All the carriers named below are petitioning for a reduction in the wages of said employees, and, on a considerable number of

the roads, the employees are requesting an increase in wages.

Both parties made a full presentation to the Labor Board of their respective contentions, by testimony and argument, oral and written.

The Western Maryland Railway Company and the Erie Railroad Company had applications pending before the Labor Board for a wage reduction of maintenance of way employees. After contracting their maintenance of way work, or a portion thereof, the Western Maryland Railway Company withdrew its application for all its maintenance of way employees and the Erie Railroad Company withdrew its application for employees covered by section 8 of this decision.

HISTORY OF THE CONTROVERSY

The Railroad Labor Board by Decision No. 2, effective May 1, 1920, increased the wages of this class of employees, along with others, on all the railroads then before the Board. That decision was rendered at a time when living costs and wages were at their summit. Shortly afterward, living costs and wages in general began to decline.

The Labor Board by Decision No. 147, effective July 1, 1921, reduced the wages of this class of employees on all the carriers before the Board.

These two decisions, Nos. 2 and 147, were handed down by the Board after a full hearing of all parties. The Board endeavored in said cases, as it does in the present one, to observe the provisions of the Transportation Act, 1920, prescribed for its guidance, which read as follows:

Sec. 307 (d) * * * In determining the justness and reasonableness of such wages and salaries or working conditions the Board shall, so far as applicable, take into consideration among other relevant circumstances:

- (1) The scales of wages paid for similar kinds of work in other industries;
- (2) The relation between wages and the cost of living;
- (3) The hazards of the employment;
- (4) The training and skill required;
- (5) The degree of responsibility;
- (6) The character and regularity of the employment; and
- (7) Inequalities of increases in wages or of treatment, the result of previous wage orders or adjustments.

The wages of this class of employees has not been standardized and made uniform throughout the country, as many people seem to think. Prior to Decision No. 2, they were not so standardized, and the increases made by that decision were arrived at by adding to the various existing rates a uniform increase of a certain number of cents per hour.

The reductions made by Decision No. 147 were similarly arrived at by applying to the various rates established by Decision No. 2 a uniform decrease of a certain number of cents per hour.

BASIS AND ANALYSIS OF DECISION

In this case, the Board adopts as its base the rates fixed in Article III of Decision No. 147, and finds it just and reasonable under the law and the evidence to make the following schedule of decreases per hour:

Sec. 1.—Bridge, building, painter, construction, mason and concrete, water-supply, and plumber foremen (except water-supply and plumber foremen coming under the provisions of section 1 of Article IV, Decision No. 147)5 cents

Sec. 2.—Assistant bridge, building, painter, construction, mason and concrete, water-supply, and plumber foremen, and for coal-wharf, coal-chute, and fence-gang foremen, pile-driver, ditching and hoisting engineers and bridge inspectors (except assistant water-supply and plumber foremen coming under the provisions of section 1 of Article IV, Decision No. 147).....5 cents

Sec. 3.—Section, track and maintenance foremen, and assistant section, track and maintenance foremen3 cents

Sec. 4.—Mechanics in the maintenance of way and bridge and building departments (except those that come within the scope of agreements with the Federated Shop Crafts).....4 cents

Sec. 5.—Mechanics' helpers in the maintenance of way and bridge and building departments (except those that come within the scope of agreements with the Federated Shop Crafts)1 cent

Sec. 6.—Track laborers, and all common laborers in the maintenance of way department and in and around shops and roundhouses not otherwise provided for herein.....5 cents

Sec. 7.—Drawbridge tenders and assistants, pile-driver, ditching and hoisting foremen, pumper engineers and pumpers, crossing watchmen or flagmen, and lamp lighters and tenders5 cents

Sec. 8.—Laborers employed in and around shops and roundhouses, such as engine watchmen and wipers, fire builders, ash-pit men, flue borers, coal passers (except those coming under the provisions of section 3 of Article VIII, Decision No. 147, Coal-chute men, et cetera5 cents

Sec. 9.—For miscellaneous classes of foremen and other employees named in connection with a carrier affected by this decision, but not specifically listed under any section in the classified schedules of decreases, deduct an amount equal to the decreases specified for the respective classes to which the miscellaneous classes herein referred to are analogous.

As an example of the absence of uniform standardization of the wages of the class of employees herein covered, take those embraced in section 6 above—namely, track laborers, et cetera. Under Decision No. 147, the rates of pay of such employees range from twenty-eight cents (28c) per hour to forty cents (40c) per hour. As a matter of fact, the 28-cent rate is found on only a few roads and applies to a comparatively small number of employees. As an illustration of the range of rates of these employees, the rates prevailing under Decision No. 147 on the Southern, the Illinois Central, the Chicago Great Western, the Northern Pacific, the New York Central, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroads are given below.

These railroads are somewhat illustrative of the rates per hour for so-called common labor in the East and West and on roads that run through the North and South:

Southern	Illinois Central	Chicago Great Western	Northern Pacific	New York Central	Santa Fe
29½	29½	37	40	37	29½
30¼	30¼	39½		38¼	30¼
30¾	30¾	40		39½	30¾
31½	31½			40	32
32	32				34
32¾	32¾				34¾
35¼	35¼				35
37	37				35¼
37¾	39				35¾
39	39½				37
39½	40				39
40					40

The range of rates per hour under this decision on said railroads is obtainable by subtracting five cents (5c) from the rates above set out.

The Labor Board is of the opinion that after the reductions made under this decision, common labor on the railroads will still be receiving, as a rule, a wage in excess of that paid to similar labor in other industries, and that the same will be true of all other classes of labor covered by this decision. The Board is of the opinion, however, that the hazards and hardships of the employment, the training and skill required, the degree of responsibility to the public, and other elements mentioned in the statute combine to justify the payment of a better wage to these employees than is paid to similar labor in outside employment.

On a very considerable number of the roads, the foremen and sectionmen are furnished living quarters and fuel by the carrier.

Moreover, the Board is not in sympathy with the idea that a governmental tribunal, empowered to fix a just and reasonable wage for men engaged in serving the public in the transportation industry, should be controlled by the one consideration of the low wages that may be paid to other labor in a period of temporary depression and unemployment. It is but just to say that railway managements have indicated no desire for such a result.

Based upon the evidence before the Board, the statistical department of the Board has made a study of the comparative purchasing power of the wage herein fixed for so-called common labor and the purchasing power of the wage paid such labor on the railroads in December, 1917, immediately prior to Government control of the carriers; in January, 1920, just prior to the termination of Federal control; on May 1, 1920, the effective date of Decision No. 2; on July 1, 1921, the effective date of Decision No. 147; and in March, 1922.

The result of this study is as follows:

AVERAGE HOURLY RATES

December, 1917	19.3c
January, 1920	37.7c
May, 1920	46.3c
July, 1921	37.7c
Under present decision	32.7c

PERCENT OF INCREASE IN AVERAGE HOURLY RATES OVER
DECEMBER, 1917.

January, 1920	95.3	per cent
May, 1920	139.9	" "
July, 1921	95.3	" "
Under present decision	69.4	" "

INCREASE IN COST OF LIVING OVER DECEMBER, 1917

January, 1920	40.0	per cent
May, 1920	52.0	" "
July, 1921	26.7	" "
March, 1922 (Latest available Government data)	17.2	" "

PERCENT OF INCREASE IN PURCHASING POWER OF EARN-
INGS OF SUBSEQUENT DATES AS COMPARED WITH
DECEMBER, 1917

January, 1920	39.5	per cent
May, 1920	57.8	" "
July, 1921	54.1	" "
Under present decision	44.5	" "

Although average hourly earnings of this class of employees are below the earnings prior to Decision No. 2 by five cents (5c) per hour, their value is 3.6 per cent greater due to the decrease in cost of living. The cost-of-living figures set out in the foregoing tables have been compiled from the reports of the United States Department of Labor and are for the latest date for which such data are available.

DECISION

The Railroad Labor Board therefore decides:

(1) That the rates of wages heretofore established by the authority of the United States Railroad Labor Board shall be decreased as hereinbefore set out for the class of employees there named, and that such decreases shall be effective as of July 1, 1922.

(2) That the scope of this decision is limited to the carriers named under Article I herein, to such carriers as may be included hereafter by addenda, and to the specific classes of employees named or referred to under each particular carrier.

(3) That the reduction in wages hereby authorized shall be made in accordance with the following articles which prescribe the regulations and designate the employees affected.

ARTICLE I.—CARRIERS AND EMPLOYEES AFFECTED

[List omitted]

ARTICLE II.—GENERAL APPLICATION

The general regulations governing the application of this decision are as follows:

Sec. 1. The provision of this decision will not apply in cases where amounts less than

thirty (\$30) dollars per month are paid to individuals for special service which takes only a part of their time from outside employment or business.

Sec. 2. Decreases specified in this decision are to be deducted on the following basis:

(a) For employees paid by the hour, deduct the hourly decrease from the hourly rate.

(b) For employees paid by the day, deduct eight times the hourly decrease from the daily rate.

(c) For employees paid by the month, deduct two hundred four (204) times the hourly decrease from the monthly rate.

Sec. 3. The decreases in wages and the rates hereby established shall be incorporated in and become a part of existing agreements or schedules, or future negotiated agreements or schedules, and shall remain in effect until or unless changed in the manner provided by the Transportation Act, 1920.

Sec. 4. It is not intended in this decision to include or make decreases in wages for any officials of the carriers affected except that class designated in the Transportation Act, 1920, as "subordinate officials," and who are included in the Act as within the jurisdiction of the Labor Board. The Act provides that the term "subordinate officials" includes officials of carriers of such class or rank as the Interstate Commerce Commission shall designate by regulation duly formulated and issued. Hence, whenever in this decision words are used, such as "foremen," et cetera, which may apply to officials, such words are intended to apply to only such classes of subordinate officials as are now or may hereafter be defined and classified by the Interstate Commerce Commission as "subordinate officials" within the meaning of the Transportation Act, 1920.

ARTICLE III.—INTERPRETATION OF THIS DECISION

Should a dispute arise between the management and the employees of any of the carriers as to the meaning or intent of this decision, which cannot be decided in conference between the parties directly interested, such dispute shall be referred to the United States Railroad Labor Board in the manner provided by the Transportation Act, 1920.

Sec. 1. All such disputes shall be presented in a concrete and joint signed statement setting forth:

- The specific question involved.
- The facts in the case.
- The position of the employees.
- The position of the management thereon.

Where supporting documentary evidence is used it shall be attached to the application for decision in the form of exhibits.

Sec. 2. Such presentations shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the United States Railroad Labor Board, who shall place same

before the Labor Board for final disposition.
By order of

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR
BOARD,

BEN. W. HOOPER,
Chairman.

Attest:
L. M. PARKER,
Secretary.

Dissenting opinion

The undersigned dissent from the majority decision for the following specific reasons:

(1) The rates of pay established under this decision as the basic minimum rates of the transportation industry will merely perpetuate the low level of purchasing power possessed by this large class of workers in pre-war years. The opinion expressed in the majority decision, that "The Board is not in sympathy with the idea that a governmental tribunal empowered to fix a just and reasonable wage for men engaged in serving the public in the transportation industry, should be controlled by the one consideration of the low wage that may be paid to other labor," would seem to indicate a feeling that the decision should not perpetuate the injustices of a former unregulated period. Below we show clearly the fallacies of attempting to show that the rates of the decision will mean increased purchasing power over pre-war levels.

(2) The rates of pay established under this decision will mean annual earnings far below any minimum standard of subsistence which has been formulated, even below those of most conservative employer groups.

(3) The rates of pay established under this decision are not based upon the human needs of the hundreds of thousands of families involved. They are insufficient to provide these families with the absolute essentials. The earnings of this large group of railroad employees will not provide the father of a family with as much food as is allowed convicts in the Cook County, Illinois, jail.

(4) The pre-war standard perpetuated by this decision was the product of inequitable wage bargains. It is considerably below the level recognized at that time as necessary for the maintenance of health and energy.

UNFAIRNESS OF MAJORITY DECISION ON
INCREASED PURCHASING POWER

The statistical study of the comparative purchasing power of the wage for common labor fixed by this decision and the purchasing power of the wage paid such labor in December, 1917, which serves as the major justification in the majority report, is unfair and misleading.

In the first place it fails to take account of the change in the number of hours constituting the basic working day as between the two periods. During the period covered, the basic day was reduced from 10 hours to 8 hours. According to Wage Series Report No. 3 issued by the Labor Board, the average daily rate of pay for this class of labor was \$1.93 in December, 1917, and will be \$2.62 under this decision. This shows a wage increase amounting to 35.8 per cent, not 69.4 per cent as stated. This would bring a consequent reduction in the figure for the increase in the value of earnings from 44.5 per cent, the figure in the majority report, to 15.9 per cent, which is the correct figure. For, as stated in the report of the Lane Commission—

Reductions in hours are not to be regarded as increases in pay. This rule is made necessary first, by its justice, for it is not to be contemplated that hours are reduced to decrease earnings; and, second, by the impracticability of applying any other rule. * * * We assume the good faith of all reductions in hours as being what they pretend to be.

The Railroad Labor Board has decided that 8 hours shall constitute the basic day for this class of labor, and it must, therefore, in good faith, recognize that the basic earnings of these employees under the decision will be only 35.8 per cent above the level of December, 1917, meaning an increase in purchasing power of only 15.9 per cent instead of 44.5 per cent as stated in the majority report.

In the second place, however, consideration of the entire comparison forces one to the conclusion that the period chosen presents an unfair picture. During the period 1915 to 1917 the cost of living had been rising far more rapidly than the wages of this class of employees. In other words, the \$1.93 per day representing the average wage in December, 1917, meant a lower purchasing power than the average wage in 1915.

This fact is clearly shown in the tables compiled by the statisticians of the Lane Commission. In table 6, Part II, Appendix II of the report of this commission, it appears that the expenditures for necessities of 11 families of railroad employees having incomes up to \$600 exceeded their incomes by a total of \$2,647.95. This deficit is more than double that of the same families for the year 1915, which totalled \$1,028.84. Practically all of the employees in question come within this class. The majority report therefore chose, as a base period, for comparison with the wages of the decision, a year in which this class of labor was suffering an increasing deficit.

It is hardly necessary to point out that a fairer comparison would have gone back to 1915. In that year, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the average hourly earnings of sectionmen were 15 cents.

For the 10-hour day this meant earnings of \$1.50. Comparing this with the earnings for the standard day under the majority decision—namely, \$2.62—we find that the level of money wages will be 74.4 per cent above the 1915 level. According to United States Department of Labor reports, the cost of living in March, 1922, was approximately 60.5 per cent above the average for 1915. Combining these two figures we arrive at the correct per cent by which the value of a section man's wages under the majority decision will exceed the value of his wages in pre-war days. It amounts to only 8.7 per cent instead of 44.5 per cent, as indicated in the majority report.

There is however, a third way in which the majority report fails to show the real effect of this decision upon the value of the wages of common labor in the maintenance of way department. The statistics presented deal only with section men. There are roughly 100,000 other unskilled workers who will also be affected by the decision. In the Interstate Commerce Commission classification these are classed as "other unskilled laborers." In the Railroad Labor Board's Wage Series Report No. 3 the number of "other unskilled laborers" is set down as 108,977.

According to the Interstate Commerce Commission report for 1915, this group received an average hourly rate of 18.2 cents in that year. Under the majority decision this same group will average approximately 35.9 cents per hour. Extended to a daily basis this will mean \$2.872 for the standard work day compared with \$1.82 in 1915. In other words, the money wages of this group of employees under the decision will be only 57.8 per cent above those which they received in 1915. This contrasts with an increase in the cost of living, already noted, of 60.5 per cent, showing a decrease of 1.7 per cent in value of their earnings.

Combining the two classes of unskilled employees in the maintenance of way department, we have approximately 380,000 men who will receive money wages for the standard day under the decision only 69.7 per cent above those which they received in 1915. In other words, the increase in the real value of the wages of this group as between the two periods will only amount to approximately 5.7 per cent.

The following short table will summarize the facts discussed above:

Wages of Section Men.

	1915.	Under Present Decision.
Average per hour.....	\$0.15	\$0.327
Average per day	1.50	2.616
Percentage increase in wages	74.4%	
Percentage increase in cost of living	60.5%	

Percentage increase in value of wages 8.7%

Wages of Other Unskilled Laborers.

	1915.	Under Present Decision.
Average per hour.....	\$0.182	\$0.359
Average per day.....	1.82	2.872
Percentage increase in wages	57.8%	
Percentage increase in cost of living	60.5%	
Percentage decrease in value of wages	1.7%	

The Two Groups Combined.

Percentage increase in real wages of both groups (weighted average)	5.7%
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ADEQUACY OF PRE-WAR WAGES

The increase in the value of the wages of this class of employees is, therefore, so small as to be negligible. The vital question is as to the adequacy of the pre-war wage and consequently of the wage established by the present decision. The pre-war wages of this class of workers were established in a labor market which to all intents and purposes was subject to no regulation. The carriers bought this labor as a commodity at the lowest possible figure. Just and reasonable wages could not result from such a process which is the very antithesis of the function which the Labor Board is supposed to perform under the Transportation Act. It seems strange that a responsible body created to establish just and reasonable wages, with certain clearly defined principles laid down, should arrive at wage rates so closely approximating the value of those arising in an utterly unregulated labor market. The majority decision appears in strong contrast with the words of a similar Governmental tribunal, appointed for a similar purpose. The Departmental Wage Board of Review of the United States Navy Department, in its report dated August 31, 1921, said:

The rates of pay that in a large measure determine the rates for all trades and occupations are those granted to first-class laborers, which it will be noted the Board has recommended be fixed at \$0.41 per hour, and the pay for skilled mechanics, or the so-called basic trades, which the Board recommends be fixed at \$0.73 per hour. As far as laborers are concerned, the pay of \$0.41 per hour approximates very closely \$1,000 per year. The Board does not believe that it is decent for the Government to pay less money than this to American citizens with families to support. *** The laborer usually has a family to support and with present prices of the necessities of life, with less than \$0.41 per hour it is practically impossible for him to properly clothe, house, feed and educate his family. The Board believes that it is contrary to the public interest to give less wage than the above to first-class laborers.

In terms of the latest cost-of-living information, that for March, 1922, the amount set forth as a basic minimum would amount to approximately 39 cents per hour, which is 16 cents per hour above the minimum established for section men under the decision.

MINIMUM SET IN MAJORITY REPORT CORRESPONDS WITH MINIMUM WAGE FOR WOMEN WITHOUT FAMILIES TO SUPPORT

According to data contained in the majority report, the minimum hourly rate of pay for section men on the railroads of the United States will, under this decision, be 23 cents. This means earnings for a full-time 48 hour week of \$11.04. The following table shows the latest data as to minimum wages for women in various states:

	Per week
District of Columbia:	
Printing	\$15.60
Hotels and restaurants.....	16.50
Laundries	15.00
Arkansas:	
Stores in Fort Smith.....	13.25
California:	
All occupations	15.00
Kansas:	
Laundries and factories.....	11.00
Mercantile	10.50
Telephones	9.00
Massachusetts:	
Candy and food preparations.....	12.00
Corsets	13.00
Brush making, provisional.....	14.40
Men's clothing	14.75
Women's clothing	14.00
Men's furnishings	13.75
Knit goods	13.75
Office and building cleaners.....	15.40
Paper boxes	15.50
Minnesota:	
All occupations	10.25 to 14.00
North Dakota:	
Waitresses and counter girls.....	14.90
Chambermaids and kitchen help.....	14.20
Mercantile	14.50
Laundries	14.00
Telephone	12.00 to 14.00
Oregon:	
All occupations	13.20
Texas:	
All occupations	12.00
Washington:	
All occupations, except public housekeeping..	13.20
Public housekeeping	14.50
Wisconsin:	
All occupations.....	10.50 to 12.00

From the above table it appears that legal minimum wages in the United States fall primarily in the range from \$11 to \$15 per week. It is a striking fact that the minimum wage for section men under the majority decision is just \$11.04 per week, with an average wage for the 250,000 section men amounting to only \$15.69 per week. This last figure is well within the range of minimum wages for women.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that a minimum wage for women workers is based upon the presumption that the woman is not responsible for the maintenance of a family, while in any virile nation which desires to preserve its growth and strength a minimum wage for men must rest upon the presumption that the normal employee either is or is to be responsible for the maintenance of a family. According to Justice Henry Bourne Higgins of the Australian Court of Concilia-

tion and Arbitration, writing in the Harvard Law Review, (Vol. XXIX., No. 1)—

The Court announced that it would ascertain first the necessary living wage for the unskilled laborer, and then the secondary wage due to skill or other exceptional qualifications necessary. Treating marriage as the usual fate of adult men, a wage which does not allow of the matrimonial condition and the maintenance of about five persons in a home, would not be treated as a living wage. * * *

One cannot conceive of industrial peace unless the employee has secured to him wages sufficient for the essentials of human existence.

This, the basic wage, must secure to the employee enough wherewith to renew his strength to maintain his home from day to day.

The basic wage is the same for the employee with no family as for the employee with a large family.

Here, we are talking about this basic wage for the unskilled worker on which the entire wage structure of the transportation industry must rest and we find it set at about the level of minimum wages for women without families. Pointing out the difference between a minimum wage for men and a minimum wage for women, Justice Higgins makes the distinction very clear, as follows:

The principle of the living wage has been applied to women, but with a difference, as women are not usually legally responsible for the maintenance of a family. A woman's minimum is based on the average cost of her own living to one who supports herself by her own exertions (italics ours).

It is obviously unjust to except railroad employees who should be responsible for the maintenance of families to endure wages at a level designed as the minimum for the support of single women. Such a comparison shows the inherent absurdity of expecting a male employee to "renew his strength and to maintain his home from day today" on the wages provided in the majority decision.

CONTRAST BETWEEN WAGES OF THE MAJORITY DECISION AND ANY MINIMUM STANDARD WHICH MAY BE CHOSEN

The most important grounds for dissent from the majority decision lie in the contrast between the wages therein provided and any minimum standard of subsistence which has ever been suggested whether by governmental or state departments, investigators for charitable institutions, city bureaus, or by representatives of labor. The wages provided in the decision will enable the average employee of this class to secure little more than one-half of the necessities specified in the majority of these budgets as absolutely essential. This decision will provide the section men with only about two-thirds of the goods provided by the lowest budgets of the National Industrial Conference Board.* As a matter of fact the minimum rates under this decision will scarcely buy the food part

*The National Industrial Conference Board is a co-operative body composed of representatives of national and state industrial associations and is organized to provide a clearing house of information, a forum for constructive discussion, and machinery for co-operative action on matters that vitally affect the industrial development of the nation.

of the minimum subsistence budgets which will be cited, with nothing left for clothing, rent, furniture, heat, light and other essentials.

For purposes of comparison we have had 14 of these budgets brought up to date. None of the budgets can be considered as representing a living wage, that is a wage conforming to American standards of comfort. They are distinctly bare subsistence levels below which it is unsafe to expect families to go.

As shown in the majority statement the minimum earnings of section men will be 23 cents per hour, amounting, for a full 2448-hour year to \$563.04. The average earnings for this occupation will be 32.7 cents per hour, amounting to \$800.50 per year. As a matter of fact in 1915, according to reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission section men only averaged 93.7 per cent, of full time earnings. If during the ensuing year this average holds, the average earnings of this basic occupation in the transportation industry will amount to approximately \$750.07.

The United States Department of Labor in the years 1900-1902 investigated the living costs of 25,440 actual families. Of these, 11,156 were selected because the expenditures for food, clothing, rent, etc., could be segregated. The average in case of these families amounted to \$650.98. The average annual expenditure of these families amounted to \$617.80 or to considerably more than the minimum to be allowed section men under this decision. Between 1900-02 and March, 1922, the cost of living has increased by approximately 126 per cent; in other words, these families would to-day need \$1,401.17 to secure the same standard of living. This is nearly double the average wage of section men under the majority decision.

The accompanying table shows other minimum subsistence budgets, the date at which prepared, the increase in living costs between that date and March, 1922, and the approximate cost of these minimum budgets today.

We are forced to dissent from the establishment of rates of pay which will allow a minimum of \$563.04 and an average of \$800.50 per year to nearly a quarter of a million men at a time when the cost of most conservative subsistence budgets ranges from \$1144.79 up to \$1703.25.

The lowest cost budgets shown in the above table are those of the National Industrial Conference Board. A few remarks on these will clarify the contrast drawn. These

COST OF MINIMUM SUBSISTENCE BUDGETS AT CURRENT PRICES

Budget of—	Date prepared	Original cost	Per cent increases in C. of L.	Cost of Budget March, 1922
Louise B. Moore...	1903-5	\$ 728.00	124.8	\$1634.22
N. Y. Confer. of Charities and Corrections (Dr. Chapin)	1907	825.00	106.5	1703.25
J. C. Kennedy (Chicago Stock Yds.)	1909-10	800.00	84.8	1478.06
N. Y. State Factory Conference—				
New York.....	1914	876.43	62.0	1419.82
Buffalo	1914	772.43	62.0	1251.34
Phil. Bureau of Municipal Research	1918	1636.79	*3.3	1582.77
N. Y. Board of Estimates and Apportionment	1915	844.94	62.0	1368.80
Prof. W. F. Ogburn National Indus. Conf. Board—	July, 1918	1386.00	*3.3	1340.26
Fall River	Oct., 1919	1267.76	*10.7	1144.79
Lawrence	Oct., 1919	1385.79	*10.7	1251.37
West Hoboken	Jan., 1920	1604.15	*17.0	1381.44
Cincinnati	May, 1920	1692.50	*23.0	1309.23
Worcester	June, 1920	1733.38	*23.0	1334.70

*Decreases.

budgets, costing to-day from \$1144.79 to \$1334.70 according to the locality are the less liberal of two minimum budgets prepared by this association of industries. Their food budget eliminates all the choicer cuts of meat, the only fresh meats allowed being flank and chuck beef. The clothing budget is arrived at by establishing the cost of certain minimum requirements and then deducting 25 per cent from this cost "to allow for the different means by which the cost of clothing may be reduced." The budget makes no provision for savings, other than insurance.

The average earnings of the quarter of a million section men, as provided in the decision, are to be less than 70 per cent of the lowest National Industrial Conference Board Budget. The minimum earnings of these section men under the decision will be less than 50 per cent of this lowest subsistence budget.

WAGES HARDLY COVER FOOD COSTS IN MINIMUM BUDGETS

In the majority of budgets cited above, the proportion of the budget devoted to the purchase of foods is given. The following table shows the food cost of these budgets, secured by applying the increase in retail food costs since the budget was prepared to the cost of the food provided at prices then prevailing. The amount remaining over for other expenses in the case of the minimum rate provided in the decision is also shown:

Minimum Earnings of Section Men Contrasted
With Cost of Various Minimum Food
Budgets.

Food Budget	*Cost of minimum food budget	Minimum earnings section men	Amount remaining for other expenses
U. S. Labor Department (1900-2)	\$502.25	\$563.04	\$ 60.79
Louise B. Moore (N.Y.)	589.41	563.04	26.37 deficit
Robert C. Chapin (N.Y.)	620.88	563.04	66.84 "
J. C. Kennedy, Chicago	658.38	563.04	95.34 "
Phila. Bur. Mun. Research	535.59	563.04	27.45
N.Y. Bd. Est. & Appor.	507.07	563.04	55.97
National Industrial Conference Board:			
Fall River	419.10	563.04	143.94
Lawrence	439.84	563.04	123.20
W. Hoboken	502.52	563.04	60.52
Cincinnati	468.33	563.04	94.71
Worcester	474.01	563.04	89.03

*Based on percentage each budget allows for food.

In view of the fact that the landlord is persistent, that fuel is an absolute necessity for cooking if for nothing else, that clothing is generally considered socially desirable, and that other expenses will crop up, it is apparent that the food problem of the maintenance of way family will be acute.

WAGE RATES OF DECISION MEAN UNDER-
NOURISHED FAMILIES

In order to make allowance for the other essentials of a family budget we will follow the relative weights used by the United States Department of Labor. The average rate established by the decision for track laborers will mean possible monthly earnings of \$66.71. The following table shows the distribution of these earnings according to the budgetary requirements:

Item	Weight	Amount per month
Food	38.2	\$25.48
Clothing	16.6	11.07
Housing	13.4	8.94
Fuel and Light.....	5.3	3.54
Furniture, etc.....	5.1	3.40
Miscellaneous	21.4	14.48

In a family of five this will mean an average possible expenditure per person for clothing of \$2.21 per month.

It will be clear to anyone that there are few places where decent housing can be had for \$8.94 per month, while \$3.54 will hardly more than cover gas and electricity, with no allowance for winter fuel.

But the most significant fact is the insufficiency of the allowance for food. A month-

ly expenditure of \$25.48 means 84.9 cents per day. Assuming that the family is normal, equivalent to 3.35 adult males, this will mean the following allowance per day for the feeding of each member of the family.

Member	Equivalent	Amount for food
		cents
Man	1.00	25.3
Wife .....	.90	22.7
12-year boy .....	.90	22.7
6-year girl .....	.40	10.1
2-year boy .....	.15	3.8

In other words the youngest child is to have less than a cent and a half per meal.

The inadequacy of 25.3 cents to keep up the health and energy of the wage earner is apparent when we remark that the United States Army, buying in wholesale quantities, to-day spends 40 cents per day for the ration of each enlisted man. Presumably buying on a wholesale basis Cook County, Illinois, is paying 45 cents per day for the feeding of prisoners in the jails. Evidently the track laborer under this decision will secure considerably less than a prison ration.

The clearest picture of the inadequacy of this wage appears, however, when the attempt is made to prepare menus for this worker on the basis of the 25.3 cents which he has to spend. The following menus have been prepared to cover three typical days. The person who prepared these menus was instructed to use the cheapest possible foods with a view to securing the greatest possible nourishment for the money. In the case of each item the cost at current prices and the number of calories is given:

First Day.		
Breakfast.		
.010	2 slices toast—1 square oleo.....	240 Cal.
.023	1 dish prunes (2 ounces).....	300 "
.009	1 cup coffee (condensed milk, 1 teaspoon sugar	85 "
		625 "
Lunch.		
.039	1 ham sandwich.....	250 Cal.
.026	1 doughnut.....	160 "
.030	1 banana.....	127 "
		537 "
Dinner		
.051	Baked beans (¼ pound to 1 ounce bacon).....	295 Cal.
.010	1 slice bread—½ square oleo.....	120 "
.009	1 cup coffee.....	85 "
.058	½ apple pie.....	350 "
		850 "
Total for first day		
\$0.264	.....	2012 Cal.

Second Day.

Breakfast.

.019	2 slices Toast—1 square oleo.....	240	Cal.
.032	1 baked apple.....	125	"
.009	1 cup coffee.....	85	"
.060		450	"

Lunch.

.042	1 bologna sandwich.....	250	Cal.
.040	1 orange.....	100	"
.016	1 cookie.....	50	"
.098		400	"

Dinner.

.047	Pot roast (¾ pound).....	488	Cal.
.017	Potatoes (½ pound).....	435	"
.019	2 slices bread with 1 square oleo.....	240	"
.009	1 cup coffee.....	85	"
.092		1248	"

Total for second day

\$0.250 1898 Cal.

Third Day.

Breakfast.

.065	1 bowl of oatmeal.....	309	Cal.
.009	1 cup coffee.....	85	"
.074		394	"

Lunch.

.042	1 egg sandwich.....	250	Cal.
.032	1 apple.....	75	"
.016	1 doughnut.....	160	"
.088		485	"

Dinner.

.060	Liver (¾ pound).....	156	Cal.
.017	Potatoes (½ pound).....	435	"
.014	1 slice bread and 1 square oleo.....	140	"
.009	1 cup coffee.....	85	"
.100		816	"

Total for third day.

\$0.292 1695 Cal.

With scarcely any possibility of variety this ration would only average slightly over 1900 calories per day. It is generally recognized that 3500 calories per day is necessary for a man engaged in moderate work.

According to a report published in the leading British Medical Journal, the London Lancet for March 5, 1921:

It has been found by definite measurements that every individual expends daily a certain amount of energy in carrying on the vital processes essential to the continuance of life. In the case of a man at rest in bed, this is equivalent to about 1700 calories per day. This is his basal metabolism. Benedict has shown that in conditions of under-nutrition it may be decreased some 30 per cent, and it may, therefore, be possible for life to be maintained by a resting man on some 1200 calories per day. The performance of any muscular work, even that of sitting in a chair for, say, 16 hours, increases the expenditure of energy roughly to 2,200 calories. While for 8 hours in bed, 14 hours in a chair, and 2 hours of moderate exercise an expenditure of 2,500 calories is required.

We are faced with the extraordinary fact that the track laborer with a family, on the wage carried in the decision, can secure little more than the number of calories required to maintain life without exertion of any kind. He cannot secure as many calories as are required by a man who spends 14 hours of his day in a chair and exercises moderately for only two hours unless he sacrifices some of the other necessities of life.

The appalling fact is even more patent in the case of the minimum rate which will be paid under the decision, 23 cents per hour or \$46.92 per month. Distributing the wage to the different items of a family budget, we get the following table:

Item	Relative weight to total	Proportion of monthly earnings based on percentage in second column
Food	38.2	\$17.92
Clothing	16.6	7.79
Housing	13.4	6.29
Fuel and Light.....	5.3	2.49
Furniture and Furnishings	5.1	2.93
Miscellaneous	21.4	10.04
	100.0	\$16.92

The mere division of this wage shown alone makes it appear inadequate on the face of it. The allowance for clothing, amounting to \$1.56 per member of the family per month can obviously be cut no further. Rental at \$6.29 sounds like a Utopian dream, unless we are to assume that congestion and bad sanitation are tolerable.

The division of the food allowance, which amounts to 59.7 cents per day, among the various members of the family allows the man 17.8 cents per day for three meals, less than half the prison ration in Cook County, Illinois; expressed in terms of meals it would show something like the following:

First Day.

Breakfast.

.045	Bacon—3 slices.....	75	Cal.
.005	1 slice bread.....	100	"
.009	1 cup coffee.....	85	"
.059		260	"

Lunch.

.042	1 meat sandwich (¾ pound).....	278	Cal.
.016	1 doughnut.....	160	"
.058		438	"

Dinner.

.045	Macaroni (¾ pound) and cheese (1 ounce)	525	Cal.
.005	1 slice bread.....	100	"
.009	1 cup coffee.....	85	"
.059		710	"

Total for first day

\$0.176 1408 Cal.

Second Day.

Breakfast.

.019	2 slices toast—1 square oleo.....	240	Cal.
.009	1 cup coffee.....	85	"
.028		325	"

Lunch.

.042	1 meat sandwich (¾ pound).....	278	Cal.
.016	1 cookie.....	50	"
.058		328	"

Dinner.

.047	Pot roast (¼ pound).....	488	Cal.
.017	Potatoes (½ pound).....	435	"
.005	1 slice bread.....	100	"
.009	1 cup coffee.....	85	"
.078		1108	"

Total for second day
\$0.164 1761 Cal.

Third Day.

Breakfast.

.023	1 dish prunes.....	300	Cal.
.020	1 roll.....	100	"
.009	1 cup coffee.....	85	"
.052		485	"

Lunch.

.042	1 egg sandwich.....	250	Cal.
.016	1 cookie.....	50	"
.058		300	"

Dinner.

.044	Baked beans (¼ pound).....	295	Cal.
.005	1 slice bread.....	100	"
.009	1 cup coffee.....	85	"
.016	1 doughnut.....	160	"
.074		640	"

Total for third day
\$0.184 1425 Cal.

Without noting the calories these meals appear inadequate. They supply scarcely enough food to maintain life without exertion.

It is clear, then, that on the basis of the rates of pay established under the majority decision, some quarter of a million railroad employees—an entire class—must forego the thought of a family in order to be sure of enough food to keep themselves from actual starvation. With the development of families under-nourishment will immediately appear.

PRE-WAR WAGE OF SECTION MEN WAS WHOLLY UNJUST

The above-recited facts show the grounds for our dissent. Under the decision the great body of employees in the maintenance of way department will receive real wages at about the same level as prevailed prior to the war. The pre-war wages were established in an overstocked labor market, through railroads or contractors bargaining against the weakness of individual workers in search of a job. Such unregulated conditions cannot serve as a basis for the orderly establishment of just and reasonable wages by such a body as the United States Railroad Labor Board without a complete denial of its functions.

The pre-war wages of these employees in the maintenance of way department were unjust, they were inadequate. During the period 1912-1915 it was generally recognized that a minimum of at least \$800 was necessary for the support of a family. The average annual earnings of section men, in that period, were \$429.93 (I. C. C. Report for 1915).

In No. 9 of the Infant Mortality Series published by the Children's Bureau of the

United States Department of Labor, page 30, appears the following:

A striking relationship between the infant mortality rate and the fathers' earnings is shown in table XVIII, the highest rate, 179.5, is for infants whose fathers are in the lowest earning groups, and the lowest rate, 22.2, is for those whose fathers are in the highest group. The mortality rate, with a single exception, falls consistently as the fathers' earnings increase, but the rate does not fall below 100 until the group \$850 to \$1,049 is reached; from this point the fall in the rate is very marked. In other words, the babies in families where the earnings of the father are low die at a much higher rate than do those whose fathers are able to provide sufficient care for them. Poverty with its concomitants is an important factor in infant mortality.

This appears in the report covering an investigation in Saginaw, Mich., in 1913. The same fact is pointed out in reports covering investigations in Akron, Ohio, Brockton, Mass., Johnstown, Pa., New Bedford, Mass., Waterbury, Conn., and Manchester, N. H.

The following table shows clearly the level of earnings below which infant deaths multiply. And it should be noted that the earnings of section men in 1915 fell into the lowest income class shown.

Infant Mortality Rates (1913-1914) For Five
Cities Specified, According to Earnings
of Father, From Studies by U. S.
Children's Bureau.

Earnings of father	Akron, Ohio	New Bed- ford, Mass.	Water- bury, Conn.	Man- chester, N. H.	Sagi- naw, Mich.
Under \$450....	117.1	*203.0	*154.0	*244.0	179.5
\$450 to \$549....	118.0	*129.0	*147.0	*174.0	112.2
\$550 to \$649....	89.7	115.8	*143.0	174.5	103.4
\$650 to \$849....	103.0	98.4	*118.0	162.6	105.7
\$850 to \$1049..	82.0	134.7	*85.3	125.0	44.6
\$1050 to \$1249..	58.4	*58.0	*89.0	*70.0	33.0
\$1250 and over	40.0	*60.0	*68.0	*58.0	22.2

*Approximated from a chart, the basic figures for which were not given. See page 39 of Infant Mortality, Series No. 11 of Children's Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Labour.

DECISION MUST BE BASED ON HUMAN NEEDS

We must, therefore, dissent from the decision which tends to perpetuate as the basic minimum of the railroad industry a wage level established in a wage market dominated by the impersonal law of supply and demand with the employer in this strategic position. Justice Higgins of the Australian Court of Conciliation and Arbitration shows clearly the difference which should exist between minimum rates established by such a Board and those arising in the open market, in the following quotation:

The imposition of a minimum wage below which an employer must not go in employing a worker of a given character implies, of course, an admission of the truth of the doctrine of modern economists, of all schools I think, that freedom of contract is a misnomer as applied to the contract between an employer and an ordinary individual employee. The strategic position of the employer in the contest as to wages is much stronger than that of the individual employee, the power of the employer to withhold bread is much more effective weapon

than the power of the employee to refuse labor. Low wages are bad in the workers eyes, but unemployment with starvation in the background is worse. (Harvard Law Review, Vol. XXIX, No. 1.)

Justice Higgins emphasizes the importance of setting a proper basic wage, as follows:

The "basic" or living wage, the minimum for the unskilled worker is the primary factor in the fixing of all wages by award; and the fixing of the proper basic wage is necessarily of an importance that can hardly be exaggerated. (Harvard Law Review, Vol. XXXII, No. 3.)

In commenting upon one of his cases he says:

Not only in the vastness of the sums involved, but in the effects on families and the proper nurture of children, and in indirect consequences in all employment, the responsibility of the Court is very grave. The decisions of the Court probably affect directly more human lives than the decisions of all the other courts. (Ibid.)

We believe that in this decision the Labor Board is changing hundreds of thousands of families—it is touching the proper nurture of hosts of children. It must adopt the attitude expressed by Justice Higgins, setting the basic minimum of a great industry in terms of human needs.

The human needs of these hundreds of thousands of families were vividly brought before the Board by representative families. They showed humanly what statistics can show at best only coldly—the inadequacy of the basic wage rates prevailing prior to this decision.

EXPRESSION FROM EMINENT SOURCES

In addition to the foregoing, we desire to make brief reference to views enunciated by men of prominence, which to our minds, indicates the trend of the leading thought and opinion regarding this most important subject.

The following brief quotation is from a speech by President Harding in New York City, May 23, 1921 (as reported in the Baltimore Sun of May 24, 1921). It constitutes one of the very best statements ever made as to the significance and content of the living wage idea. President Harding says:

In our effort at establishing industrial justice we must see that the wage-earner is placed in an economically sound position. His lowest wage must be enough for comfort, enough to make his house a home, enough to insure that the struggle for existence shall not crowd out the things truly worth living for. There must be provision for education, for recreation, and a margin for saving. There must be such freedom of action as will insure full play to the individual's abilities.

This is a highly pregnant paragraph. President Harding states his conviction that the lowest wage paid to a wage earner must be sufficient, not only to provide the material necessities of life, such as food, clothing and shelter, but he must also get a sufficient wage to obtain a degree of comfort, to make "his house a home," and to insure him "the things truly worth living for."

The specific "things" mentioned are:

1. Provision for education.
2. Provision for recreation.
3. A margin for savings.
4. Freedom of action to insure full play to the individual's abilities.

The following is a statement of principles governing the awards of the United States National War Labor Board, agreed upon in conference between Capital and Labor, and proclaimed by the President of the United States in 1918.

The Living Wage.—1. The right of all workers, including common laborers, to a living wage is hereby declared.

2. In fixing wages, minimum rates of pay shall be established which will insure the subsistence of the worker and his family in health and reasonable comfort. (Proclamation, p. 9.)

In the very recent past the Secretary of Labor, Honorable James J. Davis, contributed a series of articles on the question of "Saving Wage," the articles of Mr. Davis appearing in the Chicago Tribune. The following appears in the first of the series of articles contributed by Mr. Davis:

War first gave us the living wage as a thing to think about. Since then it has stayed with us, as a phrase, a label for the amount of money that it was supposed to represent. We still hear much about it with a good deal of confusion as to what is meant by a living wage. The trend of events since the war has put the employer in the position of clinging to the original meaning of the term, as a wage adjusted to the actual cost of living.

But to the wage earner himself the living wage has come to mean something more definite. If it means anything to him the living wage means a wage on which he can really live—that is, a pay envelope that will permit him to do a little more than merely meet the day-to-day cost of his necessities and enjoy something of life in addition. * * *

In his thoughts the merely living wage, in its original meaning is something obsolete. He will never willingly go back to it. To this fact we may as well reconcile ourselves, and adjust our economic life to it * * *

A very few reactionary minds among us may still cling to the literal interpretation of a living wage as one to meet the cost of living only; but these I feel sure will be pushed aside by the greater number of more liberal-minded Americans who in the future will be sure to put a broader conception on the term, "a living wage."

The following appears in Article II:

He is no longer a mere worker at a bench, an automaton. His intelligence has been expanded by new and rapid experiences. His tastes have been heightened along with the increase in his intelligence. He too has risen to the enjoyment of books, pictures, music and the theater—a chance at the higher education—to cite but a few of his demands.

In other words the newly enlightened workingman has risen to a new place as a human being and as a member of our rich community. Conscious of having taken that place, he is now entitled to insist upon enjoying all the advantages of it.

The following is an extract from report of the Second Industrial Conference called by President Wilson, 1920:

Considered from the standpoint of public interest, it is fundamental that the basic wages of all employees should be adequate to maintain the employee and his family in reasonable comfort, and with adequate opportunity for the education of his children. When the wages of any group

fall below this standard for any length of time, the situation becomes dangerous to the well-being of the State. No country that seeks to protect its citizens from the unnecessary ravages of disease, degeneration and dangerous discontent, can consistently let the unhampered play of opposing forces result in the suppression of wages below a decent subsistence level. Above that point, there may well be a fair field for the plan of competition in determining the compensation for special ability, for special strength or special risk (where risk is unavoidable), but below that point the matter becomes one of which the State for the sake of its own preservation, must take account.

The following is an extract from the record of hearings before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, Washington, Monday morning, April 17, 1922, page 4391:

"The Chairman (Senator Cummins): I suppose those who framed the law never dreamed that when the Government undertook to fix wages that the wages of any man who was required to work would be less than would be necessary to support him and his family in reasonable comfort.

"Mr. Lauck: No sir, that is our contention. Of course, we cannot conceive anything else. And it is an actual fact now, Mr. Chairman beyond any possibility of contradiction that the lowest paid men cannot live on the wages that the railroads are paying. It is heartrending to hear the testimony of these employees. And then when you get into the highest paid employees, about which the railroads have made these gross statements, you find they are receiving a minimum wage, and nothing for skill and experience. And another consideration that is important there, Mr. Chairman, is this: That if the Labor Board does not take the view that the just and reasonable wage shall be adequate for the lowest-paid worker to maintain himself and his family in comfort—of course, it is inconceivable that they should not take that view, but they have not passed on it—if they do not take that view, then they are only a register of the supply and demand of labor; that is, they are a barometer of the supply and demand and violate the whole fundamental principle of the Transportation Act. I was going to bring that out later.

"Senator La Follette: In applying the rule of 'just and reasonable, in wages, as laid down in the Transportation Act, Congress adopted the same phraseology as it did in the dealing with rates and commodities.

"Mr. Lauck: Yes sir.

"Senator La Follette: And omits all regard of the human element.

"Mr. Lauck: Yes; there are absolutely no human standards set forth specifically, I think really the intent of Congress—

"The Chairman (Senator Cummins) Interposing: I think the words 'just and reasonable' do embrace that.

"Mr. Lauck: I think it would imply that, but the railroads interpret that to mean comparative with other industries, and bring forth argument that the railroads should not have more highly paid clerks or employees. Of course, the answer to that is that this is a semi-public body of workers, and they must consider standards that in the restrictions of other industries would not be considered.

"The Chairman: My view of it is that here are two men, and one man may agree to work for the other at any wage that he would be willing to accept, whether it is just and reasonable or not, but when organized society comes to fixing the wage, it is no more right to fix a wage below the point of living and comfortable living than it is to fix a return on capital below a reasonable point."

The following appears on page 925. Hearings before the Committee on Interstate Commerce, United States Senate, February 3, 1922. (Mr. James A. Emery, General Counsel of the National Industrial Council, Washington, D. C.):

"Mr. Emery: Yes; and now we have the fact presented, that there are petitions for reductions in rates. We have the evidence that they cannot be asked to continue unless they can reduce their operating expenses. And the assertion is made—and I am speaking of assertions only now—the assertions are made that the classifications and standards, as well as the wage rates of those engaged on the railroads,

is incomparable with that of other individuals outside of the railroads and railroad shops.

"The Chairman (Mr. Cummins): That, however, is all within the jurisdiction of the Labor Board, the classifications and everything that affects labor employed by the railroad company; all these things are within the jurisdiction of the Labor Board. Now, when you come to the proposition that the Labor Board must accept as conclusive and act, at any rate, on the rate of pay which may be general in private employment for a somewhat similar service, then you also reach one of the most difficult points in the administration of the law, or in the regulation of railroads. As I said a few moments ago, they must consider that—the law says they must consider that. But suppose the rate of pay in private employment was lower than would support human life or support a man reasonably and fairly, you do not think, do you, that the Labor Board could say to the railroad men that they must work for less than a living wage because some of their associate laborers in other fields were willing to work for less than a living wage?

"Mr. Emery: Certainly not."

All of the best thought of the day is to the effect that wages of working people should not fall below a level which will permit them to live in a fair state of comfort, health and decency. In a word, the "living wage" or "saving wage" is almost universally regarded as a social and economic necessity.

For the reasons set forth, the undersigned are unable to concur in the decision fixing a further reduction in the basic minimum rates of pay in the transportation industry.

A. O. WHARTON,
ALBERT PHILLIPS,
W. L. McMENIMEN.

United States Railroad Labor Board

Decision No. 1036 (Docket 1300)

Issued June 5, 1922, Effective July 1, 1922.

Alabama & Vicksburg Railway Company et al. vs. Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L. (Federated Shop Crafts) et al.

HISTORY OF THE CONTROVERSY

The Railroad Labor Board by Decision No. 2, effective May 1, 1920, increased the wages of this class of employees, along with others, on all the railroads then before the Board. That decision was rendered at a time when living costs and wages were at their summit. Shortly afterward, living costs and wages in general began to decline.

The Labor Board by Decision No. 147, effective July 1, 1921, reduced the wages of this class of employees on all the carriers before the Board.

These two Decisions, Nos. 2 and 147, were handed down by the Board after a full hearing of all parties. The Board endeavored in said cases, as it does in the present one, to observe the provisions of the Transportation Act, 1920, prescribed for its guidance, which reads as follows:

Sec. 307 (d) * * * In determining the justness and reasonableness of such wages and salaries or working conditions the Board shall, so far as applicable, take into consideration among other relevant circumstances:

- (1) The scales of wages paid for similar kinds of work in other industries;
- (2) The relation between wages and the cost of living;
- (3) The hazards of the employment;
- (4) The training and skill required;
- (5) The degree of responsibility;
- (6) The character and regularity of the employment; and
- (7) Inequalities of increases in wages or of treatment, the result of previous wage orders or adjustments.

The wages of the respective crafts herein referred to were practically uniform throughout the country by orders of the United States Railroad Administration, which rates were in effect immediately prior to the issuance of Decision No. 2 of the Labor Board, which was effective May 1, 1920. Under that decision new rates were established by adding the increase of a certain number of cents per hour.

The reductions made by Decision No. 147 were similarly arrived at by applying to the various rates established by Decision No. 2 a uniform decrease of a certain number of cents per hour.

BASIS AND ANALYSIS OF DECISION

In this case, the Labor Board adopts as its base the rates fixed in Article IV of Decision No. 147, and finds it just and reasonable under the law and the evidence to make the following schedule of decreases per hour:

- Sec. 1.—Supervisory forces whether paid by the month or by the hour.....no decrease
- Sec. 2.—(a) Machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, sheet-metal workers, electrical workers, carmen (except freight carmen), moulders, cupola tenders and coremakers, including those with less than four years' experience, all crafts.....7 cents
- (b) Freight carmen.....9 cents
- Sec. 3.—Regular and helper apprentices and helpers, all classes.....7 cents
- Sec. 4.—Car cleaners.....5 cents

The Labor Board is of the opinion that after the reductions made under this decision, shop employees on the railroads will still be receiving as a rule, a wage in excess of that paid to similar employees in other industries.

The foregoing table of decreases has the effect of maintaining the uniform rates for the respective classes which were continued by Decisions Nos. 2 and 147. It will be noted that the differential between "freight carmen" and the other classes have been increased 2 cents per hour by providing a decrease of 9 cents per hour for this class as compared with 7 cents per hour for the other crafts named. The Board recognizes that there are certain branches of carmen's work which require the service of skilled mechanics, and for the classes so considered this decision provides a decrease of 7 cents

per hour. It is, however, believed that the work of "freight carmen" is not of a character which requires the service of men as skilled as in other branches of work coming within the scope of carmen's work; therefore, the differential between the minimum rates of "freight carmen" and of the other shop crafts under this decision will be increased to 7 cents per hour, which it is felt is just and reasonable considering the character of service performed and the rates of pay and working conditions applicable to this class of employees prior to the issuance of any wage order by the United States Railroad Administration.

It will be further noted that no decrease is provided herein for "supervisory forces." The Board, after due consideration, feels that the duties and responsibilities of these positions are of such a character as to warrant the maintenance of the present rates.

Based upon the evidence before the Labor Board, the statistical department of the Board has made a study of the comparative purchasing power of the wage herein fixed for certain of the shop crafts and the purchasing power of the wage paid such employees on the railroads in December, 1917, immediately prior to Government control of the carriers, in January, 1920, just prior to the termination of Federal control; on May 1, 1920, the effective date of Decision No. 2; on July 1, 1921, the effective date of Decision No. 147, and in March, 1922.

The results of these studies are as follows:

	AVERAGE HOURLY RATES	
	C.	C.
December, 1917.....	50.5	37.7
January, 1920.....	72.3	68.0
May, 1920.....	85.3	81.0
July, 1921.....	77.3	73.0
Under present decision.....	70.3	64.4

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE IN AVERAGE HOURLY RATES OVER DECEMBER, 1917

	Per cent	Per cent
January, 1920.....	43.2	80.4
May, 1920.....	68.9	114.6
July, 1921.....	53.0	93.6
Under present decision.....	39.2	70.8

INCREASE IN COST OF LIVING OVER DECEMBER, 1917

	Per cent
January, 1920.....	40.0
May, 1920.....	52.0
July, 1921.....	26.7
March, 1922 (Latest available Government data).....	17.2

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE IN PURCHASING POWER OF EARNINGS OF SUBSEQUENT DATES AS COMPARED WITH DECEMBER, 1917

	Per cent	Per cent
January, 1920.....	2.3	28.9
May, 1920.....	11.1	41.2
July, 1921.....	20.8	52.8
Under present decision.....	18.8	45.7

Although average hourly earnings by machinists are below the earnings after Decision No. 2 was applied by 15 cents per hour, their value is 6.9 per cent greater due to the decrease in the cost of living.

The average hourly earnings of carmen are below the earnings after Decision No. 2 was applied by 16.6 cents per hour, but their value is 3.2 per cent greater for the same reason.

The cost of living figures set out in the foregoing tables have been compiled from the reports of the United States Department of Labor and are for the latest date for which such data are available.

DECISION

The Railroad Labor Board, therefore, decides:

(1) That the rates of wages heretofore established by the authority of the United States Railroad Labor Board shall be decreased as hereinbefore set out for the classes of employees there named, and that such decreases shall be effective as of July 1, 1922.

(2) That the scope of this decision is limited to the carriers named under Article I herein, to such carriers as may be included hereafter by addenda, and to the specific classes of employees named or referred to under each particular carrier.

(3) That the reduction in wages hereby authorized shall be made in accordance with the following articles which prescribe the regulations and designate the employees affected.

ARTICLE I.—CARRIERS AND EMPLOYEES AFFECTED

[List omitted]

ARTICLE II.—GENERAL APPLICATION

The general regulations governing the application of this decision are as follows:

Sec. 1. Decreases specified in this decision are to be deducted on the following bases:

- (a) For employees paid by the hour, deduct the hourly decreases from the hourly rates.
- (b) For employees paid by the day, deduct eight times the hourly decrease from the daily rate.
- (c) For employees paid by the month, deduct two hundred four (204) times the hourly decrease from the monthly rate.

Sec. 2. The decreases in wages and the rates hereby established shall be incorporated in and become a part of existing agreements or schedules, or future negotiated agreements or schedules, and shall remain in effect until or unless changed in the manner provided by the Transportation Act, 1920.

ARTICLE III.—INTERPRETATION OF THIS DECISION

Should a dispute arise between the management and the employees of any of the carriers as to the meaning or intent of this decision, which cannot be decided in conference

between the parties directly interested, such dispute shall be referred to the United States Railroad Labor Board in the manner provided by the Transportation Act, 1920.

Sec. 1. All such disputes shall be presented in a concrete and joint signed statement setting forth:

- (a) The specific question involved.
- (b) The facts in the case.
- (c) The position of the employees.
- (d) The position of the management thereon.

Where supporting documentary evidence is used it shall be attached to the application for decision in the form of exhibits.

Sec. 2. Such presentations shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the United States Railroad Labor Board, who shall place same before the Labor Board for final disposition.

By order of

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD,

BEN W. HOOPER,
Chairman.
Attest:
L. M. PARKER,
Secretary.

Dissenting Opinion

The undersigned dissent from the majority decision for the following specific reasons:

(1) The wage structure for the transportation industry which is being built up in this series of decisions rests upon no consideration of the human needs of the employees affected. These human needs were set forth by data and witnesses at the recent hearings with compelling force. The majority have not considered the evidence on this point, nor have they met the issue raised. Their failure to give this, the most vital element, consideration and to inform the public impartially on the subject, vitiates the whole decision.

(2) The evidence submitted in the recent hearings tended to show that an income based on the 77-cent per hour rate does not enable representative shop-craft families, with the most economical management to procure enough food for their families, or to maintain their own efficiency. This evidence included a tentative standard of living expressed in terms of goods and services to which mechanics naturally feel themselves entitled. At the current prices an increase in pay would be necessary to enable these employees to secure such a standard. Without any attempt to show that the employees affected by this decision are not entitled to such a standard, and further without any attempt to show how families can make good the food deficits, the majority decision further reduces the ability of these employees

to meet the needs of their families. The undersigned dissenting members feel that the Labor Board must initiate a study which shall determine the amount necessary to meet some recognized standard, that it must use the results as a basis for its decisions, and that it must through this decision transmit this information to the public.

(3) The rates of pay contained in the award, being insufficient to provide for a family of five, tend to substantiate the position taken by management to the effect that wages need not be established with reference to the needs of a family of this size. The most careful and comprehensive investigation on this subject shows that wages which do not provide for a family of that size mean that 72 per cent of all children in families receiving this wage will be inadequately provided for during at least five critical years of their lives. Permanent traces of this malnutrition will be left on the physique of the next generation.

(4) The failure of the majority to consider the real merits of the case has created a wage structure which has no relation to any existing standards. Based on evidence in possession of the Labor Board, the minimum for the industry should have been nothing less than 50 cents per hour. Without, for the moment, questioning the justice of the differentials resulting from the majority decision, this would place the mechanics' rate at least as high as 87 cents per hour.

(5) The ordering of a larger decrease in the case of freight carmen is unjust and wholly inconsistent with former decisions of the Labor Board. In ordering such a change, the majority disregard the fact that any difference in skill which may exist has been already provided for in the 5-cent differential which dates from the days of the United States Railroad Administration. They also disregard the fact that under the classification rules of the Board freight carmen are mechanics and as such are entitled to the minimum rate for mechanics.

(6) The rates of pay established in this decision will mean to the employees affected lower purchasing power and lower standards as compared with pre-war years. From December, 1917, to the present decision, inclusive, the maintenance of equipment forces have suffered a constant deficit, their wages at all times failing to keep pace with living costs. The figures cited by the majority to the contrary effect are a misrepresentation of the true facts as to the relative earnings involved.

(7) The savings to the railroads, as a result of the decisions of the Labor Board and of the lay-off of men, far exceed anything justifi-

fied by the savings to the public in reduced rates. The employees covered by this decision alone have had their payroll cut to the extent of \$371,817,996 per year, as hereinafter set out, based on number of employees in service as of December, 1917, while the total payroll cuts due to decisions alone total more than half a billion dollars. During the last six months of 1921 the total payroll slash, including the lay-offs, was running at the annual rate of \$1,300,000,000. This diminished purchasing power of the employees as a group appears in strong contrast with the increasing prosperity of the railroads noted by the Interstate Commerce Commission in its recent opinion and by the financial press.

(8) The increasing antithesis between profits and just wages will result in lower morale among the railroad employees; thus the present wage reductions will not result in economies and will prove contrary to the real needs of efficient and economical management.

(9) The majority have failed to carry out the function for which the Labor Board was created. Such decisions, containing no explanation of the process by which the majority arrive at the rates established, give the public an impression that these rates are not founded upon a careful consideration of the facts. A strong contrast is presented with the decisions of other wage boards, not only in this country, but in other parts of the world, as well as with the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which show the public at considerable length how the evidence was weighed and the conclusions reached.

In the light of the Transportation Act it is the clear duty of the Board: First, to act as a constructive, impartial body in providing means whereby railroad employees can have their legitimate human needs satisfied without recourse to stoppages; and, secondly, to enlighten the public so that through the disordered state of unregulated industry and the confusion of propaganda, they shall be able to see the real facts as they affect the body politic. The decision in question fulfils neither of these duties.

These reasons for our dissent are dealt with briefly in the order enumerated.

THIS DECISION MUST BE CONSIDERED AS RELATIVE TO THE PRECEDING DECISION

This decision is one of a series covering the various groups of railroad employees, but the problem will be misunderstood if these decisions are considered separately. Together they really constitute a single decision which determines for the time being the wage structure of the industry. The pro-

blem involved in this series of decisions has been clearly stated by Justice Higgins, already quoted, as follows:

The Court adheres to its practice of dividing the minimum wage awarded into two parts: The "basic wage"—the minimum to be awarded to unskilled laborers on the basis of "the normal needs of an average employee regarded as a human being living in a civilized community"; and the other, the "secondary wage"—the extra payment to be made for trained skill or other exceptional qualities necessary for an employee exercising the functions required.—(Harvard Law Review, Vol. XXXII, No. 3, p. 191.)

Obviously, the justice of the entire wage structure in an industry rests upon the justice of the "basic wage." The justness of this basic wage depends upon the extent to which the Board treats "the proper sustenance of the persons employed on the basis of a family life..... as a first charge on the product," to use the phrases of Justice Higgins.

This decision, in effect, establishes a group of secondary wages or differentials. Such a decision can be just and reasonable only to the extent that it is based on a primary wage determined through exhaustive study of the human needs of the common laborer's family, coupled with a systematic determination of the differentials of skill and responsibility represented in the occupations covered, and of the differentials of payment necessary to secure and encourage the requisite ability. If the Labor Board had determined the section man's wage rate on a just and reasonable basis, we should not here be concerned with the minimum amount necessary to sustain a family, any more than Congress was so concerned when it fixed the salaries of members of the Labor Board.

According to Justice Higgins, the Court is to-day working on the basis of a minimum wage determined by a rough estimate of what was necessary to support a family in Melbourne in 1907, which is varied according to changes in the cost of living. It is interesting to note that this basic wage raised the minimum to a level over 27 per cent above the then existing average for unskilled labor. But, according to Justice Higgins, "There is no doubt that the rough estimate made by the Court in 1907 ought to be superseded or revised by a new investigation made after so many years have elapsed as to the absolute present cost of living."

Now such an investigation of the absolute cost of living as the bases for the minimum wage in the transportation industry is clearly within the function of the United States Railroad Labor Board. It is, in fact, its duty. The first principle laid down in the Transportation Act to govern decisions of the Board is:

"The relation between wages and the cost of living."

This, clearly, is the principle which must be given primary consideration in the determination of the basic minimum of the whole wage structure. It is also a point on which the public has a right to ask information.

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE BOARD ON ABSOLUTE COST OF LIVING NOT CONSIDERED

The center of the case presented by the employees dealt with the question of the actual cost of the necessities of family life. This evidence consisted of far more than the pricing of "theoretical" family budgets. It included the actual monthly expenditure accounts of the families of railroad employees. It included witnesses, railroad employees and their families who showed the Board from personal experience the impossibility of providing for a family on the wages prevailing before this decision.

The undersigned must dissent from a decision which has ignored these witnesses, the human needs of these tens of thousands of families, which has given them not one word of answer. To them the statement that they are hypothetically 40 per cent or 30 per cent or 20 per cent better off than they were in December, 1917, or in any other period, must sound like a rather bitter jest.

The representative of the shop crafts asked the Board to consider the wage question from the point of view of the needs of the families expressed in quantities of food, clothing, fuel, etc. And it appears to the undersigned dissenting members of the Board that the basic cause of disagreement lies in the failure to consider this point or view.

In a decision a reduction of 7 cents an hour is impersonal, it has little to suggest the human side. Consideration of the quantities of food, clothing, etc., which such a reduction will subtract from a family budget will force Board members and the public to test the sincerity of their conclusions. And such a test is essential where the pressure of conflicting interests is prone to force a man to take the easiest road out. In dealing with minimum wages the easiest road out may work irreparable harm to hundreds of thousands of persons, many of them children.

The evidence presented by the shop crafts purported to show that the existing wage rates were so inadequate as to force the families dependent upon them to cut down the quantity of food purchased below the level which scientists have determined as necessary to health and full energy. Taking the food budget prepared by Professor Jaffa of the University of California for a family of five as a basis, the data presented showed that where 210 pounds per month of meat, fish, milk, eggs and beans are required, families with an average income of \$1900 per

year were able to purchase only 134 pounds; that where 104 pounds of flour, cereals and rice are required, they could purchase only 80 pounds; and where 160 pounds of potatoes, vegetables, and fruits were required, they were able to purchase only 146 pounds. To summarize the matter, the evidence showed that just and reasonable wages must increase existing rates so as to make good the following monthly food deficits:

Meat, fish, milk and eggs.....	75 lbs.
Flour, cereal, rice, etc.....	24 "
Potatoes, vegetables and fruits.....	14 "
Butter, oils and fats.....	6 "

These deficits are below what Professor Jaffa calls "the danger line below which it is precarious to go."

The Labor Board was created to insure the efficient and uninterrupted use of the transportation system. The shop crafts have cited medical authorities to the effect that steady efficient service is physiologically and psychologically impossible where the bodily needs and normal desires are unsatisfied. Mr. B. Seeböhm Rowntree, a well-known British authority, writing in the February, 1917, issue of "The 19th Century and After," puts the matter forcefully thus:

Now, in pursuing the quest for industrial efficiency, the first problem that meets us is that of the level of wages.

In the course of the discussion he speaks of a bare "physical efficiency wage." In some ways this is a good expression for it reveals the shortsightedness of those who advocate low wages. It seems to the dissenting members that the fixing of such a wage is mandatory upon the Labor Board, and we cannot agree to a decision which falls far short of that standard.

The representatives of the shop crafts offered a quantity budget to show the least amount which would enable them to render the service required for the efficient and economical conduct of the transportation industry. The standard set was frankly not a minimum subsistence standard—it was an economical comfort standard such as a skilled man, with four years of mechanical training behind him, may rightfully expect. The cost of this budget was shown to be approximately \$2,600 per year and provided for a family of five.

In this connection it appears that under Decision No. 147 the skilled railroad mechanic can get only approximately 70 per cent of the supplies and services enumerated. The following comparison between the annual full-time earnings of railroad mechanics under various decisions and the cost of two important minimum comfort budgets shows clearly that the present rates of pay are not justifiable:

RAILROAD MECHANIC'S EARNINGS FOR FULL YEAR COMPARED WITH COST OF NECESSARY SUPPLIES.

Annual earnings under present decision.....	\$1713.60
Annual earnings under Decision No. 147.....	\$1884.96
Annual earnings under Decision No. 2.....	\$2080.50
Cost of U. S. Dept. of Labor budget.....	\$2303.96
Cost of Railway Employees Dept. budget.....	\$2636.97

We are not completely satisfied with the budget which the shop crafts have prepared. In the nature of the case the means for the exhaustive study necessary is not at their disposal. As a matter of fact, it was put forward merely as a basis of discussion with the request that the Labor Board and the representatives of management join in the work of establishing such a standard.

Before the Labor Board can establish a just and reasonable basic wage it will have to follow this line, dealing with the needs of the employees. These needs can be scientifically determined within fairly narrow lines. They can be determined from the point of view of the life of the community and from the point of view of the potential working power of the railway personnel. The failure of the Board to deal with this question is but one instance of the more general failure to give thorough consideration to the merits of the case before arriving at a decision.

A JUST WAGE MUST BE A FAMILY WAGE

In general the majority decision of the Labor Board merely followed the representatives of management in ignoring the whole question raised. Representatives of management have, however, attacked the proposition on one point, that is, the fact that provision is asked for a family of five. Using census figures, they found 4.4 persons as the average family instead of 5, and 1.4 dependent children instead of 3. This point has been brought out before the Board and almost continuously before the public. In its consideration of the matter the public has, therefore, a right to demand something authoritative.

Mr. B. Seeböhm Rowntree is one of the leading authorities. Full consideration of this question of the family will be found in Chapter I, of his book entitled "The Human Needs of Labour," which is based upon a thorough study made in New York in 1911. Mr. Rowntree sums up his investigation as follows:

The table on page 32 shows that half the men have had three or more children simultaneously dependant on them for shorter or longer periods. Nearly one-half (46.4 per cent) have three or more dependent children for periods of at least five years. Thus it seems clear that in fixing minimum wages at least three children per family must be allowed for, since no minimum wage basis could seriously be regarded as satisfactory which for so many years was insufficient for one family out of every two.

Of course employers may argue that they should not have to pay minimum wages, which are based upon transitory needs, during the whole of a working man's life. If the period of special pressure on the workman's purse only lasted for a few months, this argument might hold good. But we have seen from the table that 46 per cent of the men have three or more dependent children for five years or more; years, too, which are very critical from the standpoint of the future, since the mother is having children, and the

framework of their bodies is being built up. Malnutrition lasting over five years of childhood will leave permanent traces on the physique of the next generation. Besides, even if the minimum is in excess of the day-to-day needs, after the exceptional stress is over the surplus will be needed to enable parents to save something toward their old age. (pp. 34-35.)

Even more important, however, is the proposition of children living in families with three or more dependent children. According to Mr. Rowntree—

An examination of the preceding tables and diagram shows that if we are to base minimum wages on the human needs of families with less than three children, 80 per cent of the children of fathers receiving the bare minimum wage would for a shorter or longer period be inadequately provided for, and 72 per cent of them would be in this condition for five years or more. If we allowed for three children per family in fixing minimum wages, 62 per cent would, for varying periods, be inadequately provided for, and 54 per cent would be in this condition for five years or more. If we allowed four children per family 43 per cent of the children would still, for varying periods, be inadequately provided for, and 38 per cent would be in that condition for at least five years; and even if we allowed five children per family, 24 per cent of the children would be inadequately provided for, and over 20 per cent would be in that condition for five years or more. In view of these facts it will, I think, be clear that any suggestion that minimum wages should be based on less than a standard of three children per family, as some authorities have recommended, is entirely ruled out of court. * * * (pp. 40-42).

ENTIRE WAGE-RATE STRUCTURE OUT OF LINE

It is clear that the majority have failed to consider the real issues involved in the determination of the basic minimum wage and the secondary wages in the transportation industry. The text of the decision gives no evidence of any such consideration. As already pointed out in the dissenting opinion in Decision No. 1028 (maintenance of way employees), the basic wage established in said decision conforms to no existing standard whatsoever. The lowest budgets, those of the National Industrial Conference Board, an employers' organization, could not be met with a wage of less than 50 cents per hour. Nothing less than this should be considered in the industry.

The unjust basic wage throws the whole rate structure out of line. If we concede the justice of the differential between the machinists' rate and the average rate for unskilled labor under the two decisions, then to obtain a fair level of earnings for machinists that differential of 37 cents must be added to no base less than 50 cents per hour, which would justify a wage rate of at least 87 cents per hour for machinists. As a matter of fact the majority show no grounds upon which a just secondary wage can be determined.

In short, we must dissent from the decision because both the basic wage and the differentials above it appear to have no justification in fact.

INJUSTICE TO FREIGHT CARMEN

The failure of the majority to deal consistently with differentials is especially apparent in the treatment accorded the freight

carmen. In an attempt to justify the greater decrease inflicted on this class of employees the majority say:

The Board recognizes that there are certain branches of carmen's work which require the service of skilled mechanics, and for the classes so considered this decision provides a decrease of 7 cents per hour. It it, however, believed that the work of "freight carmen" is not of a character that requires the service of men as skilled as in the other branches of work coming within the scope of carmen's work * * *

This statement disregards two important facts: (a) The fact that the difference in skill, if any exists, is already embodied in the 5-cent differential which has separated the freight carmen from other mechanics since the days of the United States Railroad Administration; and, (b) the fact that the 70-cent rate in the decision is a minimum rate for *mechanics*—not a flat rate—and that the freight carman is recognized as a mechanic.

The Board in Decision No. 222 has recognized the work of freight carmen as mechanic's work for which four years' apprenticeship is required. In rule 153 it said:

Any man who has served an apprenticeship or who has had four years' practical experience at car work, and who with the aid of tools, with or without drawings, can lay out, build, or perform the work of his craft or occupation in a mechanical manner, shall constitute a carman.

In rule 154 it says that carmen's work shall consist, among other things, of "building, maintaining, * * * painting, * * * and inspecting all * * * freight cars, both wood and steel * * *."

Here is the Labor Board's clear-cut statement that freight car work is the work of 4-year mechanics—a statement in the same form and language as that applied to other mechanical occupations. The 85-cent rate under Decision No. 2, the 77-cent rate under Decision No. 147, and the 70-cent rate under this decision are the minimum rates per hour for mechanical work. Above these rates the carriers could pay differentials for greater skill or responsibility. But these rates represented the minimum which should be paid to men who had gone through four years of mechanical training.

Under all previous decisions the freight carmen have unjustly suffered a 5-cent differential below the other mechanics. Here is an inequality arising out of previous awards which, according to principle 7 of the Transportation Act, 1920, should be eliminated. Instead, the present decision increases that inequality, ordering a greater decrease for this class of work, thereby establishing a minimum rate of 63 cents per hour.

For freight-car work not requiring the skill of a 4-year mechanic, the Labor Board has provided in rules 155 and 156 for the hiring of helpers and apprentices. Abundant evidence is in the hands of the Board tending to show that the railroads have continuously failed to take advantage of this provision. With the rates

prevailing under Decision No. 2 proper use of helpers and apprentices in the car department would have meant a payroll saving of \$30,000,000 per annum. With the rates prevailing under Decision No. 147, the saving would have been \$25,000,000 per annum. In other words, an honest application of the rules would mean a much greater payroll saving than the increased differential contained in the present decision which is to all intents and purposes inconsistent with the rules laid down by the Board itself.

President C. H. Markham of the Illinois Central System published an advertisement measuring about 6 by 11 inches in the Chicago papers of June 1, 1921, to inform the public as to the importance of the railroad work which the public does not see. Under a big headline reading, "Illinois Central system calls attention to things the public does not see," President Markham says, among other things, that—

A modern refrigerator car has more than 1,500 parts. Perfect insulation must be maintained and the car must be kept absolutely clean. The ice boxes and many other parts require constant attention.

An ordinary box car has more than 500 parts which must be regularly and constantly inspected and kept in safe condition. Just as a chain is strong as its weakest link, the safety of a train is gauged by the weakest car in the train.

This statement ties up closely with the reflection of the responsibility of a car inspector appearing in "Car Maintenance Regulations No. 120-3-4" published by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. This is a 300-page book on the method to be followed when inspecting freight and passenger trains. Of the 300 pages, 225 apply to freight-car work. It says:

After an inspector has shopped a car for defects which render it unsafe to be continued in service, no one should be permitted to cause such car to be placed back in service until the repairs for which the car was shopped have been properly made, or improper repairs corrected * * *

It should be considered just as serious and dangerous for one to remove a bad-order card from a defective car and permit it to go into service without necessary repairs being made, or permit a car to go into service with a bad-order card on it without the repairs being made, as it would be for one to change a signal in front of an approaching train operating under automatic block system.

This is quoted merely as an indication of the complexity and responsibility involved in a carman's work.

JUSTIFICATION OFFERED FOR MAJORITY DECISION

The majority decision assumes that the rates contained in the decision will be considered low and makes its defense against attack from that angle. In other words, the underlying assumption appears to be that the decision will be regarded in a favourable light by the railroads and the sympathizing business interests, and that it will be regarded in an unfavorable light by those who think of wages in terms of family

support. The text of the majority opinion says, in effect, that—

(1) The rates of pay decided upon are not so low as those prevailing in outside industry; and

(2) The classes affected will be better off under the decision than they were in 1920 or in 1917.

The first of these is merely stated as an opinion, and that of the briefest. No facts are cited to justify the opinion. The public is given no basis for understanding the case or forming a judgment.

The second assertion is supported by a few figures which are a misrepresentation of the actual changes in the purchasing power of the wages of this class of employees since the pre-war period.

We must protest against such a cynical disregard of the obligation to inform the public. Aside from the fact that its tendency is completely to vindicate the propaganda of the railroads and consequently to condemn such statements as the employees have been able to bring to public attention, there is the additional fact that the thinness of the justification cannot help but create in the public mind a belief that the decisions of the Labor Board do not result from careful consideration of the merits of the case. That such decisions, as that under discussion, carry such an appearance on the face of them appears from the Wall Street Journal's comment upon a similarly written decision for the maintenance of way employees. It said of the decision:

Nothing very exact or scientific is to be found in all this. It means that the Labor Board, like most such bodies, finds itself compelled to function by a process of more or less haphazard compromise.—(Wall Street Journal, May 30, 1922.)

The Labor Board has, under the law, a two-fold function: (1) To determine upon such just and reasonable wages and working conditions as will render unnecessary a forceful struggle to secure these; and (2) to inform the public in such a way that public opinion may be based upon impartial facts.

We dissent from the majority decision because it conforms to neither of these standards. So important do we consider this misconception of the Board's function that we wish to deal with the true purpose at somewhat greater length subsequently.

CONTRARY TO MAJORITY STATEMENT PURCHASING POWER OF SHOP CRAFTS IS LOWER THAN IN PRE-WAR YEARS

The outstanding fact about the rates established by the decision is that they mean lower purchasing power, and lower standards than employees of the maintenance of equipment

forces enjoyed in the pre-war period. This is true not only for mechanics but also for the helper and apprentice group. This seems to be in direct contradiction to the spirit of the opinion expressed in the majority decision that—

The Board is not in sympathy with the idea that a governmental tribunal, empowered to fix a just and reasonable wage for men engaged in serving the public in the transportation industry, should be controlled by the one consideration of the low wages that may be paid to other labor * * *

With such a statement, it is extraordinary that the majority should proceed to base their comparison of relative purchasing power on December, 1917—a period when the wages of these employees were admitted to be materially below those in other industries. How can a decision be justified which does not maintain even the unjust standards of pre-war years?

As in the maintenance of way decision No. 1028, the table showing the relative purchasing power of wages is misleading for two reasons:

(1) Because it deals entirely with hourly rates, ignoring the fact that the number of hours in the regular work day decreased from nine and one-half to eight in the interval. A man's earnings are the product of his regular hours multiplied by his hourly rate. It has been generally recognized as just that a decrease in hours shall not be treated as an increase in pay. A true reflection of the changes in earnings can only be had by considering daily rates; and

(2) Because, as already pointed out, the choice of December, 1917, as a base means the choice of a time when the wages of this class of employees had fallen far behind the cost of living. Railroad executives were unanimous in stating that in December, 1917, the wage rates prevailing on the railroads were materially below those prevailing in other industries. The following quotations from the statement of W. G. McAdoo, former Director General of Railroads, before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, bring this out clearly. He said:

An absolute essential to the achievement of these imperative needs (relieving the unprecedented congestion of traffic and restoring efficient operation of the railroads) was to satisfactorily dispose of the labor problem.

Railroad employees throughout the country were thoroughly discontented and strikes were impending everywhere.

The railroad executives had testified before the Interstate Commerce Commission and elsewhere that railroad wages were below the scale paid in competitive industries and had been seeking increases in rates in order that they might increase wages.

Railroad labor was grossly underpaid and there were many grave abuses in the matter of working conditions on the railroads which needed correction.

It was clear that railroad employees could not be expected to work for railroads at lower rates of pay than they could command in competitive industries throughout the country.

The high cost of living had made it impossible for many of them to live on the wages they were receiving, and it was clearly in the interest of justice and right, to say nothing of the wisdom and reason of the policy to bring their wages to a level which would enable the railroads to command the requisite amount of service and to prevent the continued depletion of their forces with the constant labor turnover which railroad managers themselves had insisted was one of the reasons why they were unable to make the railroads function efficiently.

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission, in March, 1917, President Underwood of the Erie, President Samuel Rea of the Pennsylvania, President Smith of the New York Central, and several other railroad executives complained that the low wages being paid workers were driving thousands of men out of railroad service and preventing the efficient operation of the railroads.

He further testified that—

The fact is that railroad employees worked for less pay during the war than any other class of industrial workers doing similar work. The further fact is that no fair complaint can be made of the part the railroad employees performed during the war. The realization that they were working for their Government in the stress and strain of war, that their patriotic service was essential to victory, and that they would be fairly treated, inspired and spurred them to unusual effort and a faithful service.

Examination of the following tables will show clearly the extent to which the railroad shop employees have fallen behind throughout the course of the inflation and deflation periods:

Table 1.—Average Daily Rates.

Class of employees	Dec. 1915	Dec. 1917	Jan. 1920	May 1920	July 1921	Under present decision
Machinists	4.18	4.80	5.78	6.82	6.18	5.62
Boilermakers	4.10	4.71	5.85	6.89	6.25	5.69
Blacksmiths	4.37	4.95	5.88	6.92	6.28	5.72
Sheet-metal workers	3.91	4.40	5.77	6.81	6.17	5.61
Electrical workers	4.34	4.37	5.71	6.75	6.11	5.35
Carmen	3.05	3.58	5.44	6.48	5.84	5.15
Molders	4.40	4.88	5.76	6.80	6.16	5.60
Helpers and apprentices	2.37	2.77	3.85	4.89	4.25	3.67

Table 2.—Percentage Increase in Daily Rates.

Class of employees	Dec. 1917 over Dec. 1915	Jan. 1920 over Dec. 1915	May 1920 over Dec. 1915	July 1921 over Dec. 1915	Present decision over Dec. 1915
Machinists	14.8	38.3	63.2	47.8	34.5
Boilermakers	14.9	42.7	68.1	52.4	38.8
Blacksmiths	13.3	34.6	58.4	43.7	30.9
Sheet-metal workers	12.5	47.6	74.2	57.8	43.5
Electrical workers	6.7	31.6	55.5	40.8	27.9
Carmen	17.4	78.4	112.5	91.5	68.9
Molders	10.9	30.9	54.5	40.0	27.3
Helpers and apprentices	17.9	62.5	106.3	79.5	54.8
Per cent increases in cost of living	35.5	89.6	106.0	71.6	58.8

Table 3.—Per cent Decrease in Purchasing Power.

(Subsequent dates compared with December, 1915.)

Class of employees	Dec. 1917	Jan. 1920	May 1920	July 1921	Present decision
Machinists	15.3	27.1	20.8	13.9	15.3
Boilermakers	15.2	24.7	18.4	11.2	12.6
Blacksmiths	16.4	29.0	23.1	16.3	17.6
Sheet-metal workers	17.0	22.2	15.4	8.0	9.6
Electrical workers	25.7	30.6	24.5	17.9	19.5
Carmen	13.4	5.9	*3.2	*11.6	*6.4
Molders	18.2	31.0	25.0	18.4	19.8
Helpers and apprentices	13.0	14.3	*0.3	*4.6	2.5

*Increase.

From this table it appears that since 1917 the employees covered by this decision have almost without exception fallen short of receiving enough to enable them to maintain pre-war standards. The only exceptions are the carmen and the helpers, which classes have just about maintained their level. Under this decision the unjust level of earnings described by Mr. McAdoo and by numerous railway executives as prevailing in 1917 will be perpetuated.

These figures appear in strong contrast to the misleading table in which the majority attempt to show that the present decision will mean increased purchasing power ranging from 18.8 to 45.7 per cent above that of December, 1917. It seems to the dissenting members of the Board that the public has a right to demand a true picture of the grounds on which important decisions rest.

WAGE LOSSES TO RAILROAD EMPLOYEES

The following table shows the total decrease in the returns to the maintenance of equipment employees as a result of decisions and reductions in force. In this table each figure is based upon the number of employees of each class employed in the month when the decision became effective. This conservative method is adopted so as to avoid duplication in consideration of the lay-offs.

Shop Crafts.

Saving to carriers by Decision No. 147.	\$ 64,379,872
Savings to carriers by Decision No. 222.	38,879,976
Saving to carriers by present decision.	59,374,546
Saving to carriers by reductions in force.	164,252,379
Total saving at expense of shop forces.	\$326,886,773

The actual wage reductions per annum resulting from the Labor Board Decisions Nos. 147, 222, and this decision based on the number of shop employees in the service of the carriers as of December, 1917, are as follows:

Decision No. 147. (1)	\$ 89,850,015
This decision (2)	78,835,626

\$168,685,641

Decision No. 222, (approximated By Board's statistical staff (3)	38,879,976
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Total of wage and rules decisions. \$207,565,617

Reduced payroll resulting from reductions in force 164,252,379

Total loss to shop forces. \$371,817,996

Note—(1) Wage Series Report No. 3—455,776 employees. (2) Excluding 26,449 supervisors, as the decision does not change rates of pay of supervisors. (3) Basis of computation September, 1921, I. C. C. wage statistics.

It is estimated that the recent rate cut advised by the Interstate Commerce Commission will mean a reduction in operating revenue of approximately \$225,000,000 in addition to the \$200,000,000 in cuts for which the carriers have already claimed credit. From the above table it appears that the reductions in the payroll of the maintenance of equipment forces alone are greater than the whole of the new rate cut.

Following the same method, it appears that the carriers have cut the payroll of the maintenance of way employees to the extent of at least \$275,237,160, as follows:

Saving to Carriers by Decision No. 147.	\$104,538,169
Saving to Carriers by present decision.	51,021,755
Savings to Carriers by reductions in force.	113,624,972
Saving to Carriers by Decision No. 501.	6,052,264
	\$275,237,160

The actual wage reductions per annum resulting from the Board's Decisions Nos. 147, 501, and this decision, based on the number of maintenance of way employees in the service as of December, 1917, are as follows:

Decision No. 147. (1)	\$127,280,418
This decision (1)	68,846,181
Decision No. 501, (approximated by Board's statistical staff) (2)	6,052,264

Total of wage and rules decisions. \$202,178,863

Reduced payroll resulting from reductions in force. \$113,624,972

Total loss to maintenance of way forces \$315,803,835

Note—(1) Wage Series Report No. 3—585,625 employees. (2) Basis of computation September, 1921, Interstate Commerce Commission Wage Statistics.

In connection with these figures it should be stated that the reductions in force are not based on the low figures of February, 1922, but on the summer force of 1921, during which year, according to the opinion of the Interstate Commerce Commission, (Reduced Rates 1922, No. 13293) the maintenance work was very nearly up to average.

The savings from the other classes as a result of Decision No. 147 totaled approximately \$150,000,000. Without considering the savings at the expense of these employees through reductions in force, the total amount shown above as given up by the employees as a group exceeds \$750,000,000. This is far in excess of any benefits transmitted to the public in reduced transportation rates.

The above calculation is an attempt to appraise the saving which will accrue to the carriers even under normal traffic conditions. The slash in the payrolls resulting from the subnormal traffic of 1921 is far larger. It can be shown most clearly by comparing the total payroll for the latter half of 1920 with that for the same period of 1921, as follows:

Payroll for the last six months	
of 1920	\$2,034,716,238
Payroll for the last six months	
of 1921	1,343,886,463
Decrease for half year....	\$ 690,829,775

In other words, the payroll saving is running at an annual rate of \$1,300,000,000.

This decrease in the payroll appears in such strong contrast to the increasing prosperity of the carriers that it should not pass without comment. The carriers which received enormous increases in operating revenue specifically to cover increases in payroll are failing to afford the public corresponding decreases when the increases granted to employees are taken away.

The average net income received by the railroad corporations since 1916 has been larger than ever before in history. Including the Government standard return, during the years when railroad employees' wages were falling short of meeting the rising cost of living, the net income of the carriers was running over \$900,000,000 annually. Even in the year of severest depression the net income totalled half a billion dollars.

The carriers in response to the request of the Interstate Commerce Commission estimated that the rates and costs prevailing in February, 1922, would result in net railway operating income of \$907,693,630 on the basis of 1921 traffic. The Commission says:

Taking the charted trend as normal, freight traffic for 1921 was subnormal * * * We feel justified in accepting increased revenue car loadings as foreshadowing an increased volume of freight traffic * * * The increase

in loading for all freight traffic during the first three months of 1922 was 11.9 per cent over that of 1921. (Report on Reduced Rates, 1922, p. 701.)

In their conclusion they depict the situation again as follows:

When we decided increased rates, 1920. Supra, the country was still in a period of steadily rising prices. We then resolved doubts as to future operating costs in favor of the carriers. In recent months costs have been declining and traffic increasing. Rates of pay for employees have been reduced to an extent which, based upon the light traffic in 1921, is estimated by carriers to aggregate more than \$350,000,000 per annum. The Railroad Labor Board has estimated that the reduction exceeds \$400,000,000 per annum without taking into account changes in rules and working conditions. The tendency is toward increased revenues, lowered costs, and higher net income for the carriers. (Ibid, p. 731.)

After careful analysis of railroad estimates for the current year based upon 1921 tonnage, the Interstate Commerce Commission says:

It appears that under present rates, and with an increase of 10 per cent or more in traffic over that of 1921, not only would the net railway operating income of the carriers as a whole for the next 12 months be substantially in excess of the fair return herein determined, but it would greatly exceed the corresponding figure for any year in the history of railroad operation. (Ibid., p. 732.)

This situation is clearly foreshadowed in such reports as are available for the first four months of the year. In spite of the traffic setback resulting from the coal strike, the net operating income of the carriers listed below is more than two and one-half times the net income for the same roads in 1921 and nearly four times the balance obtained by subtracting the deficits of last year from the net income.

The following table shows for 54 Class 1 carriers the net income or deficit in 1921 and in 1922.

NET OPERATING INCOME FOR CERTAIN CARRIERS
1922-1921

Carrier	First four months 1922	First four months 1921	
		Income	Deficit
Wheeling and Lake Erie	\$ 502,516		\$ 191,594
Bangor and Aroostook	1,031,340	\$ 296,823	
Toledo, St. Louis and Western....	702,890	136,440	
Gulf, Mobile and Northern	260,908		7,118
Pittsburgh and West Virginia....	268,855		49,875
Detroit and Mackinac	121,855	58,750	
Buffalo and Susquehanna	127,742		12,085
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	1,139,730	707,014	
Southern Railway... ..	4,808,334	31,926	
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul....	71,268	3,191,556	
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	3,368,329	1,822,129	
Boston and Maine..	1,452,906		4,097,588

NET OPERATING INCOME FOR CERTAIN CARRIERS 1922-1921 (Continued)

Carrier (Continued)	First four months 1922	First four months 1921	
		Income	Deficit
West Jersey and Seashore	48,057		527,854
Pennsylvania	26,481,673	4,488,656	
Philadelphia and Reading	4,967,468	1,082,769	
Norfolk and West- ern	6,757,998	2,248,283	
Chesapeake and Ohio	5,618,682	1,509,403	
Cleveland, Cincin- nati, Chicago and St. Louis	4,526,507	1,290,214	
New York, New Haven and Hart- ford	4,828,128		4,319,575
Central of New Jer- sey	1,887,772	1,901,109	
Central of Georgia	1,048,268	2,471	
Western Maryland	1,045,718	972,576	
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh	649,945	217,109	
Norfolk Southern	270,945	107,863	
Rutland	94,223		80,958
Toledo and Ohio Central	29,413	176,884	
Kanawha and Mi- chigan	9,997		90,848
Baltimore and Ohio Delaware, Lacka- wanna and West- ern	9,409,476	5,623,882	
Delaware and Hud- son	3,891,753	2,227,320	
Wabash	1,985,927	957,935	
Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio	1,190,832	611,953	
Lake Erie and Western	896,443	569,651	
New York Central	229,718		322,527
Lehigh Valley	16,356,440	7,241,679	
Chicago and Alton	1,851,121		1,448,021
Illinois Central	1,130,566		242,386
Atchafalpa, Topeka and Santa Fe	7,645,335	7,079,121	
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	6,363,223	3,667,241	
Chicago and North Western	7,651,058	6,578,052	
Louisville and Nashville	2,723,106		2,479,758
Missouri Pacific	4,405,474	2,225,776	
Great Northern	1,834,595	1,100,946	
Northern Pacific	1,308,447		2,978,489
Michigan Central	918,136		818,315
Père Marquette	3,784,616	2,318,211	
Chicago, St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha	1,466,204	912,717	
Pittsburgh and Lake Erie	458,795		468,418
Nashville, Chatta- nooga and St. Louis	227,428		695,670
Maine Central	459,335		445,562
Chicago and East- ern Illinois	448,701		524,255
Virginia Railway	1,009,228		409,814
Chicago, Indiana- polis and Louis- ville	2,129,086	1,288,717	
Minneapolis and St. Louis	565,581		46,976
Totals	228,695		373,718
Totals	\$152,708,784	\$62,645,176	\$20,631,404

This table shows that every carrier earned a net income in the first four months of 1922, the total net income being \$152,708,784,

whereas in 1921, during the same four months, 23 of these carriers incurred a deficit, the total net income amounting to \$62,645,176, with a total deficit of \$20,631,404.

The following typical quotation from the financial columns of the press clearly fore-shadows increasing profits to the corporate owners of the railroads.

Railway earnings taken by themselves, have not yet measured up to the fair return assigned by the Transportation Act. The fact, however, that in March, when the movement of business recovery was only in its earliest stages, net results very nearly touched 6 per cent of the property valuation and in the East rose considerably above that percentage, is strong confirmatory evidence to the prediction of the Interstate Commerce Commission that with unchanged rates and increasing trade activity, earnings would before the end of the year be running far beyond 6 per cent and, inferentially, that 10 per cent reduction in rates, especially if accompanied by further reasonable wage readjustment, would place the railway income in a comfortable position. This has at any rate been the quite invariable result of industrial revival, even when accompanied by reduction of rates.—(New York Times, May 29, 1922.)

Thus it appears that the carriers, which have been receiving, with the exception of a few months in 1921, the largest returns in history, are to be placed in a comfortable position.

EFFECT UPON THE MORALE OF THE EMPLOYEES

The significance of this very apparent contrast between the upward tendency of profits and the downward tendency of human living standards among wage earners will be felt in a lowering of industrial morale which will prove a handicap far exceeding any apparent gain from decreased payrolls. This is pointed out by Mr. Summer H. Slichter in an article on Industrial Morale, published in the Quarterly Journal of Economics. Mr. Slichter, who is an authority on the subject, says:

Most important of all in creating the prevailing low state of industrial morale is the workmen's conception of the relationship prevailing between themselves and industry—the feeling on the part of wage earners that instead of industry being conducted for their benefit as well as the benefit of the stockholders it is devoted almost exclusively to advancing the interests of the stockholders, and that instead of workmen being a part of industry and insiders in it, they are outsiders whom industry is not interested in serving, but from whom it is interested in getting all it can * * *

Consider the effect of the workman's conception of industry and its relation to him upon industrial morale. What could be better calculated to destroy his sense of obligation toward the enterprise by which he is employed and his willingness to cooperate to make it successful and to promote its prosperity, than the feeling that it is seeking to dominate and use him rather than to serve him, that it is working against him rather than for him, that it is seeking to pay him as little as it finds necessary, to prevent his wages from going any higher than it can help, to keep his working day at as many hours as possible, and go get more out of him by pushing up the speed of his work? If one party to an arrangement seeks to give as little and get as much as possible, is it not natural for the other party to do likewise? No one would expect a workman who feels that his employer pays the bare minimum which economic conditions compel him to pay to reciprocate by doing his best to promote the interest of his employers * * * When industry seeks to keep wages low and hours long, when it consistently resists the workmen's efforts to raise their standard of life, workmen cannot be expected to be interested in helping to make profits large.—(Quarterly Journal of Economics, Vol. XXXV, pp. 54-56.)

The decision of the majority will result in lowered morale among the workers in the transportation industry. This is inevitable. The results of a similar policy are already being felt in the scarcity of labor in the steel industry. This is pointed out by a special writer for the Chicago Tribune which editorializes the matter. The correspondent speaks of men in the Calumet region who "after working a day or two at 30 cents an hour," thus coming within the rates set by the majority for sectionmen, "skipped from the steel mills to other manufacturing plants where higher wages were paid." Others are quoted as saying that "the wage rates were equal to working for nothing, as living expenses ate up the pay envelope and still had some appetite left." As a matter of fact, labor has been over-deflated. The necessity of an impartial regulatory authority in the face of this situation is expressed by Justice Higgins as follows:

There is a very real antinomy in the wage system between profits and humanity. The law of profits prescribes greater receipts and less expenditure—including expenditure on wages and on the protection of human life from deterioration. Humanity forbids that reduction of expenditure should be obtained on such lines. Other things being equal, the more wages the less profits; the less wages the more profits. It is folly not to admit the fact and face it. Moreover, the economies which are the easiest to adopt in expenditure tend to the waste and degradation of human life—the most valuable thing in the world; therefore, so long as the wage system continues, there is need of some impartial regulating authority. —(Harvard Law Review Vol. XXXII, No. 3, p. 216.)

The attitude which the Labor Board should have taken in the present subnormal industrial situation is obvious. Its function is to prevent the waste and degradation of human life.

PROPER FUNCTION OF RAILROAD LABOR BOARD

The Interstate Commerce Commission in its recently issued opinion urging reduction of transportation rates introduces its "conclusion" with a very terse statement of its function. This statement may be held to define the function of any Governmental regulatory body. The Commission says:

The carriers take the position that we must be guided solely by those things which are definite and certain in the past. With this we cannot agree. Our function under the law is not that of mere computers and cannot thus be atrophied. The duty to prescribe rates for the future carries with it the obligation to exercise an informed judgment upon all pertinent facts, present and past, in order to forecast the future as best we may.—(Report on Reduced Rates, 1922, p. 730.)

In their public presentations the carriers have taken the position that the Railroad Labor Board must be guided solely by those

things which are definite and certain in the past. In other words, they have asked the Board to perpetuate the standards or lack of standards prevailing in the unregulated labor market of pre-war years. In short, they want the Labor Board to write decisions guided by the injustice of a struggle between employers and employees in which right is determined by might. That this cannot be the function of the Labor Board under the Transportation Act is apparent to anyone who reads its provisions. President Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has stated this concisely, as follows:

In fact, Congress in the Transportation Act has created for this particular purpose a special Labor Court consisting of the same number as the Supreme Court of the United States appointed in the same way, that is to say, by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and has given the Board or court a status and dignity in keeping with its importance. The law says that it shall be the duty of the Board to establish rates of pay and standards of working conditions which, in the opinion of the Board shall be just and reasonable.

It may indeed be said that Congress by this Act has made a preferred class of the railroad workers, because so far as I know this is the first and only time that Congress has ever definitely said that any particular class of people should be given at all times and under all circumstances just and reasonable wages and working conditions.

Of course Congress did not do this primarily in the interest of the workers; Congress acted only as it had a right to act in the interest of the nation as a whole. Congress provided or aimed to provide by law so that the railroad workers would at all times be assured of just as good wages and just as good working conditions without striking as they could reasonably expect to secure if they did strike for it is clear that no one could justify or expect to win a strike for wages or working conditions that would be unjust and unreasonable. (Railway Review, April 2, 1921, p. 521.)

Justice Higgins of the Australian Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, in discussing the function of that court, states the matter in much the same terms, though more tersely, as follows:

The people are consumers as well as producers and the object of the power of the constitution is primarily to protect the people as consumers; and as incidental to that end to provide means whereby producers can have their legitimate human needs satisfied without recourse to stoppages. (Harvard Law Review, Vol. XXXII, p. 205.)

Such industrial courts are a comparatively recent development in government and Justice Higgins has taken the lead in expressing the theory on which they rest, the function which ties them to the social fabric. He sees this development as a new province for law and order. He sees it as the function of such a court to introduce system and standards into the use of human life for industrial processes.

A. O. WHARTON,
ALBERT PHILLIPS,
W. L. McMENIMEN.

**United States Railroad Labor Board
Decision No. 1074 (Docket 1300)**

Issued June 10, 1922. Effective July 1, 1922.

Alabama & Vicksburg Railway Company et al. vs. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees et al.

ANALYSIS OF DECISION AS APPLYING TO VARIOUS CLASSES OF EMPLOYEES COVERED HEREIN

The classes of employees covered by the wage readjustment of this decision are as follows:

- Group I. Clerical and station forces.
- Group II. Stationary engine (Steam) and boiler-room employees.
- Group III. Signal department employees.
- Group IV. Floating equipment employees.
- Group V. Train dispatchers.
- Group VI. Dining car and restaurant employees.
- Group VII. Miscellaneous employees.

After careful consideration of the evidence submitted, the Labor Board is of the opinion that the nature of the work and the responsibility of train dispatchers to the carriers and to the public, coupled with due consideration of the other factors set out in the Transportation Act, are such as to warrant the maintenance of the present rates. Of the 134 carriers covered by this decision only 26 are asking reductions in pay for the train dispatchers.

There are only four carriers asking for a reduction in the compensation of dining car stewards, and, after full consideration of the law and the evidence bearing on the matter, the Board has concluded that the present rates on these carriers should not be reduced.

For similar reasons, no reduction is made in the pay of the employees represented by the Marine Culinary Workers' Association of California.

In the case of the floating equipment employees, disputes are before the Labor Board from only four carriers, and these affect only a portion of the entire class. Presumably, the other carriers which have employees of this class have reached a satisfactory wage agreement with such employees. The Board has, therefore, remanded these disputes to the four carriers and the employees in question in order that further negotiations may be had and, if possible, an agreement reached.

It will be noted that telephone switchboard operators, previously shown in section

5 of Article II (Decisions Nos. 2 and 147), are now placed in a separate section. It was the continuation of a mistake originated during Federal control which placed these employees in said section. As this mistaken location of telephone switchboard operators gave them a smaller increase under Decision No. 2 and a larger decrease under Decision No. 147 than many of the clerks received, the Board has, to a certain extent, created an offset by fixing the minimum wage at \$85 per month, with the understanding that the wages of switchboard operators that may be higher than that amount are not to be reduced.

The reductions made for clerical employees are lighter than for some other classes, because this class suffered considerable loss as a result of certain changes in their rules and because they have never been highly paid compared with other classes. It will be noted that a greater reduction has been fixed by the Board for clerks with experience of one year and less than two, than for clerks with experience of two years or more. The reason for this is that the majority of junior clerks are beginners and apprentices and have not as yet assumed family responsibilities, and many of them are still living with their parents.

Common labor in and around stations, storehouses and warehouses was reduced one cent less than similar labor in the maintenance of way department because a much greater percentage of this class live in large towns and cities, and consequently incur a higher cost of living. Moreover, many of the common laborers in the maintenance of way department are furnished living quarters by the carriers free of charge or at a low rate.

In the light of all the facts the Labor Board is of the opinion that there should be no reduction in the rates of the supervisory forces of the signal department employees, but that their duties and responsibilities are of such character as to warrant the present rates.

In deciding upon the reductions of employees of the signal department covered by sections 2, 3 and 4, Article IX of Decision No. 147, due consideration was given to the similarity of these employees and the shop crafts, but a smaller reduction was considered advisable in the case of signal department employees because their rule as to the payment of punitive overtime is much less favorable than that of the shop employees.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

The provisions of the Transportation Act, 1920, which govern and guide the Labor Board in its deliberations upon the matters herein involved, are:

Sec. 307 (d) * * * In determining the justness and reasonableness of such wages and salaries or working conditions the Board shall, so far as applicable, take into consideration among other relevant circumstances:

- (1) The scales of wages paid for similar kinds of work in other industries;
- (2) The relation between wages and the cost of living;
- (3) The hazards of the employment;
- (4) The training and skill required;
- (5) The degree of responsibility;
- (6) The character and regularity of the employment; and,
- (7) Inequalities of increases in wages or of treatment, the result of previous wage orders or adjustments.

Besides the specific elements or factors above mentioned, the Act provides that the Board in determining wages shall consider "other relevant circumstances." Referring to this language, "other relevant circumstances," the Board in Decision No. 2 said:

This, it understands, comprehends, among other things, the effect the action of this Board may have on other wages and industries on production generally, the relation of railroad wages to the aggregate of transportation costs and requirements for betterments, together with the burden on the entire people of railroad transportation charges.

The consideration of all these matters presents, and has presented ever since the Government handed the roads back to private management, the most complex labor problem ever imposed upon a public tribunal.

The artificial conditions that had been built up during the war around every business and industry in this country were particularly accentuated in the case of the railroads by reason of their tremendous importance in the conduct of our country's military operations, which resulted in Federal control. The difficult problems inherited from the war period by every industry were enormously multiplied and magnified in connection with railway transportation. The labor problems of this industry were more complicated than those of any other industry and involved vastly more to the public.

In this post-war period of readjustment, with its fluctuating conditions, its inflated and profiteering prices, its high cost of living, and its extravagance and wastefulness, the readjustment of wages for two million men in the country's most essential industry has been a task of appalling magnitude.

Add to these conditions the pressure of an unsettled discontented, and sometimes misinformed public sentiment harassed by high freight rates, the vigorous and insistent appeals of the railroads for financial help, and the zealous desire of powerful labor organizations to protect what they conceived to be

the rightful interests of the employees, and the task has not been diminished.

Surrounded by such abnormal conditions, the Labor Board has not been permitted to deal with the question of what constitutes just and reasonable wages and working conditions in the same undisturbed and uncomplicated manner as would have been possible in normal times. And, yet, the wisdom and justice of settling these questions by adjudication rather than by industrial war have been demonstrated, both from the standpoint of the parties and the public. While it cannot be said that no mistakes have been made in the awards handed down by the Labor Board, a substantial degree of social and economic justice has been attained and that without the enormous loss and suffering to the carriers, the employees, and the people at large, necessarily resultant from settlements by force.

The extreme utterance of partisan bias to the effect that the Board does not give full consideration to the evidence submitted to it would be discouraging were it not for knowledge of the fact that such utterances evince merely a spasmodic relapse into the old system of bluff and bluster that entered so largely into the adjustment of railway labor disputes before adjudication supplanted force.

In 1920, by Decision No. 2, the Labor Board increased the wages of railway labor by an average of approximately 22 per cent. This was just and over-due, for the railroad labor had not profiteered during the war, as a portion of the public has been misled to believe.

In 1921, the Board rendered Decision No. 147, decreasing wages an approximate average of 12 per cent. If nothing, but the diminished cost of living had been considered, that decrease could reasonably have been made greater.

In 1922, by a series of decisions, the present among the number, the Board has reduced the wages of certain classes of employees, has left others unmolested, and in one minor instance has made an adjustment equivalent to an increase.

The Labor Board cannot venture too far into the realms of economic prophecy, but it is generally conceded to be fairly plain and

certain that our country has entered upon an era of gradually increasing business prosperity which will be liberally shared by the carriers. That the carriers shall have a fair opportunity to profit by the revival of business in order that they may expand their facilities is absolutely indispensable to their efficient service to the American public. Their unpreparedness now to cope with any greatly increased traffic is notorious. Every facility of railway transportation has been skimmed for the last several years, and, as to mileage, there has been an actual decrease instead of an increase.

This statement, in the connection used, must not be misconstrued to mean that the employees should be called upon to bear the cost of railway rehabilitation, improved service and reduced rates. It simply means that it is only patriotic common sense and justice that every citizen, including the railway employee, should co-operate in a cordial spirit, should bear and forbear, until the carriers are back on their feet.

When this accomplishment is safely under way, it will then be possible for the Railroad Labor Board to give increased consideration to all the intricate details incident to the scientific adjustment of the living and saving wage, with enlarged freedom from the complications of the "relevant circumstances" of the abnormal period which is now approaching its end.

LABOR NOT A COMMODITY

In this connection it should be said that the Labor Board has never adopted the theory that human labor is a commodity to be bought and sold upon the market, and, consequently, to be reduced to starvation wages during periods of depression and unemployment. On the other hand, it is idle to contend that labor can be completely freed from the economic laws which likewise affect the earnings of capital.

That the Board has never fixed wages upon a commodity basis has been amply demonstrated during the past year by the ease with which the carriers have obtained labor under the contract system for less than the wage established by Decision No. 147.

In this connection it must be remembered that the carriers are at liberty to pay to any class of employees a higher wage than that fixed by this Board whenever the so-called labor market compels, provided, as the Act states, that such wage does not result in increased rates to the public.

**The average hourly earnings and their purchasing power as applied to certain classes of employees covered by this decision are shown in the following tables:

Table headings	Time for which figures are shown or comparisons made.	Clerks (Group I, Sec. 1 and 2a).	Common Labor, Station Stores (Group I, Sec. 9)	Signalmen Maintainers & assistants (Group III, Sec. 8)	Stationary, Firemen and Enginroom Officers (Group II, Sec. 2b).
Average hourly rates.	Dec. 1917	c.	c.	c.	c.
	Jan. 1920	34.5	22.3	32.8	21.8
	May 1920	54.5	43.6	64.3	46.6
	July 1921	67.5	52.1	77.3	59.6
	Under this decision	61.5	43.6	69.3	51.6
Percentage increase in average hourly rates over Dec. 1917.	Jan. 1920	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
	May 1920	58.0	95.5	96.0	113.8
	July 1921	95.7	133.6	135.7	173.4
	Under this decision	78.3	95.5	111.3	136.7
	Under this decision	69.6	77.6	96.0	127.5
Increase in cost of living over Dec. 1917.	Jan. 1920		P.C.		
	May 1920		40.0		
	July 1921		52.0		
	*Mar. 1922		26.7		
			17.2		
Percentage increase in purchasing power of earnings of subsequent dates compared with Dec. 1917.	Jan. 1920	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
	May 1920	12.9	39.6	40.0	52.7
	July 1921	28.8	53.7	55.1	79.9
	Under this decision	40.7	54.3	66.8	86.3
	Under this decision	44.7	51.5	67.2	94.1
Decrease in hourly rates under present decision compared with decision No. 2.		c.	c.	c.	c.
		9.0	12.5	13.0	10.0
Percentage increase in purchasing power of present earnings compared with those under decision No. 2.		P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
		12.3	11.4	7.8	7.9

†Decrease. *Latest available Government data.

**Owing to the manner in which the carriers were required to render their reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission during December, 1917, in which wage data covering heterogeneous classes of employees were grouped rather than separated in accordance with their duties, responsibilities, experience, et cetera, it is impossible to obtain actual figures from which average hourly rates for the above classes could be computed. The figures shown above for December, 1917, are therefore approximations, although assumed to be very close approximations. For this same reason it is impossible to separate the average rates of clerks between those in section 1 and section 2 (a), and the rates shown above are the averages for all clerks in these two classes.

The average rate for common labor for December, 1917, is perhaps a little high due to the fact that the carriers reported all station service employees in one group, and the rate shown herein for December, 1917, is the average for the group.

The foregoing table prepared by the statistical force of the Labor Board is based on the cost-of-living figures issued by the United States Department of Labor.

These figures show that applying the wages fixed by this decision to the present cost of living, the purchasing power of the hourly wage of the respective classes here named has increased over the purchasing power of the hourly wage of December, 1917, (prior to Federal control) as follows:

Clerks.	44.7 per cent
Common labor around stations, etc.	51.5 per cent
Signalmen (maintainers and as- sistants).	67.2 per cent
Stationary firemen and engine- room oilers.	94.1 per cent

The table also shows that with one slight exception the purchasing power of the hourly wage of each class of these employees is greater under the present decision than it was under Decision No. 2 which granted the 22 per cent increase.

BUDGETS

The Labor Board has given careful consideration to the testimony bearing upon family budgets and standards of living. That existing standards will not be lowered by this decision is shown with substantial satisfaction by the above statistics.

This matter of living standards constitutes an interesting and important study, but much that is said on the subject is highly theoretical and of but little value.

When the Railway Employees' Department presents figures to show that the sum of \$2,636.97 is necessary for the minimum comfort budget of the average family, it has pronounced an economic impossibility.

It is stated upon authority that the total income of the people of the United States is now but little more than \$40,000,000,000. If the 25,000,000 families of this country were expending for living costs the sum of \$2,600 each, it would total \$65,000,000,000 which would be \$25,000,000,000 in excess of the country's total income.

Of course, living costs cannot be standardized any more than men can be standardized. One man will consume his income and find himself continually in debt while another man with the same income and under identical conditions will live in equal comfort and accumulate savings.

In this connection, it can hardly be considered a digression or a gratuitous preachment to say that one of the principal trou-

bles with the people of this country today is the abandonment of the old-fashioned ideas of thrift and economy and the indulgence in wastefulness and extravagance.

The loose habits of living were acquired during the inflated period engendered by the war and, like many other ills of similar origin, are slow to depart. Increased expenses do not always mean a higher standard of living nor do diminished expenses necessarily mean a lower standard of living.

In the settlement of these questions, it is the profound desire of the Labor Board to do justice to the parties directly concerned, placing the human and social consideration above the purely economic, and, finally, to establish wages and conditions that will largely meet the hopes and aspirations of the employees, that will prove satisfactory to the carriers, and that will impose no unnecessary burdens on the public. This is not a Utopian conception in America.

DECISION

The Labor Board decides:

1. That each of the carriers party to this dispute shall make deductions from the rates of wages heretofore established by the authority of the United States Railroad Board for the specific classes of its employees named or referred to in article II in amounts hereinafter specified for such classes in Article I.

2. That the scope of this decision is limited to the carriers named under Article 11, to such carriers as may be included hereafter by addenda, and to the specific classes of employees named or referred to under each particular carrier.

3. That the reduction in wages hereby authorized shall be effective as of July 1, 1922, and shall be made in accordance with the following articles which establish the schedule of decreases, designate the carriers and employees affected, and prescribe the method of general application.

ARTICLE I.—SCHEDULE OF DECREASE

For the specific classes of employees listed herein and named or referred to in connection with a carrier affected by this decision, use the following schedule of decreases per hour:

Note—For the specific classes of employees listed herein, for which no decreases have been provided, reference to article and section numbers has been omitted and no decrease shall be made by any of the carriers for said classes of employees.

Group I.—Clerical and Station Forces

Section 1.—Storekeepers, assistant storekeepers, chief clerks, foremen, sub-foremen, and other clerical supervisory forces.....3 cents

Section 2.—(a) Clerks with an experience of two (2) or more years in railroad clerical work, or clerical work of a similar nature in other industries, or where their cumulative experience in such clerical work is not less than two (2) years.....3 cents

(b) Clerks with an experience of one (1) year and less than two (2) years in railroad clerical work or clerical work of a similar nature in other industries, or where their cumulative experience in such clerical work is not less than one (1) year.....4 cents

Section 3.—(a) Clerks whose experience as above defined is less than one (1) year.....4 cents

(b) Clerks without previous experience hereafter entering the service will be paid a monthly salary at the rate of sixty dollars (\$60.00) per month for the first six months, and seventy dollars (\$70.00) per month for the second six months.

Section 4.—Train and engine crew callers, assistant station masters, train announcers, gatemen, and baggage and parcel room employees (other than clerks).....3 cents

Section 5.—Janitors, elevator operators, office, station and warehouse watchmen, and employees engaged in assorting way bills and tickets, operating appliances or machines for perforating, addressing envelopes, numbering claims and other papers, gathering and distributing mail, adjusting dictaphone cylinders, and other similar work.....4 cents

Section 6.—Office boys, messengers, chore boys, and other employees under eighteen years of age filling similar positions, and station attendants.....4 cents

Section 7.—Station, platform, warehouse, transfer, dock, pier, store-room, stock-room, and team-track freight handlers or truckers, and others similarly employed.....4 cents

Section 8.—The following differentials shall be maintained between truckers and the classes maintained below:

(a) Sealers, sealers, and fruit and perishable inspectors, one (1) cent per hour above truckers' rates as established under section 7.

(b) Stowers or stevedores, callers or loaders, locators and coopers, two (2) cents per hour above truckers' rates as established under section 7.

The above shall not operate to decrease any existing higher differentials.

Section 9.—All common laborers in and around stations, storehouses and warehouses, not otherwise provided for.....4 cents

Section 10.—Telephone switchboard operators will be paid at the rate of not less than eighty-five dollars (\$85.00) per month, with no reduction in higher existing rates.

Group II.—Stationary Engine (steam) and Boiler-Room Employees

Section 1.—Stationary engineers (steam)....2 cents

Section 2.—Stationary firemen and engine room oilers.....2 cents

Section 3.—Boiler-room water tenders and coal passers.....2 cents

Group III.—Signal Department Employees

Section 1.—Signal foremen, assistant signal foremen, and signal inspectors.....no decrease

Section 2.—Leading maintainers, gang foremen and leading signalmen.....5 cents

Section 3.—Signalmen, assistant signalmen, signal maintainers, and assistant signal maintainers.....5 cents

Section 4.—Helpers.....6 cents

Group IV.—Floating Equipment Employees

Such disputes as are before the Board under this article are remanded to the parties for further conference and attempt to make an agreement.

Group V.—Train Dispatchers

Section 1.—Train dispatcher.....no decrease

Group VI.—Dining Car and Restaurant Employees

Section 1.—Dining car stewards.....no decrease

Section 2.—Culinary workers on ferry boats in San Francisco Harbor.....no decrease

Group VII.—Miscellaneous Employees

Section 1.—For miscellaneous classes of foremen and other employees, not specifically listed under any section of the various groups, who are properly before the Labor board and named in Article II in connection with a carrier affected by this decision, deduct an amount equal to the decreases specified for the respective classes to which the miscellaneous classes herein referred to are analogous.

ARTICLE II.—CARRIERS AND EMPLOYEES AFFECTED

[List omitted]

ARTICLE III.—GENERAL APPLICATION

The general regulations governing the application of this decision are as follows:

Sec. 1. The provisions of this decision will not apply in cases where amounts less than \$30 per month are paid to individuals for special service which takes only a part of their time from outside employment or business.

Sec. 2. Decreases specified in this decision are to be deducted on the following basis:

(a) For employees paid by the hour, deduct the hourly decrease from the hourly rate.

(b) For employees paid by the day, deduct eight times the hourly decrease from the daily rate.

(c) For employees paid by the month, deduct 204 times the hourly decrease from the monthly rate.

Sec. 3. The decreases in wages and the rates hereby established shall be incorporated in and become a part of existing agreements or schedules, or future negotiated agreements or schedules, and shall remain in effect until or unless changed in the manner provided by the Transportation Act, 1920.

Sec. 4. It is not intended in this decision to include or make decreases in wages for any officials of the carriers affected except that class designated in the Transportation Act, 1920, as "subordinate officials," and who are included in the Act as within the jurisdiction.

tion of this Board. The Act provides that the term "subordinate officials" includes officials of carriers of such class or rank as the Interstate Commerce Commission shall designate by regulation duly formulated and issued. Hence, whenever in this decision words are used, such as "foremen," "supervisors," etc., which may apply to officials, such words are intended to apply to only such classes of subordinate officials as are now or may hereafter be defined and classified by the Interstate Commerce Commission as "subordinate officials" within the meaning of the Transportation Act, 1920.

ARTICLE IV.—INTERPRETATION OF THIS DECISION

Should a dispute arise between the management and the employees of any of the carriers as to the meaning or intent of this decision, which cannot be decided in conference between the parties directly interested, such dispute shall be referred to the United States Railroad Labor Board in the manner provided by the Transportation Act, 1920.

Sec. 1. All such disputes shall be presented in a concrete and joint signed statement setting forth:

- (a) The article of this decision involved.
- (b) The facts in the case.
- (c) The position of the employees.
- (d) The position of the management thereon.

Where supporting documentary evidence is used it shall be attached to the application for decision in the form of exhibits.

Sec. 2. Such presentations shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the United States Railroad Labor Board, who shall place same before the Labor Board for final disposition.

By order of

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD,

BEN W. HOOVER,
Chairman.

Attest:

L. M. PARKER,
Secretary.

Dissenting Opinion

The undersigned dissent from the majority decision for the following specific reasons:

1. The bases upon which the decision rests are not in themselves sufficient to justify the action taken. The Labor Board has gone into considerations which affect the issues only indirectly, if at all, and has ventured upon ground which indicates a very free interpretation of the "other relevant circumstances" provision in the Transportation Act.

It has considered the effect of its decisions upon wages in other industries, extending its own "sphere of influence" beyond the transportation industry. It has taken into consideration that part of the duties of the Interstate Commerce Commission which has to do with railway profits, and the need for railway expansion. It has considered the effect of rates charged shippers, and then decided what wages should be paid the railway workers.

2. The reasons offered for the decisions not only go far beyond the provisions of the Transportation Act, but they also deny the validity of one of the specific provisions contained in the Act. The cost of living is brushed aside, because the only basis upon which it can be computed is a more or less hypothetical budget. If the introduction of external considerations is difficult to justify, then the exclusion of a vital section of the law under which the Board operates is a matter calling for most expert casuistry. The condemnation of the use of cost-of-living budgets amounts to a rejection of a method found practical by other governmental agencies, and a fundamental disagreement with the United States Department of Labor.

3. The wages as now fixed do not insure the continuance of previous standards of living. The statement that the wages constitute an improvement over 1917 does not take into account the very low standards then prevailing, nor the much higher standards of earlier and later periods. It selects the year which, of all those for which data is available, puts the workers' standard at the lowest point. The use of 1917 figures to justify new reductions is neither just nor reasonable.

4. The basing of wages upon rates paid in outside industries, one of the "relevant circumstances" referred to in the Transportation Act, does not provide reason for the reductions made by the Board at this time. In so far as any evidence was introduced into the hearings upon this point, especially with reference to employees covered in Group 1 of Article I, it seemed rather to call for a wage increase than a decrease.

5. The wages fixed by the majority decision are such as to condemn these railway workers to lives of extreme poverty. It is too much, perhaps, to expect that the full meaning of this action should be clear to men not in close contact with the workers. It may be asking too much to urge that human life is in a class by itself, not to be listed indifferently among the costs of transportation. But certainly it may be fairly and rightfully expected that the social cost of poverty is enough to induce a public body to proceed most cautiously in reducing the standards by which the workers must live. The wages

most recently determined are in some cases less than 50 per cent of the amount needed for a fair standard of living. Maintenance and expansion costs of the railways must be paid, and with the "cordial" and "patriotic" co-operation of the workers; the "maintenance costs" of the workers are considered "theoretical," when they are considered at all. Such is the basis for the series of wage decisions now being made.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON PRESENT WAGE DECISION

Among the relevant circumstances which influenced the majority in making the reductions now being announced, several seem to merit comment in this opinion. There can be no question that very great pressure has been brought to bear upon the Labor Board from different sources, making it difficult to consider the cases upon their own merits, and in what has been styled an "uncomplicated manner."

The relevant circumstances enumerated under the heading "General Observations" include the effect of the action of the Board on other wages and industries, on production generally, and on the relation of railroad wages to the aggregate of transportation costs, including expansion, together with the cost of railroad transportation to the entire country. This, as is well said, aids in making the problem very complex.

Among the relevant circumstances specifically named in the Transportation Act is "the relation between wages and the cost of living." Attention should be called to the readiness to go afield under the broad provision "other relevant circumstances" to justify wage cutting, and the equally assiduous search for a means of qualifying the specific cost-of-living provision mentioned. The net effect has been to interpret out of the law the clause relative to the cost of living, and to read into the Act new bases probably never contemplated by those responsible for its passage.

In view of the social responsibility of the Railroad Labor Board, the nature of the circumstances influencing this decision merits special consideration. To state that the present decision is based on the probable effect on other wages and industries, can mean nothing else but that reasons affecting less essential industries have altered the status of the railway workers. The other reasons offered relate primarily to the financial status of the roads. The workers are called upon to co-operate in a cordial spirit in the patriotic task of providing a surplus for reinvestment in the railways. The recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission was based upon figures showing railway

earnings; the Interstate Commerce Commission is charged with responsibility for regulating railway income. The single fact that substantial rate reductions were ordered indicates that they are discharging this function and that in their opinion at the present time, at least, the railways are not greatly embarrassed by financial considerations.

The lack of any statement which might indicate that human beings are to live narrower lives by virtue of the decision handed down, is a clear indication that the majority has taken over the typical employer's approach to the problems of the working men. Despite the magnanimous statement that human labor is not a commodity, there seems to be very little basis for saying that it has not been so considered. Lengthy statements dealing with transportation costs, economic laws, "the vastness of the problem," and "fair opportunity to profit," can mean but little to the worker faced with the necessity of providing food and clothing for his family. If American workers are entitled to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," it should surely be part of the responsibility of government to patriotically insure that the pursuit shall not be carried on at a hopelessly long distance. It is said that "every facility of railway transportation has been skimmed for the last several years," and it should not be thought facetious to remark here that if the railway workers had been given the generous consideration accorded those facilities, something of the skimping going on under thousands of American roofs might have been eliminated.

Finally, "economic laws" have been offered as a reason for the decision of the Labor Board. In the natural evolution of industry, the operation of those economic laws has acted to bring into being organizations of workmen, powerful enough to check the destructiveness of the "captains of industry." That power was exercised through the right of the workers to stop working whenever they desire. The Railroad Labor Board was designed to act as a substitute for the conflicts which arose under the unregulated operations of economic laws. Its function is not to free the workers from economic laws, but to so limit the operation of those laws as to render industrial conflict unnecessary in the securing of just wage settlements. In promulgating a modified "laissez faire" policy, the majority returns to the era when workers were unorganized and industry was in chaos. If organized labor has been able to make substantial progress in the face of "economic laws," then the Railroad Labor Board, planned as a substitute for the strike, should and must function in the direction clearly contemplated by the law, in establishing and maintaining decent standards of liv-

THE MEASURE OF WAGE ADEQUACY

The discussion of budgets in the majority report questions the economic soundness of the standard of living proposed by the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor. The budget is called "highly theoretical and of but little value."

No absolute claims have ever been made for standards of living budgets. At best they can be only approximations. In the case of the employees covered in Group 1 of Article I, the union concerned based its argument upon the budget published by the United States Department of Labor. That budget, while of course theoretical, has in several cases proven practical enough for other Governmental wage-fixing bodies. It is described by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as follows:

Finally, after long consideration it was decided to use as a working basis a budget level which can be best expressed perhaps by the phrase "a standard of health and decency." The phrase is not entirely precise in meaning. No phrase of the kind can very well be wholly satisfactory. The budget here suggested is intended to give the average family, consisting of husband, wife, and three children below the age of 14 years:

1. A sufficiency of nourishing food for the maintenance of health, particularly the children's health;

2. Housing in low-rent neighborhoods and within the smallest possible number of rooms consistent with decency, but with sufficient light, heat, and toilet facilities for the maintenance of health and decency;

3. The upkeep of household equipment, such as kitchen utensils, bedding, and linen, necessary for health, but with no provision for the purchase of additional furniture;

4. Clothing sufficient for warmth of a sufficiently good quality to be economical, but with no further regard for appearance and style than is necessary to permit the family members to appear in public and within their rather narrow social circle without slovenliness or loss of self-respect.

5. A surplus over the above expenditures which would permit of only a minimum outlay for such necessary demands as (a) street car fares to and from work and necessary rides to stores and market; (b) the keeping up of a modest amount of insurance; (c) medical and dental care; (d) contributions to churches and labor or beneficial organizations; (e) simple amusements such as the moving pictures once in a while, occasional street car rides for pleasure, some Christmas gifts for the children, et cetera, and (f) daily newspaper.

It needs to be emphasized that the budget level adopted in the present study is in no way intended as an ideal budget. It was intended to establish a bottom level of health and decency below which a family can not go without danger of physical and moral deterioration. This budget does not include many comforts which should be included in a proper "American standard of living." Thus no provision is directly made for savings other than insurance, nor for vacations, nor for books and other educational purposes. On the other hand, a family with the items listed in this budget should be able to maintain itself in health and modest comfort. It would have a sufficiency of food, respectable clothing, sanitary housing, and a minimum of the essential sundries.

No wage-fixing body, and certainly no Governmental wage-fixing body, could ask for better economic or statistical authority than the United States Department of Labor.

On the basis of that budget, the cost of living in the United States to-day is \$2,133 per year, as nearly as can be computed. Under the decision now rendered, the highest-paid employees under Group 1 of Article II

will receive \$357 less than that amount. The lowest paid in the group will receive \$1,197 less than enough to live on the scale outlined by the Department of Labor.

With all due allowance for the fact that the budget is of necessity not as precise as could be desired, it is still the result of careful study by some of the best trained investigators and sociologists of the country. There is assuredly a margin of error to be allowed for; but when a wage rate is fixed at only 44 per cent of the amount necessary to keep a family in "health and decency," there develops a radical difference of opinion between the United States Department of Labor and the majority of the Railroad Labor Board. The minority sees no other course but the acceptance of the work of the Department of Labor.

Below is a table showing the amount by which wages of employees coming under Group 1 of Article I fall short of the cost of this American standard of living:

COMPARISON OF EARNINGS BEFORE AND AFTER
WAGE CUT WITH COST OF HEALTH AND
DECENCY BUDGET IN THE UNITED
STATES AS A WHOLE

Class of employees	Cost of health and decency budget	Annual earnings before wage cut	Annual deficit	Annual earnings after wage cut	Annual deficit after wage cut
Clerks (a).....	\$2133.00	\$1851.00	\$ 282.00	\$1776.00	\$ 357.00
Clerks (b).....	2133.00	1524.00	609.00	1420.00	713.00
Clerks (c).....	2133.00	1269.00	864.00	1165.00	968.00
Mech. device operators ..	2133.00	1314.00	819.00	1215.00	918.00
Truckers	2133.00	1134.00	999.00	1034.00	1099.00
Common laborers	2133.00	1035.00	1098.00	936.00	1197.00

The decision rendered would operate to thrust the workers into deeper poverty, and bring with it an intensification of the ills that always accompany an inadequate wage.

CHANGES IN PURCHASING POWER OF RAILWAY WAGES

We must again enter an emphatic protest against the use of the relation between wages and living costs in December, 1917, as the basis for the present wage decision. The use of that period is most unfair, and the decision ignores conclusive evidence of the injustice of that method of wage determination.

There can be no question as to the nature of wage movements from 1914 to 1917, and from 1917 to 1921. They followed the same course as wage movements during preceding business cycles. From 1914 to 1917 the cost

of living rose rapidly; wages increased only slightly. In 1917, as at the mid-year of every cycle for which wage figures are obtainable, wages had fallen far behind living costs. The wage increases made subsequently compensated the workers in part for increases in living costs, but gave no consideration to the great losses in purchasing power suffered during 1914 to 1917.

The year 1917 saw the standards of living of the railway workers at the lowest point ever reached. The decision of the majority states that the wage now being established is "just and reasonable" because it does not quite throw the employees back to the utterly indefensible standard of that year. The absolute minimum of fairness would prescribe 1914 or 1915 as the basis for wage fixing. The selection of the very date when the workers were at the lowest depth to which they had ever been forced, was a most remarkable coincidence.

An attempt to explain this coincidence is made in the phrase "just prior to Governmental control of the carriers." The railroads were in operation, the workers were employed upon them, wages were being paid, food was being bought, and labor controversies had been carried on, before Governmental "control of the carriers." Government control, in so far as it affected the matters now under consideration, was unique only in that it introduced a sense of social responsibility for the condition of the workers. That condition is the only factor that has changed with the end of Governmental control of the roads, in so far as this decision is concerned.

THE WAGE SITUATION 1915-1917

In 1914 the average earnings of clerks employed on the railroads of the United States were \$865. In 1917 the average earnings had increased to \$931, 12.5 per cent more than the wage received in 1914. During that same period, the cost of living in the United States had increased 38.3 per cent; the standard of living of the clerks had fallen 19 per cent. The railway clerks had never lived on so meager a scale as was made necessary by the wages paid during 1917.

From 1917 on, wages increased more rapidly; in 1920 they were nearly as high in terms of the cost of living as they had been in 1914. The first half of 1921 was the only period when the railway clerks were able to maintain as high a standard of living as they had in the period from 1895 to 1900. During the second half of 1921, another set-back was administered to these workers; the purchasing power of their wages became only 87.9 per cent of the 1914 purchasing power.

The decision now rendered takes away 7 per cent of the wages of the clerks, and reduces them to a standard 12 per cent below that of 1914.

The following table shows the changes in annual earnings, cost of living, and purchasing power of wages for the railway clerks:

COMPARISON OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND WAGES OF RAILWAY CLERKS, 1914-1921, SHOWING CHANGES IN STANDARD OF LIVING

Year	Wage index	Cost of living index	Standard of living index
1914	\$100.0	\$100.0	\$100.0
1915	94.6	102.0	92.7
1916	100.2	114.8	87.3
1917	112.5	138.3	81.4
1918	147.8	169.3	87.3
1919	154.9	182.1	85.1
1920	181.1	199.1	90.0
1921 (Dec.)....	148.8	169.3	87.9

WAGES IN OUTSIDE INDUSTRIES

In this decision, as in the preceding ones, the Labor Board announces that "in its opinion" wages are still above those paid in outside industries. This statement, in particular, seems not to be based upon a consideration of the evidence before the Board.

No evidence was introduced to show that the wages of clerks in outside industries were lower than those of railway clerks. The carriers stated specifically that because of the difficulty of comparing railway clerks with those outside the transportation industry, no such comparison was being made.

The representative of the western carriers stated in his submission:

It is not possible in many cases to make comparison between the office forces on the railroad and the office forces in outside industry.

Later on the statement was repeated:

We did not make a recapitulation of rates for clerks. We attempted to, but we found there was such a variety of rates for this class on both the railroads and the industries, and also such a variety in the industrial length of day and overtime provisions that it was impracticable to summarize the information as it would be so voluminous as to be practically a rewrite of Form 2. * * *

In this connection you will recall that our brief covering clerks called attention to the great variety of rates for clerks and office employees and pointed out that it was not possible to make definite comparisons as between the office employees of a localized industry and the work performed by railroad employees in the different units of an extensive basic industry.

The representative of the eastern carriers, in his submission made this statement:

It has been found to be extremely difficult to make direct comparisons between the duties of these classes of employees upon the railroads and those in the other industries. For the supervisory and chief clerks, even on the railroads, there are rather pronounced dissimilar conditions attaching to the

various individual positions; that being the case on the railroad, it must be obvious that it is still more difficult to make direct comparisons with similar positions in the industries. We have however, submitted such information as we have been able to obtain for such use as the Board may be able to make of it.

The closest comparison that can be made is in the case of Governmental clerks. Those clerks are receiving from 8 to 46 per cent more than railway clerks for similar work. The only other evidence submitted was in an exhibit filed by the carriers, which showed that the wage of clerks in outside industries had been reduced on the average of 5.8 per cent, as compared with the 12 per cent reduction in the rates paid railway clerks as authorized by Decision No. 147 of the Labor Board.

In the case of the railway truckers, the evidence introduced by the carriers was shown to be entirely untrustworthy. Its collection, compilation, and presentation were proven to be equally inaccurate and misrepresentative. Very little evidence on the wages of common labor, comparable to station and warehouse labor, was introduced. That evidence was so scattering and so slight as to be valueless.

The information on wages in outside industries, insofar as it concerned the clerks, proved only that the railway clerks are paid less than employees elsewhere for similar work. With respect to truckers and common labor, no foundation was laid upon which the opinion could have fairly rested. Even if it were the purpose of the Board to decide closely on the rate paid in outside industries, there must have remained grave doubt on the question of whether railway employees were better paid than those in outside industries.

But it is the announced purpose of the Labor Board to avoid close following of outside wages. The majority has said:

The Board is not in sympathy with the idea that a Governmental tribunal, empowered to fix a just and reasonable wage for men engaged in serving the public in the transportation industry, should be controlled by the one consideration of the low wages that may be paid to other labor in a period of temporary depression and unemployment.

With that intention avowed and the evidence presented, it is difficult to reconcile the "opinion" and action of the Board with its statement that the conclusions are "just and reasonable under the law and the evidence."

CHANGES IN PURCHASING POWER OF SIGNALMEN'S WAGES

In the case of the railroad signalmen, as in the case of other classes of railroad workers, the use of the purchasing power of wages received in 1917 as the basis for the present wage decision is unjust.

The purchasing power of the annual income of the signalmen was at its lowest in 1917. The purchasing power of the wages

paid to signalmen and signal maintainers at that time was 19 per cent below the 1914 level. During the same period, the wages of helpers fell 13 per cent in purchasing power. The facts are the same in the case of other workers covered in that section of the decision. Although their income increased in dollars between 1914 and 1917, it fell to a very great extent in purchasing power, reaching its lowest level in 1917.

During 1917 the annual wages were not only the lowest in purchasing power, but were also far below the amount necessary to live on what the United States Department of Labor describes as "the minimum level of health and decency."

In 1914 the cost of living on this prescribed basis was \$1,316.85 for the country as a whole. The wages of gang foremen, leading signalmen, and leading signal maintainers were \$356 less than this living-wage level. Wages of signalmen and signal maintainers were \$476 below this level, and the wages of helpers fell \$716 short of reaching this living-wage level.

The wages of all these groups failed to increase as fast as the cost of living, with the result that in 1917 the signal department workers were very far below the living-wage standard set up by the United States Government. During this period, the wages of gang foremen, leading signalmen and leading signal maintainers were \$740 below the "health and decency" level. This amount is over twice the difference that existed in 1914. The deficit in the wages of signalmen and signal maintainers had increased to \$860 or approximately 45 per cent of the cost of living. The helpers fared the same. They were over \$1,100 below the living-wage standard in 1917. In 1921 this condition was altered slightly, the wages being closer to the minimum health and decency standard. The following table indicates the amount that the workmen of the signal department fell below the minimum standard of living in 1914, 1917, and 1921, and the amount they will fall below under the present wage decision.

WAGES OF SIGNALMEN AND HELPERS IN 1914, 1917, DECEMBER, 1921, AND UNDER THE NEW DECISION, WITH THE PURCHASING POWER EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF THE 1914 WAGE

Date	Signalmen and signal maintainers		Helpers	
	Yearly wages	Purchasing power of wages	Yearly wages	Purchasing power of wages
1914	\$840.00	\$840.00	\$600.00	\$600.00
1917	960.00	694.00	720.00	521.00
Dec., 1921	1650.00	975.00	1080.00	638.00
July, 1922	1541.00	951.00	957.00	591.00

These facts indicate conclusively that 1917 could not have been fairly used as a base for a wage determination. Not only was the purchasing power of the workers the lowest during this period, but they were very far below the minimum health and decency standard of living. It is necessary to note that we are not setting up the year 1914 as the ideal one to use as a base in determining wages for signalmen. That year is used merely to show that in the disparity that existed between the cost of living and wages, 1917 was abnormal, and no proper basis for a wage determination.

WAGES OF SIGNALMEN AND COST OF AN ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING

Under the decision for signalmen and other employees in the same group, wages for these workers will be, as with other groups, far below the amount required for a decent standard of living.

The principal subdivision of this group would receive under the new rates, approximately \$1,540 per year, based on their December earnings. With the cost of living, on the level of the Department of Labor budget, amounting to \$2,133, the deficit of these workers is to be nearly \$600—38 per cent short of the wage required. In the case of the helpers, the deficit will amount to \$1,177; the wage rate fixed by the Board will provide only 45 per cent of the food, clothing and other necessities considered essential in the Department of Labor budget.

ADEQUACY OF WAGES PAID TO STATIONARY ENGINE AND BOILER-ROOM EMPLOYEES

These employees provide no exception to the general rule that railway labor is to be paid a wage sufficient to maintain a decent standard of living. The reductions contained in the decision are slight, but coming to wage rates already far below the level necessary for a living wage, they aggravate a bad condition.

Under the new rates, stationary engineers fall short by over \$300 of the amount required to live on the "health and decency" level endorsed by the United States Department of Labor. Stationary engine firemen and oilers are to receive a wage of \$619 below the cost of the minimum standard of living. The laborers included in this group are to receive only \$913 per year. The wages of these laborers will buy for them only 43 per cent of the commodities the Department of Labor considers necessary for a "health and decency" standard of living.

WAGE LOSS

The following tables show the decrease in the earnings of the classes of employees covered by this decision as a result of decisions of the Labor Board affecting rules and wages,

also account of the reductions in force. The information as shown in the different tables is predicated upon the number of employees of each class employed at or about the time the decisions became effective (depending upon available data). This method is adopted in order to avoid duplication in the consideration of the loss in earnings of the employees account of reductions in force.

SAVINGS TO CARRIERS

Cause of wage loss	Clerical and Station Forces	Signal Department Employees	Stationary Firemen, Oilers, etc.	Total
Decision No. 147	\$	\$	\$	\$
Decisions 630-707-725	56,789,890	2,319,537	1,493,280	60,602,707
(1) Present Decision	4,823,525	500,000	100,000	5,423,525
Loss in earnings account reduction in force..	24,336,317	1,532,423	551,955	26,420,700
	39,422,376	4,790,568	.....	44,212,944
Total decrease in earnings of employees	125,372,108	9,142,533	2,145,235	136,659,876

(1) Based on Dec., 1921, Jan., 1922, and Feb., 1922.

The actual wage reductions per annum resulting from the Labor Board's decisions Nos. 147, 630, 707 and 725, based on the number of employees in the service of the carriers as of December, 1917, follows:

SAVINGS TO CARRIERS

Cause of wage loss	Clerical and Station Forces	Signal Department Employees	Stationary Firemen and Oilers	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
(2) Decision No. 147	61,779,992	2,815,200	1,493,280	66,088,472
(3) This Decision	40,675,254	2,267,400	551,955	43,492,609
(4) Decisions 630-707-725	102,453,246	5,082,600	2,045,235	109,581,081
Total decrease in employees' earnings account of wage and rules decision	4,823,525	500,000	100,000	5,423,525
	107,276,771	5,582,600	2,145,235	115,004,606
Reduced payroll account of reduction in force	39,432,376	4,790,569	.....	44,212,944
Total wage loss to these classes of employees	146,699,147	10,373,168	2,145,235	159,217,550

(2) Wages Series Report No. 3—December, 1917 basis.

(3) Based on number of employees, December, 1917.

(4) Approximated by Board's statistical staff.

As stated in previous decisions the decrease in the payroll appears in such strong contrast to the increasing prosperity of the carriers that it should not be passed without comment. Attention is directed to pages 40 and 41, Decision No. 1036, wherein this situation is clearly depicted.

SOCIAL EFFECTS OF LOW WAGES

These statements with respect to the social effects of low wages are not exaggerated, nor do they lack the support of those best qualified to speak authoritatively on crime, child labor, and kindred problems. The Committee on Crime of the Chicago City Council reported in 1915 that—

The pressure of economic conditions has an enormous influence in producing certain types of crimes. Unsanitary housing and working conditions, unemployment and wages inadequate to maintain a human standard of living inevitably produce the crushed or distorted bodies and minds from which the army of crime is recruited. The crime problem is not merely a question of police and courts, it leads to the broader problems of public sanitation, education, home care, a living wage, and industrial democracy.

The Illinois Health Commission reported in March, 1919, that—

There is a close relation between low family incomes and sickness and premature death * * * Numerous investigations have been made of the amount of sickness in relation to family income or wages. All of these investigations have shown that low wages and inadequate incomes are accompanied by an excessive amount of sickness.

* * * The investigations made for this Commission showed that there is an excessive amount of sickness among the families with the smallest income relative to the need of incomes to provide the necessities of life. Among the wage earning families best off in this respect disabling sickness occurred in 63.4 per 100; among those less well off, in 73.0 per 100; among those least well off, in 76.0 per 100.

In pointing out the effects of low wages on mortality rates, Dr. A. R. Perry in a study made for the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1919, reported that—

The far greater bulking of tuberculous decedents at the lower end of the income scale in 15—44 age group than in the age group 45—64 would seem to indicate that low income is an anti-longevity factor and especially so in connection with tuberculosis.

Even more significant is the effect of low wages upon children. Reporting on a study of child labor made in Waltham, Massachusetts, in 1917, the United States Department of Labor states:

Over one-third of the boys and nearly one-third of the girls have economic need as the primary reason for leaving school; * * * This showing as to the large proportion of children who go to work in Waltham because their families need their earnings agrees with the findings in the commonwealth at large and in other communities where child labor has been investigated.

Child delinquency, too, may be directly traced to low family incomes. A report by S. Breckenridge and E. Abbott shows the conditions in Chicago:

It may be said again that such data as we have gathered show that the delinquent children in our court belong to families in which the struggle to make both ends meet is acute. A study of the homes and families of these children

shows much more clearly than any tables of statistics how easily poverty in itself brings the children into court * * * When we see all the wide background of deprivation in their lives * * * it is not hard to understand how the simple fact of being poor is many times a sufficient explanation of delinquency.

The greatest test of any civilization is the protection given to children and to motherhood. The effect of the all-too-prevalent poverty of American workmen upon their wives and children is best proven by the statistics of infant mortality.

The children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor supplies all the testimony needed as to the effect of low wages upon the death rate of the worker's children:

Infant mortality rates decreased progressively for the higher-earnings group—reaching the low point of 59.9 for babies whose fathers comprised the higher-earnings groups. The lowest-earnings group, comprising over one-fifth of all births, had an infant mortality of 201.9. In the families of the very poor, 20 babies out of every 100 born alive died before reaching their first birthday. In the higher-earnings group only six out of every 100 babies born alive died under one year of age.

We have already pointed out, in the dissenting opinions in the maintenance of way and shop crafts cases, that by any standard ever set up the wages fixed by the Railroad Labor Board are insufficient; that is as true of the rates set in the latest decision. The workers will be forced, in the event that these decisions stand, to exist on a level even lower than the "slave-owners' standard." When human beings were considered chattels, they were cared for well enough to prevent physical deterioration. The food and clothing now allowed to the workers will not provide enough of the basic necessities of life to keep up health and strength. The slave-owner had an investment, and his business judgment urged the advisability of preventing its depreciation. There is no such limit to the employer today; now workers are always available to take the place of those broken by the combined pressure of overwork and under-nourishment. Human depreciation does not find its way into the railroad balance sheet.

HUMAN FACTORS IN WAGE DECISIONS

The vital question in wage determination has again been ignored in the decisions now rendered. The Railroad Labor Board is not a profit-regulating body, nor a tariff-fixing body; it has not to deal with abstract considerations of commodity schedules or the earning power of an over-capitalized road. Wage-fixing has to deal with human values, with the lives of men, women and children. The power to set wages is the power to shape the life of the worker affected.

No other "relevant circumstance" can be greater than this. Human life must be given precedence over every other consideration. A body charged by the government with the responsibility of wage fixing should have as

its primary standard the relation of its action to the lives of the workers concerned.

To explain a wage cut on the plea that workers in other, and unregulated, industries are as poverty stricken, is matched only by the excuse that at one time in the past the workers concerned have led a more precarious existence than that now prescribed. Neither of these reasons can even partially absolve the Board for its failure to consider the living conditions it has set for the railway employees.

The decision of the Labor Board has not only these humanitarian aspects; it is not only the demands of justice and humanity, sufficient though they should be, that condemn the utterly inadequate standards set for the workers. If a proper respect for human life were not in itself enough to motivate the fixing of a living wage for the railway employees, then, at least, a wise public policy, based on the measurable effects of poverty, should have dictated a standard higher than the one established. Some public officials are passing laws to punish and restrain criminals; other public officials are fixing wages that must multiply crime. Public health organizations try to eliminate disease; wage-fixing bodies lay down living conditions that mean overcrowding, undernourishment, inadequate clothing—breaking down the power of the worker and his family to resist disease, and inevitably raising the mortality rate among the thousands of people affected. Clergymen, philanthropists, lawmakers and sociologists work with every means at hand to lessen child labor; the Railroad Labor Board fixes the wage of the parents at a point where the children must be taken from school and must themselves seek employment. One section of society works through every available agency to remedy social conditions; another, supposedly responsive to the same influence, compounds the evils growing out of the poverty of the wage earners.

MAJORITY ADMIT INABILITY TO GIVE JUST WAGE

As pointed out by President Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company in the words which we embodied in our previous minority opinion, the Transportation Act aimed to substitute for the strike such just and reasonable wages as would render resort to a strike unnecessary. If this tribunal, created to determine such wages, admits that under existing circumstances it cannot fulfill this function, obviously, the employees must use such power as they have to influence the labor market, which is henceforth to be the determining factor in their wages. The majority state clearly that—

* * * the Labor Board has not been permitted to deal with the question of what constitutes just and reasonable

wages and working conditions in the same undisturbed and uncomplicated manner as would have been possible in normal times.

Such statement is an admission on the part of the majority that they have been unable to separate themselves from the partisan struggle long enough to perform the function for which they were appointed and consequently it tends to absolve the employees from any limitations which the existence of a judicial board was intended to impose. As a matter of fact, the Labor Board has had nearly two years in which to make such studies as we feel to be essential to the establishment of the just and reasonable wages required by the Transportation Act, 1920.

The mere use of such words as "partisan bias," "bluff," "bluster," et cetera, to describe statements to the effect that the merits of the case were not considered in these decisions does not answer the array of facts and figures with which such statements were supported.

Let us consider for a moment the grounds which the majority suggest as having influenced them in arriving at the rates of pay set forth in these decisions.

The major justification offered for the low rates of pay created is the fact that—

* * * our country has entered upon an era of gradually increasing business prosperity which will be liberally shared by the carriers. That the carriers shall have a fair opportunity to profit by the revival of business * * *

The paragraph containing this statement will bear careful analysis.

The first implication is that the carriers cannot share in the profits of business revival without a reduction in the wages of their employees until their purchasing power is on a par with or below that of the pre-war period. A glance at the recent report of the Interstate Commerce Commission with reference to reduction of railroad rates will show clearly the fallacy of this idea. The Commission states:

Under the adverse conditions of 1921 the net railway operating income of Class I carriers of the United States totalled \$614,810,531. Based upon the subnormal traffic of that year the wage rates, and the prices of materials and supplies, prevailing at the end of the year, the carriers in their constructive year estimated an aggregate net railway operating income of \$907,693,630; equal to 4.72 per cent upon the valuation used by us as adjusted by carriers to cover Class I roads only, including additions and betterments since January 1, 1920, amounting to \$778,499,045. Adopting the ratio of net railway operating income of all carriers to that of Class I carriers in 1915 and 1916 as being approximately correct for 1921, the net railway operating income in the carriers' constructive year would be for all carriers \$923,783,340, or 4.89 per cent upon the valuation.

We do not accept the adjustments made by carriers in their constructive year as correct or complete. We have indicated that further adjustments are necessary in order better to reflect, probable expenditures for Federal income tax, fuel and materials and supplies. Reductions in rates will carry with them reductions in operating expenses of carriers through lessened transportation charges paid by them on their fuel and materials and supplies. Thus it is es-

timated that a reduction of 10 per cent in transportation charges on coal would effect a saving of over \$7,000,000 on the amount of coal consumed by Class I carriers in 1921.

The net railway operating income of all carriers has exceeded \$900,000,000 in only two years—1916 and 1917. In 1916 the most prosperous year in the history of the railroads, it aggregated \$1,051,543,860, and during the three years of the test period the average for Class I as annual rental to the carriers under Federal control.

The figures heretofore given include no estimate for increased traffic over that of 1921, which clearly was subnormal. We do not anticipate return to the tonnage of 1920 for some time to come, but there are many indications of greater tonnage than in 1921. The car loadings for February and March, 1922, exceeded those of the corresponding months in 1921 by 11.7 per cent and 19.9 per cent respectively. During the first three months of 1922 car loadings exceeded those of the same period of 1921 by 11.9 per cent.

Any additional tonnage realized should be handled under a favorable operating ratio. It appears that under present rates, and with an increase of 10 per cent or more in traffic over that of 1921, not only would the net railway operating income of the carriers as a whole for the next 12 months be substantially in excess of the fair return herein determined, but it would greatly exceed the corresponding figure for any year in the history of railroad operation.

The expectation of the Commission is being rapidly realized, as is shown by the report of 201 Class I carriers for the first four months of this year. During the four months the net operating income of these railroads amounted to \$211,278,394 compared with \$57,409,900 for the same period of 1921. In other words, net earnings are today running at a rate nearly four times the rate in 1921. In spite of the continued coal strike the increase in traffic is being steadily maintained. The most recent report of freight car loading received from Washington by the "Railway Age" reads as follows:

The number of cars loaded with revenue freight showed another large increase during the week of May 27 to a total of 801,121 as compared with 795,335 in the corresponding week of last year and 898,169 in 1920. This was an increase of 28,000 in a week. With a normal coal movement the total would have been greater than that for 1920.

Clearly any increase in business such as is indicated will mean far larger profits to the carriers than they have ever enjoyed in the past. It is evident then that the majority must have taken over the idea from railroad propaganda that the carriers were in desperate need of profits, and this propaganda has been demonstrated in numerous instances to be not in accord with the facts.

The second implication of the above-noted assertion is that this necessity of the carriers for profits constitutes a just ground under the Transportation Act for a reduction in wages. This would clearly make of the Transportation Act an iniquitous measure. That it was completely contrary to the purpose of the Congressional framers of the Act appears from testimony submitted to the Board as to the attitude of Chairman Cummins of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. He said:

The view that the Labor Board, I suppose, takes—at least, it ought to be the view they take—is that wages of the men who are employed in a service of that kind ought not to depend upon the profits of the enterprise in which they are engaged. In other words, men are entitled to fair wages,

no matter whether the enterprise is profitable or not. (Hearings, pp. 1527-8.)

The third implication in this paragraph is that the railroads have not been maintained during the abnormal years in such shape as to be able to meet the demands of increasing business. This would seem to indicate that the majority have drawn their opinions from the press statements of the railroads rather than from such authoritative utterances as those of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the former Director General.

The Interstate Commerce Commission rejected this contention of the carriers as unproved. The following quotation illustrates their weighing of evidence:

The carriers generally seem to have taken the fact of under-maintenance during 1921 for granted rather than to have undertaken to prove it. Individual carriers have proved its existence in their own properties. Maintenance charges of Class I roads aggregated \$2 017,700,867 in 1921, more than in any preceding year except 1920, when the total was \$2,623,955,448. The decrease of 1921 under 1920 was \$606,248,581, or 23.1 per cent. The volume of traffic in 1921, as measured by ton-miles, was about 25 per cent less than in 1920. Unusual features in the operations of 1920 make that year unreliable as a measure of what the annual outlay for maintenance should be. It was a period of peak prices, when the greatest ton-mileage and passenger mileage in the history of the railroads moved under most adverse conditions. Moreover, labor and material costs were lower in 1921 than in 1920. In relation to total operating expenses, maintenance charges in 1921 were almost the same as in 1920, the percentages being 43.6 and 44.1, respectively.

The record does not disclose whether the actual quantities of material applied were as great in 1921 as in previous years. It does not appear that, taking the country as a whole such applications in 1921 compare unfavorably with those of 1920, or of the test period. Returns from carriers representing more than half of the tie and rail applications for 1920 indicate that their 1921 applications are within 1 per cent of those of 1920, the East and South being greater than in 1920, and the West being less. In a year in which the movement of traffic is light, somewhat less maintenance is required than in years of heavy traffic, although it would be in the public interest if surplus from prosperous years were expended on maintenance in years of light traffic.

When we consider the conditions which prevailed during 1921, the carriers' contention that current maintenance was deferred may have basis, but they have not supported their contention with such facts of record as would warrant us in making a definite finding of to the extent to which it was deferred. Carriers could not and did not escape the compelling influences which affected other forms of industry during that lean year. The number of their employees was reduced by a fifth, sometimes more; outgo was pared and upkeep skimped where possible; the "bad-order" figures cover an increasing number of cars requiring heavy repairs, as well as the obsolete and obsolescent, which were not being replaced to the requisite extent; and, in brief, we are left with the abiding, if composite, impression that on the whole, the railway plant of the country was not at the end of 1921, and is not now, in as good condition as it should be, and is far from ready to meet the demands which will come with resumption of general business activity. There are, of course, some notable exceptions.

Speaking of the period immediately preceding 1921, former Director General Hines said:

Now, I want to turn to the much discussed matter of alleged undermaintenance of properties. An extraordinary fiction has been developed that the railroads were turned back by the Government to the railroad companies in a broken-down condition.

This is an extraordinary distortion of the real situation. If it had been the case, I take it the first men who would have fully appreciated it would have been the regional directors. They were practical men with long railroad experience, and honestly interested in the properties, right on the point of going back to their companies, and it would be impossible, if it had been a fact that the railroads were in

a broken-down condition, that the regional directors would not have commented on the fact in their utterances and in their annual reports.

But their reports will be searched in vain for any statement of such a condition. They show a generally satisfactory maintenance of the properties, except they point out as to some of the roads there were some shortages of ties rails and ballast. But the reports are such that they show a satisfactory condition, and they deal with the matter in a perfectly matter-of-course way * * * (Senate Committee in I. C. C. Record, p. 1616.)

Mr. Hines then proceeds to quote from such executives as Vice President Hardin of the New York Central Railroad Company and former Regional Director Aishton of the Northwestern Region, who is at present President of the American Railway Association. He quotes Mr. Aishton as follows:

Maintenance of properties has been watched very closely, and the same policies as were practiced prior to Federal control were continued, resulting in the maintenance of properties in about the same condition as they were maintained by the railroads. (Ibid. Record, p. 1617.)

Mr. Hines also quotes Mr. Hale Holden, president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and Regional Director Bush of the Southwestern Region to the same effect.

Mr. Hines then shows by quotations from President Rea of the Pennsylvania System and President Gray of the Union Pacific System that as a matter of fact the railroads were in bad condition prior to Federal control and that the succeeding years were years of actual improvement.

The fact that such evidence has been in existence for nearly six months now, would seem to indicate that the majority have based their assertions on the propaganda of the railroads rather than on the statements of these competent railroad executives and of the Interstate Commerce Commission which has probably made the most exhaustive study to see whether these charges of under maintenance could be maintained.

MAJORITY ATTEMPT TO AVOID IMPLICATIONS OF THEIR DECISIONS

As a matter of fact, the correctness or incorrectness of the deduction of the majority as to the present condition of the carriers or as their crying need for profits is unimportant because the whole matter is irrelevant to the consideration of just and reasonable human standards, which, according to Senator Cummins, is the special function of the Labor Board.

The majority attempt to avoid the implication of their announced basic consideration by the further comment:

This statement, in the connection used, must not be misunderstood to mean that the employees should be called upon to bear the cost of railway rehabilitation, et cetera.

But they cannot so easily avoid the clear results of their decision. The employees will look to the substantive part rather than to the covering words. In order to harmonize the statement just quoted with the rates of pay which will result from these decisions, the majority are forced to add a hasty qualification which amounts to a contradiction of the assertion. It is to the effect that the railway employees must—

bear and forbear, until the carriers are back on their feet.

Interpreted in terms of rates of pay awarded, this can mean nothing unless it means that railway employees must bear unjust wages until the carriers are willing to admit they have secured the rehabilitation which they demanded.

The meaning of the majority is clarified by the statement which follows:

When this accomplishment (the rehabilitation of the carrier) is safely under way, it will then be possible for the Railroad Labor Board to give increased consideration to all the intricate details incident to the scientific adjustment of the living and saving wage * * *

The employees may well consider this as an ultimatum to the effect that justice to them and their families, a real consideration of their human needs, must await complete satisfaction to ownership. In their assertion the majority admit all that we have pointed out in our former opinions; they admit that they have not considered the matter on its merits, but have been driven along by the necessities of the carriers. And they have taken as the measure of those necessities, not a balanced view of the evidence offered by the parties to the case, but the extreme statements of one party in its propaganda.

At least, the vagueness is cleared. The public and the employees know that a full consideration of the merits of the case from the employees' standpoint must await the prior claim of increased profits demanded by the railroad owners.

With the text of the Act before us, interpreted by its author, Senator Cummins, entirely aside from our connection with one party to the case, we cannot assent to such a miscarriage of justice under the law.

LABOR AS A COMMODITY

The majority see clearly the implication of their decision in another direction and attempt to meet criticism there too. Any one viewing the rates of pay established for the great army of labor knows that such rates are practically the same as those paid in industries where labor is treated as a commodity. So the majority hasten to assert that "the Labor Board has never adopted the theory that human labor is a commodity."

The majority, however, in the next sentence admit the influence of the market value of labor upon its decision by the statement that—

It is idle to contend that labor can be completely freed from the economic laws which likewise affect the earnings of capital.

This, in the opinion of the minority, is a very important qualification, for, in the first place, it places the livelihood of human families, the provisions for children who will form the coming generation, in the same impersonal category as profits. And in the second place it immediately sweeps away all the sentiment about identity of interest between employers and employees. This, the decision does, not only here, but throughout its entire text.

In other words, the employee will ask "what is it that is preventing me from receiving enough to support my family in decency?" He will look to the decision and answer "profits—the need of the railroad for profits." The economic laws which the majority feel to be so unchangeable are neither God-given nor man-made. They are simply a description of the way in which business and industry have worked to date, and they have worked out very badly for human life. The results appear in the high infant mortality rates in the majority of centres of industry. Mortality rates rise to shocking heights where families have the lowest incomes.

Frank A. Vanderlip, director in a score of financial and industrial corporations of the first magnitude, has forcibly described the long-time effects of such a policy in his book entitled "What Happened to Europe." He says:

On the whole the forces tending to keep down wages proved, for 20 years prior to the war, almost as strong as the forces tending to raise them, and the result has been during that period that with a somewhat increasing cost of living the standard of living of the laborer has certainly not much advanced, and I believe on the whole has retrograded. Whatever the statistics of index numbers may show, at least two great broad facts are evident. One of these is the deterioration in physique. * * *

A visit to the mill towns of the cotton spinning districts, for example, shows almost another race of people compared to the well-fed Englishmen we know in London, a race undersized, underfed, underdeveloped and undereducated. Lloyd George's famous utterance that you could not build an A-1 nation out of a C-3 population has sunk deep into the English mind. The statistics of physique which the military annals produce show that one-third of the male population of fighting age was unfit for military effort. * * *

The other great, outstanding fact indicating in British industry a wage scale insufficient for what is regarded as a minimum standard of living, is found in the great national housing problem. The brutal truth is that England's labor has been so underpaid during the last generation that it has been unable to keep a roof over its head, and today there is urgent need for homes for a million workmen's families.

It is admitted on every hand that the deterioration and crowding in houses has gone to a shocking point—has gone so far that nothing short of national aid can rescue English labor from an intolerable position * * *

In order successfully to compete in neutral markets British industry has made a red-ink overdraft on the future, an overdraft on the physique of her citizens an overdraft that has consumed her house facilities; that overdraft must now be made good, at the expense of the nation. (p. 34-36.)

These so-called economic laws create a situation in which the lowest wages for which the requisite skill and industry can be bought are considered good for capital and bad for labor. Hence, the struggle, which the majority decries, has been a mere expression of the so-called economic law, and it will continue unless adjudication by a scientific tribunal can adopt methods which will amount to establishing new laws. These new laws must mean a response to something other than manipulation by interests with varying degrees of control in the market.

LABOR EMPLOYED BY CONTRACTORS CITED

In order to prove that the rates of pay established by these decisions were not fixed on the commodity basis, the Board refers to the fact that the carriers were able to contract for work at much lower rates of pay than those established under Decision No. 147.

In making this statement the majority failed to inform the public that the so-called contractors simply took over the management of the carriers' property, on a cost plus basis; that the employees of the carriers became the employees of the so-called contractor; that the employees believed these carriers had violated the provisions of their agreement, the decisions and rules of procedure of the Labor Board, and the provisions of the Transportation Act, 1920; that they would obey the law, submit the dispute to the Board, and pending a decision they would remain at work under protest; that these disputes were properly before the Board long before the carriers presented their request for wage reductions; that these important cases, with their prior claim are still pending, excepting only the Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad affecting the least number of men involved in any of the "contract" disputes; that failing to get a decision on these important questions, the employees finally decided to change their procedure in the case of the Western Maryland Railway Company, and when this carrier attempted to transfer its shops and other equipment over to an alleged contractor, discharging practically all of the shop, maintenance of way, signal department and stationary engine forces, these employees notified the Labor Board of the carrier's action and of their intention to declare a strike, which strike is now in progress; and that subsequently, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad decided to contract out certain of its car shops and discharged several hundred employees. These employees also submitted this dispute to the Board, which for the first time assumed jurisdiction and restored the

conditions as of a date prior to the alleged contract.

Throughout the long period of propaganda the railroads have constantly used the equipment companies and the sub-contracted work as evidence that the Railroad Labor Board was maintaining unnecessarily high rates of pay for railroad employees. This contracting of work was used not only to induce a public opinion which would coerce the Board but also as direct pressure on the Board. The following quotation from the recent submission of the Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad shows clearly this attitude:

The Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad really expects your Board to put into effect the rates proposed by it and your failure to do so can have only one of two results—the sending away of the work to other shops where cheaper labor is employed, or in leasing the shops to outside parties with the requirement that the total cost including overhead will not be more than the wages as proposed by the Railroad. Therefore, an adverse decision of the United States Railroad Labor Board can have one of two effects; that of either throwing these employees totally out of work, or reducing their wages from 10 per cent to 30 per cent more than is proposed by the railroad in order to absorb the overhead.

It should be gratifying to the carriers to find out that the Railroad Labor Board has given their propaganda an authoritative note in this matter.

Investigations conducted by the Interstate Commerce Commission showed clearly that the lower wages paid by the contracting concerns did not mean lower, but instead much higher costs.

CARRIERS TO BE PERMITTED TO ADJUST RATES

In the next paragraph the majority give the carriers specific permission to adjust rates, as follows:

In this connection it must be remembered that the carriers are at liberty to pay any class of employees a higher wage than that fixed by this Board, whenever the so-called labor market compels, provided—as the Act states, that such wage does not result in increased rates to the public.

Do the majority realize the nature of the principle of wage payment contained in that statement? It is that employees are to look for improvement of their wages to the compulsion of the labor market, and that such adjustment upward may be made by the carrier independently of the Board, provided the carrier does not transmit such upward revision of rates to the public in increased rates of pay. The orderly structure brought out of the chaos of railroad wage payment which existed before the war is to be abolished when and where the carriers choose. As we enter the period of rising business prosperity we may expect to see carriers which tend to earn a large profit, making wage adjustment upward, while the carriers on other lines remain stationary.

One result will be a steady increase in labor turnover. Labor turnover is a very ex-

pensive matter. The cost of hiring a new mechanic is variously estimated from \$50 to \$300. The experience of every country during the war demonstrated the economy of energy and money involved in standardizing wages for all employees coming under the same general classification. Bidding for men by employers creates a labor force which is constantly shifting after slight increases. In the long run this represents a very poor use of manpower and should be discouraged.

DECISION ENCOURAGES STOPPAGES WHICH THE LAW IS DESIGNED TO PREVENT

Employees will also take this as a permission to go out and get such wages as they can command. If they feel that they can command higher wages by withholding their services, either separately or in numbers, that will not be a strike against the order of the Board, it will merely be the carrying out of the Board's suggestion as to the method of wage adjustment about to come.

But the real conclusion from this statement, coming at the beginning of a new period of prosperity, will naturally be that the carriers had the Labor Board created to regulate labor during the critical period just coming to an end. Under its cover, they were able to carry through a program which would have been impossible without the practical prohibition of striking. Whenever the Board decided in favor of the employees, the roads either defied the Board or found some method of evasion.

MAJORITY SHY OF BUDGETS

The majority agree with the representatives of the carriers in considering much that is said about living standards as being "highly theoretical and of but little value." They do not point out, however, why these budgetary studies, which express various levels of wages in quantitative terms, are more theoretical than money wages, the inability of which to supply a family fluctuates and does not appear on the surface. To the employee a money wage is theoretical; what he can buy in the way of goods is concrete and real.

It is a simple matter to take the current price of various commodities and from these determine just how much of each can be bought with a given hundred dollars. Surely to say "now these men will have so many dollars per month to spend," and then to ask, "how much can they get for them at current prices?" does not sound theoretical to the untutored mind. The theory must come in when men try to decide what families can get along without.

Budgets are not theoretical; it is the point of view of themen who call them so toward

the livelihood of others that is theoretical. They cannot envisage the spending of such low earnings and so they dismiss the spending side as theoretical. We, the minority, agree that these budgets are in a sense theoretical, because they proceed in a negative fashion. The majority of them aim to show what is the least that men can get along on, what they can do without.

This is the basis of the National Industrial Conference Board budgets which carefully eliminate all but the coarsest, simplest foods, which reduce clothing to the limits of the law, and which are throughout planned to show how low are the earnings on which a man may survive.

In a democracy such budget making is theoretical. It is therefore interesting to find the majority, which have established rates of pay for hundreds of thousands of men averaging about two-thirds of these lowest budgets, choosing as a basis for demonstrating the theoretical nature of budgets, that presented by the Railway Employees' Department, which shows a need almost twice as great per family as that shown by the Conference Board of Manufacturers. Presumably, if the various persons who term such budgets theoretical were forced to live on one of the two they would consider the proposition that they live on the Railway Employees' Department budget far less theoretical of the two. The section man may with justice contend that the Labor Board has forced him to live on a theoretical budget. A practical minimum budget, would call for at least 50 cents per hour.

The majority have not met the challenge of these budgets by pointing out the goods which must be cut out to make them "practical."

As a matter of fact the majority have said nothing about the Railway Employees' Department budget that the representatives of the employees were not careful to point out themselves. They pointed out that the budget was not a minimum subsistence budget, claiming that the families of skilled mechanics should not be required to meet a minimum set at the subsistence level. They devoted pages of argument to demonstrate that the productive effort of the country did not today prove sufficient to meet the demand which would arise if such a wage were made general among all families. But they also showed clearly why this was the case and pointed to the fact that a redirection of the country's energy away from the waste of commercial militarism toward producing to meet the need of the population would automatically make good the present deficit in income.

They submitted much evidence tending to show that the present inability of the country to provide adequately for its citizens was due to the very attitude which expresses itself in the present series of decisions, the attitude which places profits before the sustenance of human life. This policy requires ever lower standards in order to enable capital to secure an ever larger share. It mortgages the wage earner to all eternity. And the result is a steady decrease in the production of national income for division.

The paragraph following this blanket criticism of budgets, points clearly to the social theory underlying this whole decision. It recommends a life of Spartan severity to the drudges of society in order that business may have its satisfactions. It lays a criticism on labor which is as unjust as it is insulting. The majority say—

That one of the principal troubles with this country today is the abandonment of the old-fashioned ideas of thrift and economy and the indulgence of wastefulness and extravagance.

These loose habits of living were acquired during the inflated period engendered by the war and, like many other ills of similar origin, are slow to depart. Increased expenses do not always mean a higher standard of living nor do diminished expenses necessarily mean a lower standard of living.

Is this the apology of the majority for decisions which in important instances mean lower purchasing power? Give up your loose living, they say, and you will be able with a lower purchasing power to maintain the same standard.

In order to avoid the charge that we are indulging in "bluff" and "bluster" we will allow the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, one of the great owners of railway securities in the country, to answer this accusation in its Statistical Bulletin for November, 1920. It said:

In our Bulletin for May, we commented upon the effect of the high cost of living upon the public health. We observed that, although increasing wages had not quite kept pace with increased prices of essential commodities, the health of the industrial population had not been adversely affected. On the contrary, the low levels attained by the death rates for tuberculosis, pellagra and other diseases which are indices of the material welfare of the population, showed that wage workers were better off than at any time in the history of public health in the United States and Canada. The explanation of this anomaly can be found, we believe, in the absence of unemployment during the period of mounting prices. Wage earners, during this time, were always certain of a full pay envelope each week. This gain was apparently more than enough to offset the disparity between prices and wages.

Despite popular misconception that wage earners spent their higher income in wasteful ways, the real evidence is that much of the increased income was expended wisely in securing a more wholesome home environment. Department store records show that wage earners bought heavily such useful goods as furniture, bedding, carpets, and other lines of household equipment. Both industrial and ordinary insurance companies report unprecedented scales of higher-priced plans of insurance to wage earners. The "industrial" or weekly premium applicant became a candidate for "intermediate" and "ordinary" insurance. Savings banks reported record-breaking deposits from this group of the population. Lodges and other fraternal associations gained largely in membership. Vacation resorts gave testimony that the wage earner took advantage of his increased earnings to provide healthful outdoor recreation for his family. Skilled medical and nursing care became available to many persons who heretofore relied upon free clinic and hospital facilities. All these factors helped

to lower the death rate of the industrial population of the United States and Canada.

This contradicts the opinion of the majority at every point. It shows that the higher earnings consequent upon steady employment were not spent in extravagance but rather in life-sustaining channels. The lowered death rate is directly attributed to this fact. It shows that thrift did not diminish, but increased. Increased saving bank deposits and life insurance policies demonstrate that fact.

The majority of the Board are, then, in a thoroughly insecure position, when they must depend for justification of their decisions upon principles which either contradict the clear purpose of the Act under which the Labor Board is created or upon misinterpretation of fact. It is the opinion of the minority that such pitfalls could be avoided by a clear, sincere attempt to approach the problem of wages from the point of view of the humble worker who must spend his wages to support his family. Wage adjustment will be theoretical until statesmen appear with enough human sympathy to place themselves in the other fellow's position.

A. O. WHARTON,
ALBERT PHILLIPS.

Supporting Opinion of the Majority

It is not incumbent upon the six members of the Board concurring in this decision to follow the minority into a partisan controversy which partakes more of the characteristics of impassioned advocacy than of calm adjudication.

INCENDIARISM

In so far as the dissenting opinion distorts the sentiments of the majority, misquotes their language and reflects upon their desire and disposition to do justice, we will refrain from comment. We prefer to believe that these improprieties crept into that part of the document which was drafted by the employees in the headquarters of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor, and that they were overlooked by the dissenting members. As an example of the looseness with which the statements of the decision were handled in the dissenting opinion, reference might be made to the following quotation from the dissent:

In this decision, as in the preceding ones, the Labor Board announces that "In its opinion" wages are still above those paid in outside industries.

As a matter of fact, the statement in question is not contained in this decision.

There is one feature of the dissenting argument, however, which is so unusual that it

should not be passed over without notice, and that is the portion wherein the two dissenting members advise the employees to strike against the decision of the Board.

It is quite natural for the representatives of Labor on the Board to resist all reductions in wages. This course is in harmony with the policy of the organizations, and it was pursued in connection with the reductions in the year 1921 as well as those of the present year.

It is something new, however, for labor members of the Board to issue incendiary arguments to employees in favor of striking against a decision of the Board. The giving of advice of this kind has heretofore been left to outsiders, who were not under the official obligations imposed by the Transportation Act, the main purpose of which is to prevent railway strikes and protect the public from their dire effects.

One of the passages referred to is as follows:

* * * the Transportation Act aimed to substitute for the strike such just and reasonable wages as would render resort to a strike unnecessary. If this tribunal, created to determine such wages admits that under existing circumstances it can not fulfill this function, obviously, the employees must use such power as they have to influence the labor market, which is henceforth to be the determining factor in their wages.

That is to say, if the Board makes such admission, the employees must strike.

Then the dissenting members proceed to remove the "if" and to assert that the Board has made the admission which renders a strike necessary. After quoting a statement from the decision of the majority, which was separated from the context for the purpose, the dissenting opinion proceeds as follows:

Such statement is an admission on the part of the majority that they have been unable to separate themselves from the partisan struggle long enough to perform the functions for which they were appointed and consequently it tends to absolve the employees from any limitations which the existence of a judicial board was intended to impose.

Not only do the minority step down from the judicial position, which they occupy, to advise a strike, but they obviously distort and misconstrue the language of the majority in order to provide the condition which they pronounce a justification.

This is not the only place in the dissenting opinion where the suggestion is made to the employees to strike.

NO INJUSTICE TO EMPLOYEES

As a matter of fact, the entire dissenting opinion constitutes a strained and exaggerated effort to inflame the employees by the belief that they have been grossly outraged by this decision.

A fair statement of the facts will convince any disinterested man that no injustice has been done to these employees by the present decision, and that the decrease in their wages is conservative and is based upon the law and the evidence.

THE RELEVANT CIRCUMSTANCES

In the decision, the majority quoted from Decision No. 2 what the Board there said in regard to the "relevant circumstances" referred to in the Transportation Act. No detailed comment was made on the quoted matter. The minority in their dissent savagely attack the statements so quoted from Decision No. 2, and, in effect, over-estimate any consideration that the majority may have given any portion of it. And yet, the records of the Board show that the dissenting members voted for the adoption of the decision containing the language in regard to "relevant circumstances," and they did not seek to exclude it. This, be it remembered, was a decision increasing wages 22 per cent and the present minority were then of the majority. It would, therefore, appear that the relevant circumstances mentioned were to be considered by the present dissenting members in relation only to wage increases but not decreases.

PURCHASING POWER OF WAGES

The dissenting members criticize the tables offered by the majority to show the trend of the purchasing power of the wages of the employees covered by this decision, on the ground that the year 1917 in an unfair year to adopt as a basis or starting point. The inference is rather plainly drawn that the selection of said year was the result of a deep and sinister design on the part of the majority. This suggestion is far-fetched, as the dissenters are well aware that the wage reports of this board have begun with the year 1917 and both of them have twice concurred in this arrangement. It was therefore a natural course for the Board to make use of the wage series which it had prepared and published.

The minority suggest that either the year 1914 or 1915 should have been adopted as the basic year for these tables.

The year 1914 can not be safely adopted, because the carriers then reported their clerical forces in groups and classes different from the method since used, beginning with 1915. The use of the year 1914 as the basic year would admittedly require the making of an estimate, the accuracy of which would necessarily be doubtful. If the figures for the basic year were doubtful, then those for all subsequent years would be of uncertain accuracy and value. We will therefore adopt

1915, the other year pronounced satisfactory by the minority, and will demonstrate indisputably the changes that have taken place in the wages of these employees and in the purchasing power thereof, based upon the Bureau of Labor Statistics as to living costs.

The following table was prepared by the statistical force of this Board at the request of the minority and furnished to them, but does not seem to have suited their purpose, as it was not used. The increases in purchasing power of earnings under the present decision over 1915 are as follows:

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE IN PURCHASING POWER OF EARNINGS UNDER PRESENT DECISION OVER 1915

(a) Employees in Group I

	Per cent
Supervisory clerks and clerks with experience of two years or more.....	8.8
Clerks with experience of one year and less than two years.....	-1.1
Clerks with less than one year experience.....	4.2
Train and engine crew callers, train announcers, gatemen, baggage and parcel room employees	15.0
Office boys, messengers, chore boys and others under eighteen years.....	2.0
Janitors, elevator operators, watchmen, employees assorting waybills, etc.....	1.4
Freight handlers and truckers.....	17.5
Sealers, scalers and fruit and perishable inspectors	20.2
Stowers, stevedores, callers or loaders, locators or coopers	22.9

(b) Employees in Group II

Stationary engineers (steam).....	70.0
Stationary firemen (steam).....	42.1
Boiler-room water tenders.....	25.9
Engine-room oilers.....	42.1
Coal passers, boiler room.....	25.9

(c) Employees in Group III

Leading maintainers, gang foremen and leading signalmen	5.0
Signalmen, signal maintainers, assistant signalmen and assistant signal maintainers....	6.5
Helpers	12.7

—Decrease.

The foregoing table is based on the flat daily rate.

TABLE BASED ON ACTUAL EARNINGS

There is a table on page 41 (dissenting opinion) [see p. 755] which gives the wage index number of clerks between 1914 and 1921, cost of living index number, and standard of living index number. The Board's statistician reports that he is unable to ascertain from what source the wage index numbers were obtained, particularly in view of the fact that in 1914 the carriers reported only general office clerks in a grouping exclusive of other classes of railroad employees.

The statistician of the Board has worked out a table based upon the Interstate Commerce Commission's reports of the average monthly earnings of all clerks from the year 1915 to the last six months of 1921 and has used hours worked by this class in the last six months of 1921 to determine a rate under the present decision. This table is given below. It is also tied up with the cost of living index number in order to reflect a trend of standard of living. From these figures it will be seen that the standard of living for all clerks under the rates prescribed by the present decision is 12.1 per cent above 1915:

COMPARISON OF LIVING COSTS AND WAGES OF
RAILWAY CLERKS, 1915-1921, SHOWING
CHANGES IN STANDARD OF LIVING

Period	Average monthly earnings	Index number average earnings	Cost of living index number	Standard of living index number
Year 1915.....	69.36	100.0	100.0	100.0
" 1916.....	73.55	106.0	112.5	94.2
" 1917.....	77.65	111.9	135.5	82.6
" 1918.....	102.60	147.9	165.9	89.1
Dec. 1919.....	114.59	165.2	189.6	87.1
4th quarter, 1920.....	145.91	210.4	190.7	110.3
Last 6 months, 1921.....	131.58	189.7	165.8	114.4
Last 6 months, 1921, at new decision rates	123.45	178.0	*158.8	112.1

*March, 1922.

This 12.1 per cent increase in the standard of living of clerks in the last seven years, based on an increase in wages of 78 per cent and an increase in living costs of 58.8 per cent indicates remarkable progress. This class of employees should feel that their official representatives have rendered them notable service in the effectuation of this result. It certainly affords grounds for satisfaction and encouragement rather than for inflammatory appeals for strikes.

There is no class of labor covered by this decision to which the dissenting discussion of pauperized labor with its physical and social deterioration and its propagation of crime has any application.

THEORETICAL LIVING STANDARDS

It appears that a portion of the employees covered herein have presented a family budget of \$2,636.97 and others have offered a family budget of \$2,133. The latter is presumably based on the budget set out in December, 1919, Monthly Labor Review, published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, as the dissenting opinion quotes at length from that publication the Bureau of Labor's explanation of the budget. This

quotation is prefaced by the statement: "It (the budget) is described by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as follows." With this identification of the budget used, we desire to quote another passage from the same article as follows:

This report presents the result of a study made by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics to determine the cost of maintaining the family of a government employee in Washington at a level of health and decency.

Let the significant fact be noted that the budget is for a government employee in Washington and that, when Washington was the most congested city in the United States with an abnormally high cost of living, as a result of the great temporary increase in population resulting from the war expansion of all governmental departments.

Whether the budget of \$2,133 is identical with that set out in said government publication as it purports on its face to be or whether it is one of the several other budgets heretofore submitted to the Board, the figures are practically the same as those in the government publication, the latter being \$2,288.25.

The dissenting members seem to have temporarily abandoned their budget of \$2,636.97.

In the decision in this case, it was shown that this budget of \$2,636.97 if given to every family impartially would require a sum twenty-five billion dollars in excess of the total income of all the individuals and industries in the United States.

The budget of \$2,133 now relied upon is open to the same fatal criticism.

If the country's 25,000,000 families were guaranteed an income of \$2,133, the total income of the entire country would be exceeded by the sum of \$13,225,000,000.

In the face of this absurdity, page after page of the dissenting opinion is devoted to an attack on the Board's decision upon the ground that the wages fixed for some of the employees do not reach the amount of this mythical, visionary budget. The advanced purchasing power of the railway employee's wage, the relative great increase of that wage, the improved social and economic condition of the employee are all ignored, and a vitriolic denunciation of the Board's decision is indulged in because every individual employee is not granted this impossible sum of money.

Let us see what would be the result of adopting either of these budget theories on the railroads and requiring that no employee should receive less than \$2,133, according to one contention, or less than \$2,636.97 according to the other. The following table throws light on this question:

Total revenue of roads, 1921 ..\$5,509,035,259
 Increase in aggregate pay of employees if minimum wage \$2,636.97, were paid on basis of Decision No. 147..... 1,834,778,865
 Increase in aggregate pay of employees if minimum wage \$2,133, were paid on basis of Decision No. 147..... 1,063,081,640

The net income of the carriers for two other years prior to the war was as follows:

1914.\$673,611,198
 1915. 697,185,309

It is quite obvious, that the net income of the roads for the years named, and, it may be added, for any other year in history, would have been consumed by the recognition of either of the above budgets, and the carriers would have shown a loss of hundreds of millions of dollars each year. This shortage would have had to be paid by some form of taxation on the public, presumably, freight rates, which would have added to the burdens of every individual in the country, rich and poor.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that the dissenting opinion finds fault with the majority decision, because it states that "it is idle to contend that labor can be completely freed from the economic laws which likewise affect the earnings of capital."

The soundness of this axiomatic proposition is right well exemplified by the theory of the minority above discussed that no wage can be made so high as to constitute an unbearable burden on an industry. Because those concurring in the decision recognize the existence of some of the old-fashioned economic laws quite familiar to the ordinary business man, those dissenting affect to believe that the majority place the consideration of profits above the welfare of the workers. This is a gratuitous assumption. This Board has never taken the position that the claims of the employees for a just and reasonable wage must await the prior demands for increased profits, nor does it take such position in this decision. It is a waste of time to make detailed defense to all these overdrawn and imaginative assertions.

It is well enough to remember, however, that the time will never come in this country or any other country when the ordinary rules of common sense and business, call them economic laws, if you wish, can be absolutely ignored in the conduct of any industry. The latest instance in which these laws have been thrown overboard and replaced by finespun socialistic theories, both in railway and other industries, is found in Russia, and

the result there is not one that this country desires to emulate.

The minority are sowing some of the tiny seeds that have germinated and blossomed into industrial anarchy in Russia, when they make such statements as this: "They (the economic laws) are simply a description of the way in which business and industry have worked to date, and they have worked out very badly for human life."

It will be readily conceded that our social and industrial system has not invariably produced perfect results, but, upon the whole, it has demonstrated its superiority to every experimental substitute that has been offered. And the fact must not be overlooked that this great industrial republic has rewarded labor with its largest degree of liberty, prosperity and happiness. It is well not to hold its minor imperfections so close to the eye as to obscure its benefits.

PERMISSION TO ADJUST RATES

The dissenting opinion stated that the decision gives the carriers specific permission to adjust rates, because it says that the carriers are at liberty to pay higher wages than those fixed by the Labor Board.

The Board did nothing of the kind. It gave the carriers no permission to adjust rates. There is nothing in the Transportation Act that prevents a carrier from paying higher rates, unless such higher rates would result in increased rates to the public. The statute contemplates that the carrier would not have to coerce the employee into the acceptance of a higher rate. This does not mean that the Labor Board construes the Transportation Act to mean that the carrier may impose a lower rate on the employees or the employees impose a higher rate on the carrier.

The suggestion by the minority that the employees will take this as permission to "go out and get" such wages as they can command is entirely absurd. If they should do so, it would be the result of the minority's suggestion and not of the language of the decision.

Finally, let it be reiterated that the majority, in arriving at this decision, considered every phase of the evidence and provision of the Transportation Act, and that their minds rest easily upon the reasonableness and justice of their conclusions, in the light of all the circumstances and conditions shown to exist at this time.

Attest:

L. M. PARKER,
 Secretary.

FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, JUNE, 1922

DURING June the Department of Labour received for insertion in the LABOUR GAZETTE the following information relative to two fair wage contracts, of which one was awarded by the Department of Public Works and one by the Department of Railways and Canals. These contracts contain the usual fair wage clause which provides for the prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed, and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour, and which otherwise prevent abuses and secure the legitimate rights of the labour employed.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Dredging part of Pacific Great Eastern Barge Transfer Slip, Squamish, B.C. Name of contractor, Vancouver Dredging and Salvage Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, May 29, 1922. Amounts of contract,—Class "A" \$6 per cubic yard, and Class "B" 28½ cents per cubic yard—(in situ).

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Completion of construction of Sections Nos. 3 and 4 of the Welland Ship Canal, including Locks Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 and Guard Gate. Name of contractor, P. Lyall and Sons Construction Company, Limited, Montreal, Que. Date of contract, June 27, 1922. Amount of contract, schedule rates.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in June for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, and the performance of work under sanitary conditions:

Nature of orders	Amount of orders
Making metal dating stamps and type, and other hand stamps and brass crown seals	\$ 809.31
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	152.58
Supplying mail bag fittings.....	2,500.00
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.	4,905.14
Repairing letters boxes, etc.....	19.25
Stamping ink, pads, etc.....	22.66
Scales repaired	222.50

FAIR WAGES ON PROVINCIAL PUBLIC WORKS IN MANITOBA.

THE Minister of Provincial Public Works in Manitoba, acting under authority of the Manitoba Fair Wages Act, 1916, has approved the following rates of wages and working hours in connection with the execution of provincial public works in Manitoba,

effective from June 1, 1922, to April 30, 1923, or until another order shall be made.

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE FOR WINNIPEG.

The following Schedule shall apply to the City of Winnipeg, and a radius of Thirty miles therefrom, effective from the First day of June, 1922, to the Thirtieth day of April, 1923:

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE FOR PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

(Exclusive of Winnipeg)

The following Schedule shall apply to any portion of the Province of Manitoba, other than the City of Winnipeg, and a radius of Thirty Miles therefrom, effective from the First day of June, 1922, until the Thirtieth day of April, 1923:—

	Rate per Hour	Hours per week
1. Labourers—	\$	
(a) Skilled. Comprising the following:—Unloading, Piling and Handling Face Brick, Cut Stone, Architectural Terra Cotta, Marble (real or imitation), Roofing Slate, Plaster Castings, Ornamental Bronze and Iron, Interior Joinery, Laying Drain Tiles, Mixing Concrete by Machinery, Puddling Concrete in Forms or Levelling in Slabs, Bending and Placing Reinforcing Material, Movable Scaffolding and Runways.....	.50	50
(b) Unskilled. Comprising all labour other than the occupations above defined or elsewhere provided for in this Schedule.....	.42½	54
2. Teamsters.....	.50	60
3. (a) Bricklayers.....	1.07½	44
(b) Helpers—		
1. Mixing and Tempering Mortar.....	.55	50
2. Attending Bricklayers on or at scaffold.....	.50	50
4. (a) Stonemasons.....	1.07½	44
(b) Helpers—		
1. Mixing and Tempering Mortar.....	.55	50
2. Attending Stonemasons on or at Scaffold.....	.50	50
5. Cement Finishers.....	.70	50
6. (a) Marble Setters.....	1.05	44
(b) Helpers.....	.55	50
7. (a) Mosaic and Tile Setters....	1.00	44
(b) Helpers.....	.55	50
8. Terrazzo Workers—		
(a) Layers.....	.72½	44
(b) Helpers.....	.55	50
9. Stonecutters—		
(a) Carvers.....	1.07½	44
(b) Journeymen.....	.95	44
10. (a) Plasterers.....	1.00	44
(b) Helpers.....	.55	50
11. Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.....	.80	44
12. (a) Plumbers.....	.90	44
(b) Helpers.....	.50	50
13. (a) Steamfitters.....	.90	44
(b) Helpers.....	.50	50
14. Operating Engineers on Construction—		
(a) Engineers in charge of machines of 3 or more drums.....	1.00	50
(b) Engineers in charge of double drum machines....	.90	50
(c) Engineers in charge of single drum machines.....	.80	50
(d) Firemen.....	.60	50
15. Sheet Metal Workers.....	.75	44
16. Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers and Glaziers.....	.75	44
17. Blacksmiths.....	.75	44
18. Electrical Workers, Inside Wiremen—		
(a) Licensed Journeymen.....	.85	44
(b) Journeymen working under permit.....	.77½	44
(c) Experienced Helper.....	.65	44
(d) Helper.....	.45	44
19. Asbestos Workers—		
(a) Journeymen.....	.80	44
(b) First Class Improvers....	.70	44
20. Asphalters—		
(a) Finishers.....	.65	44
(b) Men engaged preparing, mixing and heating materials.....	.50	50
21. (a) Carpenters.....	.85	44
(b) Helpers.....	.50	50

	Rate per Hour	Hours per week
1. Labourers—	\$	
(a) Skilled. Comprising the following:—Unloading, Piling and Handling Face Brick, Cut Stone, Architectural Terra Cotta, Marble (real or imitation), Roofing Slate, Plaster Castings, Ornamental Bronze and Iron, Interior Joinery, Laying Drain Tiles, Mixing Concrete by Machinery, Puddling Concrete in Forms or Levelling in Slabs, Bending and Placing Reinforcing Material, Movable Scaffolding and Runways.....	.45	50
(b) Unskilled. Comprising all labor other than the occupations above defined or elsewhere provided for in this Schedule.....	.40	54
2. Teamsters.....	.45	60
3. (a) Bricklayers.....	1.07½	44
(b) Helpers—		
1. Mixing and Tempering Mortar.....	.50	50
2. Attending Bricklayers on or at Scaffold.....	.45	50
4. (a) Stonemasons.....	1.07½	44
(b) Helpers—		
1. Mixing and Tempering Mortar.....	.50	50
2. Attending Stonemasons on or at Scaffold.....	.45	50
5. Cement Finishers.....	.70	50
6. (a) Marble Setters.....	1.05	44
(b) Helpers.....	.50	50
7. (a) Mosaic and Tile Setters....	1.00	44
(b) Helpers.....	.50	50
8. Terrazzo Workers—		
(a) Layers.....	.72½	44
(b) Helpers.....	.55	50
9. Stonecutters—		
(a) Carvers.....	1.07½	44
(b) Journeymen.....	.95	44
10. (a) Plasterers.....	1.00	44
(b) Helpers.....	.50	50
11. Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.....	.80	44
12. (a) Plumbers.....	.90	44
(b) Helpers.....	.45	50
13. (a) Steamfitters.....	.90	44
(b) Helpers.....	.45	50
14. Operating Engineers on Construction—		
(a) Engineers in charge of machines of 3 or more drums.....	1.00	50
(b) Engineers in charge of double drum machines....	.90	50
(c) Engineers in charge of single drum machines.....	.80	50
(d) Firemen.....	.60	50
15. Sheet Metal Workers.....	.75	44
16. Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers and Glaziers.....	.75	44
17. Blacksmiths.....	.75	44
18. Electrical Workers, Inside Wiremen—		
(a) Licensed Journeymen.....	.85	44

	Rate per Hour	Hours per week
	\$	
(b) Journeymen working under permit .....	.77½	44
(c) Experienced Helper .....	.65	44
(d) Helper .....	.45	44
19. Asbestos Workers—		
(a) Journeymen .....	.80	44
(b) First Class Improvers.....	.70	44

	Rate per Hour	Hours per week
20. Asphalters—		
(a) Finishers .....	.65	44
(b) Men engaged in preparing, mixing and heating materials .....	.50	50
21. (a) Carpenters .....	.85	44
(b) Helpers .....	.45	50

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE RAILWAY ASSOCIATION OF CANADA AND EMPLOYEES IN RAILWAY SHOPS

Wage Agreement No. 4 "Revised"

THE employees in the railway shops in Canada, organized as Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labour, entered into an agreement, (known as Wage Agreement No. 4 "Revised") on May 22, 1922, with the Railway Association of Canada, revising the working conditions provided for in Agreement No. 4 entered into on November 12, 1919 which was a revision of Agreement No. 1 entered into September 2, 1918, with the Canadian Railway War Board representing the principal railways in Canada. The latter agreement, which was the first agreement made between railway employees and the railway companies applying generally to all the principal railway systems throughout the Dominion, followed the adoption of the so-called National Agreements in the United States between the Director General of Railroads representing the United States Government (at that time operating the principal railways) and the various unions of railway employees except those engaged in train service. These agreements incorporated the wages and working conditions provided for in General Order No. 27 of the Director General (commonly known as the McAdoo Award) and the various supplemental orders. Uniform working conditions for the various trades or the various railways were provided for, notably the 8-hour day with time and one-half for overtime in most instances, with 44 hours per week for some trades.

The terms of Agreement No. 4 as to wages were altered later by supplements to provide for increases in wages on May 1, 1920, and to provide for decreases on July 16, 1921, in accordance with changes in the wage rates of railway employees in the United States decided on by the United States Railroad Labour Board. In August 1921 and in subsequent months the Board rendered decisions revising the rules as to working conditions for various occupations which had been in force under the National Agreements in the United States; and the representatives of the railway employees and railway companies in Canada later met to revise the rules for Canadian railways, and reached an agreement on May 22, 1922.

Under the new revised agreement the eight-hour day is retained, with the 44-hour week in some cases, with time and one-half for overtime and for holidays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day; except that employees necessary for the operation of power houses, etc., are paid overtime rates for work on the following holidays only, New Year's Day, Labour Day and Christmas Day. Sunday work is also to be paid for at overtime rates, except for employees necessary to operation of train yards, etc., who get a day off each week regularly.

Changes were also made in the provision of time for meals under certain cir-

cumstances and pay for time travelling for the company, travelling expenses, special calls, etc., the revised rules being in most cases in favour of the railway companies. The rules as to the duties of the various crafts, particularly in the case of helpers, were also made more favourable to the companies.

Should either the railway companies or their shop employees desire to revise

these rules a written statement containing the proposed changes is to be given and a conference held within 30 days. The agreement also contains the rates of pay provided for in the 1921 supplement to the 1919 agreement, but since May 22, the day on which the agreement was signed, the Railway Association has given the employees' organization the required notice that rates of wages would be reduced at the middle of July.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees, but verbal agreements are also included in the records, the latter being schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, other important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Fair wage schedules for Winnipeg and for the province of Manitoba (exclusive of Winnipeg), effective from June 1, 1922 to April 30, 1923, issued under authority of the Manitoba Fair Wages Act, 1916, are printed in a preceding article in this issue.

Manufacturing—Foods, Drinks, etc.

TORONTO, ONT. — CERTAIN MASTER BAKERS, AND BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 181. Agreement to be effective from May 1, 1922, until May 1, 1923.

Minimum wages per week—foreman, \$48; second hand, \$44; third hand, \$40. Overtime, for regular journeymen, time and one-half, jobbers not less than \$1 per hour.

Hours of labour, not more than 8 per day, 6 days per week. Sponge setting on Friday to be paid not less than \$1; same to be done by jobbers.

Jobbers sent by the local not to be rejected if capable of doing the work. An employer working himself and needing only one man must employ a second hand; third hands in such shops not allowed.

No work to be done on holidays and all Hebrew holidays to be paid.

Union label must be put on every loaf of bread, but if any trouble occurs between employer and employees and it is proved that employer has not fulfilled the agreement, label may be withdrawn.

Local representative may enter shop during work. Shop must be kept under sanitary conditions.

In case of a baker boss taking a partner, only one of them may work in shop, and for not more than eight hours, with union men.

VANCOUVER AND NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.—CERTAIN LOCAL FIRMS, AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, STABLEMEN AND

HELPERS, No. 371, BAKERY SALESMEN. Agreement to be effective from May 1, 1922, until May 1, 1923, and thereafter unless terminated by 30 days' notice from either side.

Wages per week—Bakery salesmen, \$25.50; stablemen (seven days) \$25.50.

Six days to constitute a week's work, day of rest being Sunday. Time and one-half for repairs to machine or wagon on Sunday. Salesmen not to be required to deliver on Sunday; and not to be allowed to work on certain holidays, or on so doing to receive an extra day's pay or a day off in the week. Legal holidays to be given without deduction of pay.

Salesmen delivering cakes or bread to be union members. No salesmen to be discharged for upholding the principles of organized labour.

A week's work to consist of 50 hours; "week preceding holidays shall be 55 hours; and week following holidays, 45 hours." Overtime, time and one-half. Wednesday to be a half holiday unless preceding or following a public holiday.

No employee to suffer a reduction of wages through adoption of this agreement.

In event of any dispute arising drivers of shop concerned with assistance of union officials to endeavor to effect a settlement with the firm. If no settlement is reached dispute to be referred to an arbitration committee of two union men and two members of the Employers' Association, none of these being members or employees of the firm involved; committee to appoint an independent chairman; decision to be binding.

Salesmen's wages to be adjusted quarterly according to the cost of living figures of the *Labour Gazette*. To avoid retroactive pay, quarter ending May 31 to be taken as a basis for the first quarterly adjustment. Adjustments to be made payable August 1, and once every

three months thereafter, rate in no case falling below minimum wage specified in the agreement.

New employees to make application within 30 days to join the union.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—CALGARY BREWING AND MALTING COMPANY, LIMITED, AND INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL, AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA, No. 124. Agreement to be effective from June 1, 1922, until June 1, 1923, with 30 days' notice of change.

Wages: Per hour—general mechanics, 77½ cents; mechanic's helper, 59½ cents; coopers (tight work), 70½ cents; coopers (slack work), wash house, aerated water bottles, beer bottles, town teamsters, assistant truck drivers, 61½ cents; cellars, brew house, and grain drier, leading men in bottle house, elevator, 63½ cents; machine men and packers, first man on soakers, yard teamsters, stablemen, 58½ cents; labourers, 56½ cents; boys, 38½ cents; engineers, 70½ cents; firemen, 60¼ cents. Hours: from March 1 to November 1, 9 hours for 5 days with 5 hours on Saturdays; from November 1 to March 1, 8 hours for 5 days with 4 hours on Saturday. Six 8-hour days to constitute a week for firemen with time and one-half for overtime. Stablemen, six and one-half days per week with Saturday afternoon off; one week's holidays per year with pay. Malt floor men, 8 hours per day, one day off in eight. Elevator men, two weeks' holiday per year with pay if working 7 days per week. General mechanics, 77½ cents per hour, time and one-half for overtime, Sundays and after midnight if working sixteen hours previously, double time.

Any competent member of the union may be employed at his trade under this agreement if he has passed the required examination.

Employees to join the union within 10 days of employment. No discrimination for upholding union principles, nor for working on or under a union committee.

Free temperance beer to be served employees three times a day. Employees to be given wholesale rate on goods purchased at local breweries.

Sickness to be no excuse for discharge. Position to be restored up to twelve months unless sickness is caused by accident whilst on duty for the company.

If extra help is required from April 1 to September 30, companies to have right to hire such help as required, returned soldiers when available, provided no union men are out of work. Extra help to be controlled on permit card system.

If stagnation of business causes lay-off, men to be laid off not longer than a week at a time, and in rotation. Employers wishing to employ new men must approach the secretary of the union or an official appointed for the purpose. If no union men are available employers may hire as they see fit.

Differences to be referred to a board of arbitration of two members from each party. If these fail to agree they shall select a fifth disinterested party, decision to be binding.

Brewery may employ one boy for six men. Boys not to do work of a man. Boys under sixteen not to be employed.

Preference for advancement to be given to seniority if there is a competent man in each department.

Manufacturing—Iron, etc.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—MASTER SHEET METAL ASSOCIATION, AND AMALGAMATED SHEET METAL UNION No. 371. Agreement to be effective from June 9, 1922, until April 30, 1924, with three months' notice of change.

Wages per hour—Sheet metal workers from June 9, 1922, until April 30, 1923, 90 cents; from May 1, 1923, until April 30, 1924, 85 cents. Improvers for the same two periods, 70 cents and 60 cents. Overtime, until midnight, time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Hours per full week, December until March, 44. During remaining months, employer to determine whether shorter hours shall prevail depending on state of trade.

Improvers to be men who have served three years. Apprentices' qualifications to join union to be considered by shop steward, foreman and employer. If disagreement arises, case to be brought before a committee of three members of Union not affiliated with said shop and three master sheet metal employers, or the joint council of the industry of the building trades. Majority vote to be final.

One improver to each shop with less than two journeymen, to be sent out on any work without a journeyman during their fourth year. One apprentice to each shop, and one for every three journeymen employed.

Shop steward to collect union cards and assist manager of shop in dealing with disputes which shall if necessary be referred to the Joint Executive Committee.

Allowance to be made for transportation and board and travelling time.

All shops to be closed at noon on Saturdays except to the proprietors.

No union member to work in an open or unfair shop except by mutual agreement. No union member to contract or sub-contract.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ESPANOLA AND STURGEON FALLS, ONT.—SPANISH RIVER PULP AND PAPER MILLS, LTD., AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS. Agreement in effect from May 1, 1922, until May 1, 1923.

In hiring and laying off preference to be given to union men. Common labour employees to be notified by the foreman to join the union within reasonable time of having become permanent employees.

Operation of paper mills to be not more than six days per week. Standard week in pulp mills to be not more than six days, but when necessary to provide stock to keep paper mills running or for other reasons, pulp mills shall operate Sundays, work being paid time and one-half.

Overtime over six days of eight hours for day workers, time and one-half. Outside day workers, six days of eight hours; work over eight hours, first two hours, regular rate; thereafter time and one-half. Employees called back for repair work after punching out, to receive not less than four hours' pay.

Four workers for time worked between 8 a.m. on Sunday and 8 a.m. Monday, time and one-half. Overtime, time and one-half. On vacancies after two weeks, time and one-half. If, however, union and company are not able to procure competent men, straight time to be paid until vacancy can be filled.

No strikes or lockouts to occur during the life of this agreement.

Grievances to be reported to the general superintendent. If reply is unsatisfactory, question to be referred to general manager of the Company and the president of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers, who shall select one man each; these to select a third, or if they fail to do so, third to be appointed by the Minister of Labour. Decision of these three to be rendered within five days. Employee unjustly discharged to report case to general superintendent.

Apprentices in mechanical trades to receive the following percentages of journeyman's rate: 1st year, 25 per cent; 2nd year, 45 per cent; 3rd year, 65 per cent; 4th year, 85 per cent; 5th year, 100 per cent.

In event of cessation of work, or strike, through failure to renew this agreement, local union to supply competent men to do the following work when called upon by the company, at the schedule rates of this contract:—

electrical work, unloading of incoming freight purchased prior to cessation, power house operators, operation of dam or regulation of river flow and any other work of a similar nature, until it is mutually agreed between company and Brotherhood to recommence operations.

Common labour not included in wage schedule attached to the agreement—rate for this class being set by the company—rate being fixed for three months and proposed alterations to be discussed with the Standing Joint Wage Committee.

Wage rates are given in the schedule for "the Soo," Espanola and Sturgeon Falls. These given below are for "the Sco" only; those for the other two localities are similar. Wages: Per hour—foreman, sawyer and powerman in wood yard, 58 cents; woodroom: knife setter, knife barker, chipperman, 39 cents; knife grinder, oiler, 38 cents. Ground-wood mill: stone sharpener, 58 cents; grinderman, wood handler, screens and deckers, 40 cents. Ground wood wet press: men on wet machines, 38 cents; sulphite mill: cook, 83 cents; acid makers, 68 cents; blow pits, 41 cents; sulphur burners, 39 cents. Wet press, sulphite, oilers, 38 cents; stock runners, 41 cents; Rogers wet machine, back, 39 cents; front, 38 cents; weighers, 54 cents; screen tenders, 37 cents; sulphite machine men, 38 cents. Beater room: first helper, broke beaterman, 39 cents. Finishing room: head finisher, 41 cents; helper, 37 cents; car cleaners, 37 cents; head loaders, 41 cents; weigher, 55 and 58 cents; truckers, coremakers, 37 cents; tier, 39 cents, cutter man, 54 cents. Boiler house: water tenders, 61 cents; repair man, 65 cents; helpers, 39 cents; fireman, 57 cents; helpers, 57 cents; oilers, 38 cents; steam engineers, 66 cents. Yard and tracks: teamsters, 39 cents; train crew, 47 to 65 cents; crane engineer, 76 cents; crane fireman, 39 cents. Electrical department: 66-79 cents; mechanical department: minimum rate for mechanics, 65 cents, and for mechanics' helpers, 54 cents. Paper

machine room: tour oilers, 56 cents; cleaners, 37 cents.

Building and Construction

MONTREAL, QUE.—CERTAIN EMPLOYING LATHERS, AND WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 315. Agreement to be effective from June 1, 1922, until April 30, 1923, with three months' notice of change.

Wages per hour, 90 cents; overtime, time and one-half; Sundays and holidays: double time.

Hours, 8 per day with 4 on Saturdays—44 per week.

Employers agree to employ only union members. Members agree not to contract or bid for contracts except after taking out a withdrawal card.

ESCOTT, ONT. — LOCAL MANUFACTURERS, AND PAVING CUTTERS' UNION, BRANCH No. 99. Bill of prices and working conditions to be effective from January 1, 1922, until January 1, 1923.

Rates: Blocks $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 inches deep, 7-10 inches long, \$36 per thousand on the track, dimension one way and on the grain if possible. Stone to be free from powder shakes. Grout and motion, \$40 per thousand. Blocks $3\frac{1}{2}$ -5 inches wide, $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, 8-14 inches long, \$36 per thousand on the track, dimension one way and on the grain if possible. Stone to be free from powder shakes. Grout and motion, \$44 per thousand. Prices of any other sizes of blocks to be adjusted subject to approval of District Director.

Day work, per hour, minimum, $87\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Hours per day, 8 with 4 on Saturdays.

Employer to clean and start motions and put down all blast holes required; and to furnish all small tools.

Only union men or men eligible to become so to be employed.

TORONTO, ONT.—MASON AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS' SECTIONS OF THE BUILDERS' EXCHANGE, AND BRICKLAYERS' UNION No. 2, AND STONE MASONS UNION No. 26. Agreement to be effective from May 1, 1922, until December 31, 1922, with three months' notice of change.

Wages per hour, \$1. Overtime, time and one-half; Sundays, Saturday afternoons and holidays, double time. Wages for apprentices: first year, 25 cents; second year, 35 cents; third year, 45 cents; fourth year, 60 cents.

Hours per day or night, 8.

Any union member contracting or sub-contracting must resign his membership. No member to lay brick by the thousand or bulk, or stone by the ton, or to work for any employer who does so.

The union not to strike against employers or leave work before matter is referred to Joint Arbitration Committee—this to be done within forty-eight hours. No members during term of agreement collectively or individually to leave work or take part in any sympathetic strike except under direct authority of union executive officers.

Members of the Mason Builders' and General Contractors' Section to have preference in the supply of bricklayers.

No members to lay brick or cut or lay stone for employers of non-union stone masons or bricklayers respectively.

A Joint Arbitration Committee of 3 members of the two unions combined, and three members from the employers to meet at least once in three months.

HAMILTON, ONT.—HAMILTON SOCIETY OF DOMESTIC SANITARY AND HEATING ENGINEERS, AND UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS No. 67. Agreement to be effective from May 1, 1922, until April 30, 1923, with three months' notice of change or termination. Wage clause may be reconsidered upon 30 days' notice from either party.

Minimum wages per hour, 85 cents for journeymen. Apprentices who have passed the examination, first year, 70 per cent of wage; second year, 80 per cent. Overtime, until midnight, time and one-half; thereafter, and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Fare and board to be paid when working out of Hamilton.

Hours per day, 8, with 4 on Saturdays.

Only union members to be employed. Each journeyman to be allowed only one helper.

Carrying out of terms of agreement and settlement of grievances to be done by a joint conference board of three from each party, to meet at least once a month. Any dispute that cannot be satisfactorily adjusted to be referred to the general office of the Association. No strike or lockout to take place until matter has been investigated and decision rendered by an officer of the said association.

HAMILTON, ONT.—QUARRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED, AND INTERNATIONAL CUT STONE CONTRACTORS No. 4, AND HAMILTON STONE CUTTERS' ASSOCIATION. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1922, to May 1, 1923.

Wages per hour, journeymen, 87½ cents. Overtime only when absolutely necessary; rate for first two hours, time and one-half; thereafter double time. Certain holidays to be observed; others to be optional.

Hours of labour—8 hours with 4 hours on Saturday, with one month's notice of desired change.

For pneumatic and hand cutting only union members to be employed if available. Other employees to join the union at once.

Each party to elect an arbitration committee of three members for settlement of disputes. On failure to agree, an umpire (not affiliated with the trade) to be selected, decision to be final.

One apprentice to five or less journeymen, and one additional for each additional five; in no case shall more than three be in one shop. Apprentices to serve four years, at wages mutually agreed upon.

Carving may be done by day work or sub-contract.

No person to have right to interfere with workmen during working hours. Workmen to be at liberty to work for whomever they see fit. Employers to employ and discharge whomever they see fit.

ST. CATHERINES, ONT. — MASTER PLUMBERS, AND UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS No. 244. Agreement to be effective from June 1, 1922, until June 1, 1923. Three months' notice of change to be given, failing same, agreement to be in force from year to year.

Wages per hour—journeymen, 82½ cents. Overtime until midnight and Saturday afternoons, time and one-half. After midnight and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Hours of labour, 8 per day with 4 on Saturdays.

Only union men or those eligible to become so to be employed.

Men on out-of-town work to have fare and travelling time paid.

Not more than one apprentice to three journeymen. Each employer may employ a man for general help, and additional help on steamfitting when necessary. Each steamfitter to be allowed one helper who may be an apprentice or a labourer. Additional help to be labourers. Apprentice to serve five years, three years as a helper and two as a junior.

Grievances to be referred to a joint committee.

WINDSOR, ONT.—MASTER PLUMBERS AND PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS' UNION No. 552. Agreement to be effective from May 1, 1922, until May 1, 1923,

with 30 days' notice of change; failing such, agreement to remain in force for another year.

Wages per hour, \$1.00. Overtime, Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, double time, except 5-6 p.m. on the first five working days and noon to 1 p.m. on Saturdays, single time; this privilege to be used only in cases of necessity.

Hours per day, 8, with 4 on Saturdays.

Plumbers not to do steamfitting when steamfitters are available.

WINDSOR, ONT.—CERTAIN FIRMS OF THE CONTRACTING PLASTERERS' ASSOCIATION AND PLASTERERS' UNION No. 345. Agreement to be effective from May 1, 1922, until April 30, 1923.

Wages per hour, \$1.12½. Overtime and Sundays and holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day.

Hours of labour—8 per day with 4 on Saturdays. No work on Saturday afternoons.

No person to help a journeyman at plastering or to handle his tools, except an apprentice or employer. None but a good-standing union member to act as foreman, same to have power to hire and discharge, receiving at least one dollar extra per day.

No strike to be entered into on any job except in case of a general strike, until all other means of settlement fail.

Any firm in business for one year employing an average of five men may have one apprentice.

On all jobs in district done by outside employers, 50 per cent of men employed must be members of the local union, this to apply only when members are unemployed.

SASKATOON, SASK. — CERTAIN LOCAL FIRMS AND BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA, No. 227. Verbal agreement effective from April 1, 1920, until March

31, 1923. Future agreements to be submitted before January 1; failing this, agreement to remain in effect.

Wages per hour, painters, 75 cents; paperhangers, 80 cents. Overtime until midnight, time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time. Night work only, time and one-quarter.

No work on Labour Day.

No master belonging to the Association to employ non-union men.

No change to be made in agreement without three months' notice.

No employee to be allowed to contract for or do work on his own behalf.

CALGARY, ALTA. — ASSOCIATION OF SANITARY AND HEATING ENGINEERS, AND UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS No. 496. Agreement effective from March 1, 1922, until April 30, 1924. Notice of desired amendment or change to be given before January 31, 1924, otherwise agreement to remain in force for another year.

Wages per hour, from June 1, 1922, until April 30, 1923, 95 cents; from May 1, 1923, until April 30, 1924, 90 cents. Improvers per hour, in their final year, 70 and 65 cents respectively during first and second year of this agreement, provided they have passed the examination. Overtime, first five hours after quitting time, time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time. Night shifts of ten hours, time and one-quarter, (these must be of at least two nights' duration).

Hours of labour, March 1 to November 30, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. with one hour for dinner; Saturday, 8 a.m. until noon. December 1 to February 28, 8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. with one hour for dinner. Saturday from 8.30 until noon. Provision that hours during this period may be from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. with one hour for dinner, also during this period one extra half hour may be worked at straight time to complete job. Out of town work may be ten hours per day with one hour for dinner.

A plumber's apprentice to be allowed to use the tools only under the supervision of a licensed plumber until he has served three years and passed an examination. Five years to be term of apprenticeship. One apprentice to each shop and one additional to each five journeymen. Not more than five to a shop. Journeymen to be employed two months before employer is entitled to an apprentice. Steamfitter's apprentice to use tools only under supervision until he has served four years and passed examination. Five years to be term of apprenticeship. One apprentice to each shop in which one steamfitter has been engaged for 9 months of preceding year. If shop has no steamfitting work on hand apprentice to be loaned to a shop that can continue his training. Not more than one steamfitter's labourer to a journeyman except in cases of heavy lifting.

Only union men to be employed. Union to give preference to members of Master Plumbers' Association while there is work to be done for them, otherwise permission may be given by joint committee to work for outside firms.

In case of grievances, local agent to settle same with employer. Failing this a joint committee to be appointed to settle same within a week.

VICTORIA, B.C.—CERTAIN FIRMS AND LOCAL UNION 2415, PILE DRIVERS, BRIDGE, WHARF AND DOCK BUILDERS. Agreement to be effective from June 1, 1922, until December 1, 1922, and thereafter until terminated on one month's notice.

Wages: Per day, \$6. Existing scale, \$6.50 per day, to continue to be paid on all work on hand. Foreman to be paid \$8 per day.

Only union members of this local or local 2404 of Vancouver to be employed.

Union men not to compete with contractors.

Trade rules of the local union to apply under this agreement except where modified.

Transportation—Rail.

CANADA.—THE RAILWAY ASSOCIATION OF CANADA, (which includes the principal railways of Canada) AND DIVISION NO. 4, RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' DEPARTMENT, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR. A summary of this agreement, which covers rates of pay, work hours and conditions of service for employees in the Locomotive and Car Departments of the several Railways appears on pages 771-772 of this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

WINNIPEG, MAN. — WINNIPEG ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY, AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Nos. 1037 AND 435. Agreement to be effective from May 1, 1922, until April 30, 1923. Provided that if for reasons beyond its control company is deprived of any considerable portion of its revenue, and is unable to pay the wages in this agreement, company may give 30 days' notice to terminate the agreement where it concerns the rates of wages.

Wages per hour—linemen: foreman, 95 cents, troublemen and linemen on emergency truck, and sub-foreman, 91 cents; linemen journeymen, 89 cents; meter installers, meter repairers, 82 cents; apprentices, 61½-78 cents; linemen hired to do out of town work, 89 cents or board and 77 cents; foreman hired to do out of town work, 95 cents or board and 83 cents; lamp trimmers 50-70 cents.

Saturday afternoons and other overtime, time and one-half; after midnight and Sundays and legal holidays, double time. Overtime rate not to apply to work done Saturday afternoons, Sundays or legal holidays when coming in regular shift. An employee who has worked overtime not to be laid off to equalize overtime.

Hours of labour, 8 per day and 4 on Saturdays with certain exceptions.

In case of new employees being taken on, union members to have the preference. Company not to discriminate

against any employee for being a union member.

Employees to report grievances to the grievance committee in writing. Committee if they consider the complaint justified, to take matter up with authorities and endeavour to effect settlement.

Transportation and board to be paid to linemen sent out of town.

Apprentices to serve four years; to be required to work only under the supervision of a journeyman except for last six months. Apprentices to be required to work overtime only in cases of emergency. Except where journeymen are lacking, ratio of apprentices to journeymen not to exceed one to four.

Seniority with efficiency to prevail in all departments.

WINNIPEG, MAN. — WINNIPEG ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND BARN SHOP AND SHEDMEN IN THE EMPLOY OF THE SAME. Agreement to be effective from May 1, 1922, to April 30, 1923, and thereafter unless 30 days' notice be given prior to April 30, 1923, or prior to May 1 in any other year.

Wages: Per hour—Machinists, 77 cents; apprentices, minimum, 36 cents increasing $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents every six months. Machinists' helpers and drill pressmen, 44-52 cents, babbitt men, 45-54 cents; wheelmen, 56 cents; blacksmiths and welders, 77 cents; blacksmiths' helpers, 44-52 cents; armature winders, 77 cents; armature winders' apprentices, minimum, 36 cents, increasing $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per month; armature winders' helpers, 44-52 cents; car wiring and controller repairmen, 64 cents; controller inspection and light repairmen promoted from pitmen, 56-60 cents; car carpenters, painters, 77 cents; fender repairmen, 44-48 cents; pitmen leader, 48-56 cents; pitmen helpers, 44-48 cents; air brake repairmen, 60 cents; air brake inspection and light repairmen promoted from pitmen, 56 and 58 cents; oilers, 56 and 58 cents; car cleaners, sweepers, stove tenders, etc., 44 cents. All men working on night shift to receive 2 cents

additional per hour. Where a range is given in the above rates wages increase with term of service (step rates).

Hours of labour—for men in barns and shops during the day shift, 8 hours between 8 and 17 o'clock to constitute a day's work with one hour for lunch. Overtime, time and one-half. On Saturdays from May until September, 4 hours to constitute a day's work except for car maintenance men who may be required to work on such Saturday afternoons. Saturday afternoons from May to September to be paid time and one-half except for car maintenance men.

Holiday rate, time and one-half.

Car maintenance men not to be paid overtime for work on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and legal holidays coming in their regular shift.

Neither the company nor the employees to discriminate against any employee for being or not being a member of the organization represented by the committee executing this agreement.

Employees may apply for leave of absence to shop or barn foreman, and must not accept other employment during leave. Employees absent through holding office in the organization to retain seniority rights. Officers of organization to be granted leave required for organization business when operation of the service will permit.

In reduction of staff, youngest men in service to be first laid off. In increase of staff those laid off to be given preference, efficiency governing.

Free transportation to employees in uniform or showing a company pass.

Company through its properly accredited officers to meet and confer with officers of the Employees' Organization or with a committee of employees on questions arising between them. Complaints and grievances to be adjusted by the superintendent or foreman in charge. If adjustment cannot be made, matter will be taken up with com-

pany direct by a committee representing the men having the grievance. No lock-out or strike to take place in the meantime. An employee who has been discharged or suspended may have case taken up with the company by a committee of employees.

WINNIPEG, MAN. — WINNIPEG ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND MOTORMEN AND CONDUCTORS. Agreement to be effective from May 1, 1922, until April 30, 1923 and thereafter unless terminated on thirty days' notice prior to April 30, 1923, or prior to May 1, of any other year.

Wages per hour: Motormen and conductors, first 6 months, 46 cents; second 6 months, 49 cents; second year, 53 cents; thereafter, 56 cents. Sundays, 5 cents per hour above scale.

Extra men reporting regularly, minimum per week, \$19.

Overtime, time and one-half. This does not apply to extra motormen or conductors except when a car is being operated by an extra motorman or conductor and a regular conductor or motorman and they each perform a like service on the full scheduled run.

Motormen and conductors training students, 5 cents extra per hour.

Seniority subject to efficiency to be given preference on all runs.

A uniform pea-jacket to be furnished to conductors and a uniform overcoat to motormen every two years. Each motorman and conductor to be supplied with a summer cap each year and a winter cap every 3 years, and with a uniform each year, provided that he pays half cost of first uniform on entering the service.

Men required to operate motor busses to be taken from the service.

No discrimination against any employee for being or not being a member of the organization represented by the committee executing this agreement.

Provisions made for leave as outlined in the previous agreement.

In reduction of staff youngest men in service to be first laid off and when staff is increased again, these men to be given preference.

Employees in uniform or with a company pass to be given free transportation.

Company through properly accredited officers to meet and confer with the officers of the employees organization or with a committee of employees, upon questions arising between them. Complaints and grievances to be adjusted by the traffic superintendent if possible. When adjustment cannot be made, matter to be taken up with the company direct by a committee representing the men with the grievance who will endeavour to reach an understanding. There is to be no strike or lockout in the meantime. Employees discharged or suspended to have right to have case taken up with the company by a committee appointed by the employees.

Transportation—Water.

VICTORIA, B.C. — VICTORIA MARINE TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION AND INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. Schedule of wages and working conditions in effect from May 11, 1922, until October 31, 1922, and thereafter from month to month unless 30 days' notice be given.

Only union members to be employed for longshore and other work specified in this schedule. If sufficient men are not available, employers may engage non-union men.

Wages: Per hour—straight time, 80 cents; overtime, \$1.20; 10 cents per hour above base wages to be paid for certain classes of work; and 20 cents per hour above base wages for boom men and sling men working on lumber or piles from water. High explosive to be paid for at rate of \$1.20 per hour straight time and \$1.80 per hour overtime.

Where cargo of vessel either in whole or in part is badly damaged through fire, collision, springing a leak or stranding, rate to be \$1.20 per hour straight time and \$1.80 per hour overtime for handling cargo badly damaged or in an offensive condition.

In case of a vessel stranded or unable to reach port without first discharging or shifting cargo, men employed to be paid \$1.50 per hour straight or overtime while working, and 75 cents per hour while travelling or standing by and furnished with free meals on board when they cannot go ashore.

Employer to have right to select or discharge employees. Employer or foreman or agent to have right to shift gangs from one job to another on the same ship, or men from one gang to another. In out ports where vessels overlap, employer may transfer his gangs to another ship if first ship is finished, straight time elapsing between the ships to be paid half-time.

Foreman in charge of warehouse, dock or longshore work to have authority to regulate size of gang, and sling loads.

From 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. to be paid straight time except Sundays and holidays. All other time to be overtime. Holidays to be paid overtime.

Work so to be arranged that men can vote on election days.

Work during or past meal times to be paid time and a half except when a vessel sails at 1 p.m. Men ordered to work between noon and 1 p.m. to be paid time and one-half until 1 p.m. Men starting or resuming work at or after 11.30 p.m., work not lasting four hours, shall receive four hours' pay. When starting at or before 10.30 p.m. and working through the meal hour, 10.30 to 11.30 p.m., and thereafter, to receive a minimum of two hours after 11.30 p.m., meal hour rate being paid until expiration of the job, balance of two hours being paid at overtime rate.

Men reporting for work as ordered, and being provided with none, to receive compensation according to time released. Men ordered to work to be paid full time from time specified. Men ordered to work or back to work to receive a minimum of two hours' pay except when ordered back after the mid-day or evening meal after having worked in the morning or afternoon in which case they shall receive pay for time worked, but not less than one hour. Men ordered to stand by longer than one hour to receive one hour's pay and half pay thereafter until work is resumed or men released. In case of men standing by because of shortage of men, time not to commence until there is a sufficient number of men to start the work. Men ordered for work between 5 p.m. and 5 a.m. and working after 8 a.m. to be paid overtime until they quit.

Fare to be paid and half cost of board and lodging when men are ordered to work at outside points. Men's share not to exceed \$1 per day. Travelling time to be allowed.

Disputes to be referred to arbitration by one member from each party, failing agreement matter to be referred to a third party, decision to be final. In no case shall there be any suspension of work on account of any disagreement arising during carrying on of work.

Civic Schedules.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—CIVIC AGREEMENTS OF WORKING CONDITIONS AND WAGES FOR THE YEAR 1922.

FEDERATION OF CIVIC EMPLOYEES

1. *Clerical Service.*

Hours—9 a.m. to 5 p.m. with one hour for lunch in each week day and 9 a.m. until 1 p.m. on Saturday. From May to September, hours on Saturday, 9 a.m. until noon.

Hours for business staff of Hydro-Electric System, 8.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. with one hour for lunch on each week day.

Saturday, 8.30 a.m. to 1. p.m. From May to September, hours Saturday, 8.30 to 12 noon.

After 12 months' continuous service, all members of permanent staff to receive one week's holidays with pay. After two years, two weeks.

2. *Scavenging Department.*

Hours: 48 hours road work to constitute a week's work, 5 days of 8 hours and 40 minutes, and Saturdays, 4 hours, 40 minutes. For work up to 52 hours per week exclusive of Saturday afternoon, straight time. Work in excess of 52 hours, regular overtime rates.

Saturday afternoons and all time worked over 52 regular working hours, time and one-half. From midnight, also Sundays and legal holidays, double time.

Wages: Per week—Teamsters, \$28.40; singles, \$27.23; night soil teamsters, \$29.53; night soil helpers, \$28.40; chauffeurs, 1½ ton and over, \$30.68; under 1½ ton, \$28.40; stable men, \$28.40. Men in nuisance ground and crematory, \$4.34-\$5.69 per day.

3. *Street Commissioner's Department.*

Outside workers—Hours: during summer, 9 per day; during winter, 8 per day. When possible, work to cease on Saturdays at noon. When it is found necessary for employees in asphalt repair gangs to work a full day on Saturday, they may be granted a half day on some other week day.

Seniority with efficiency to be taken into account in all promotions and appointments.

City to receive a grievance committee to deal with matters that cannot be adjusted by the Head of the Department.

Electrical Workers, Linemen, Troublemens and Cablemen, also City Electricians Department.

Hours: 8 per day and 4 on Saturdays. Straight time for all work up to 48 hours exclusive of Saturday afternoons; over 48 hours, regular overtime rates.

Foremen to work a minimum of 44 hours per week. Straight time up to 48 hours exclusive of Saturday afternoons. Over 48 hours, overtime rates.

Troublemens to work a minimum of 48 hours per week.

Before reducing hours of work, men who have not been employed 6 months to be laid off. Before permanent staff is reduced, hours to be reduced to 5 days of 8 hours.

Saturday afternoons and overtime to be paid time and one-half; after midnight, and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Employees who have worked overtime not to be laid off to equalize overtime.

Transportation and board to be paid to city linemen sent to do out of town work, and transportation to men hired to do out of town work, but when board is supplied, wage shall be 12 cents less per hour than city rate.

Apprenticeship to last three years. Apprentices to work under supervision of a journeyman except during last 6 months.

Troublemens on shift work to be paid straight time for 8 consecutive hours, 48 hours per week.

Wages: Per hour—foreman, 95 cents; troublemen, 91 cents; sub-foremen, 91 cents; linemen (step rate) 62-78 cents; journeymen, linemen, 89 cents; linemen hired to do out of town work, 89 cents or board and 77 cents; foremen hired to do out of town work, 95 cents or board and 83 cents; arc lamp repairer, 84 cents; cablemen journeymen, 95 cents; helpers, 87 cents; mates, 60 cents; labourers, 57 cents.

Inside Hydro Electric System Mechanical Staff of Meter Department for year ending December 31, 1922.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays. Straight time up to 48 hours exclusive of Saturday afternoons.

Before reducing the hours of work, temporary men who have not been in the city's employ 6 months shall be laid off. Before permanent staff is reduced, hours to be reduced to 8 hours on 5 days per week. No extra men to be hired until schedule hours are resumed; men with previous service to be given preference.

Saturday afternoons and over 48 regular working hours, time and one-half; after midnight and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Men sent out of town to have transportation and board in advance.

Employees not to be laid off to equalize overtime.

Apprentices to serve four years, and to work only under supervision of a journeyman except during last 6 months; and to work overtime only in case of emergency.

Wages: Per hour—apprentices (step rate, 6 month periods) $31\frac{1}{2}$ - $76\frac{1}{2}$ cents; journeymen, 82 cents; specialist, 89 cents; journeyman's helper, $59\frac{1}{2}$ cents; foreman, 98 cents.

Hydro-Electric System Operating Staff.

Hours per day, 8; per week, 48.

Over 48 hours, time and one-half for first 4 hours; thereafter double time for time worked over first regular 8 hours of shift, such time being considered overtime and not deducted off bulletin hours of 48 hours per week. Men assigned work on their days off to be paid double time.

Assistant operators to be considered as temporary employees for the first 6 months.

In case of vacancies on the staff, preference to be given to competent journeymen at present employed in the Department.

Rate of pay for journeymen operators to be 74 cents per hour, 48 hours per week.

Wages per hour, operating staff: terminal station, relief operators and operators, 74 cents; assistants $57\frac{1}{2}$ and 59 cents. Sub-station operators, $66\frac{1}{2}$ and 59 cents; sub-station assistants, $57\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Operators in city sub-stations who have been employed as operators for more than five years to receive an additional 2 cents per hour.

Hydro Electric System Power House Employees.

Hours—eight during 24; 48 per week. Hours over 48, overtime. Shifts to be changed from fortnightly to weekly periods. Shift men to be paid by the hour.

Temporary employees to be laid off before the hours of work are reduced. Reduction to five 8 hour days per week before reducing permanent staff.

Saturday afternoon and other overtime over 48 regular hours, time and one-half; after midnight, Sundays and legal holidays, double time, except when coming in regular shift time. Employees not to be laid off to equalize overtime. Seniority with efficiency to be basis of promotion.

Wages per hour—operators, 74 cents; floorman, $66\frac{1}{2}$ and $61\frac{1}{2}$ cents; maintenance men, 82 cents; helpers, 67 cents.

Hydro Electric System Chauffeurs.

Hours per week, 50. Work over 52 regular hours, and Saturday afternoons, time and one-half; after midnight, and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Seniority with efficiency to be basis of promotion.

Wages per week, chauffeurs driving gasoline or electric trucks $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton or over, \$30.68; under $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton, \$28.40.

When through falling off in construction work or for other cause it is necessary to work short time, weekly wage may be reduced in proportion to hours worked.

Hydro Electric System Station Maintenance Wiremen.

Hours per day, 8, with 4 on Saturdays. Straight time up to 48 hours.

Before reduction in the hours of work, temporary men to be laid off. Before reduction in permanent staff, hours to be reduced to 8 hours per day for 5 days.

Saturday afternoons and all time over 48 hours, time and one-half. After midnight, and Sundays and legal holidays, double time.

Employees not to be laid off to equalize overtime.

Seniority with efficiency to prevail in all departments.

Wages per hour: apprentices (step rate) $31\frac{1}{2}$ - $76\frac{1}{2}$ cents; helper, 67 cents; journeymen, station maintenance and construction men, $85\frac{1}{2}$ cents; journeymen inside wiremen, 82 cents.

Water Works Operators Union.

Hours per day, 8 hours and 40 minutes; on Saturdays, 4 hours and 40 minutes. Hours per week, 48; overtime over 52 hours. Exceptions: emergency turnkeys and chauffeurs, 8 hours, 7 days per week. Chauffeurs and drivers, 9 hours for 5 days. 5 hours Saturdays, 50 hours per week.

Saturday afternoons and other overtime until midnight, time and one-half. After midnight, and Sundays and legal holidays double time.

City not to discriminate against any employee for being a member of the union.

City at all times to receive a grievance committee to deal with all matters that cannot be amicably adjusted by the head of the department.

Seniority and efficiency to prevail in all departments.

Wages—turnkeys: emergency, \$155 per month; regular, 66 cents per hour. Chauffeurs, 57 and $58\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour. On meters, 61 - $72\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour. On hydrant and valves, $58\frac{1}{2}$ - $71\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour. Services, $58\frac{1}{2}$ - $71\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour. Flushing, $53\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour. Night clerks, \$122 per month. Utility men, $58\frac{1}{2}$ -66 cents per hour.

In each of the above agreements provision is made that members of the permanent staff shall receive one week's holiday with full pay after 12 months' continuous service, and two weeks' after two years. It is also agreed in each case that on or before the first of January in each year employees shall submit to the city a draft of agreement and schedule for the city's fiscal year. City and a committee of employees shall consider draft jointly and endeavour to reach agreement. If they fail to agree within 30 days differences to be referred to the Joint Council of Industry. Pending report of the Council, no strike to take place. This same procedure to be followed in case of every unadjusted dispute arising at any time.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JUNE, 1922.

THE movement in prices during June was marked by declines in some lines and advances in others, the general levels showing little change. Seasonal changes in farm products and foods were among the important changes upward and downward, but there was a perceptible firmness in prices of industrial materials. Decreases in milk, butter and cheese caused a slight drop in the

cost of foods in spite of slight increases in meats.

In retail prices, the average cost of a weekly family budget of 29 staple foods in 60 cities at the beginning of June was \$10.18 as compared with \$10.22 at the beginning of May; \$11.16 in June 1921; \$16.92 in June 1920; \$11.89 in June 1917 and \$7.49 in June, 1914. The total

for food, fuel and rent averaged \$20.58 for June as compared with \$20.57 (revised) for May; \$21.74 for June 1921; \$26.81 for June 1920; \$18.67 for June 1917 and \$14.27 for June, 1914. No violent fluctuations occurred. The decline was due almost entirely to decreases in sugar and in dairy products, except eggs which advanced slightly. Slight advances occurred in nearly all the other items, the chief increases being in meats. Fuel was practically unchanged, but rent averaged slightly higher.

In wholesale prices the Departmental index number of 271 commodities stood at 224.3 for June (the lowest point reached since March 1917), as compared with 226.1 for May; 225.0 for April; 242.6 for June 1921; 349.3 for June 1920; 284.1 for June 1919; 246.8 for June 1917 and 135.3 for June 1914. The reversal in the movement since last month was due almost entirely to declines in agricultural products and foods. The chief decreases were in western grains; hay, bran and shorts, sheep, codfish, onions, flour and in linseed oil; while hogs and hog products, dressed lamb, cheese, granulated sugar, wool, raw silk, raw cotton, jute and hessians and hides showed substantial advances, with smaller increases in cattle, beef and in metals.

Other index numbers of wholesale prices in Canada showed slight rises because they do not include as long a list of farm products (in which the principal decreases occurred) as the Departmental index number of 271 commodities. A special index number including fifty of the more important commodities, selected from the Departmental list, 20 foods, 15 raw materials, and 15 manufactured goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100 was higher in June at 149.3 as compared with 148.6 for May; 147.8 for April; 154.1 for June 1921 and 254.4 for June, 1920. The Bank of Commerce index number of wholesale prices (which includes 24 articles mainly exported and 24 mainly imported) showed

a fall in the former and a rise in the latter, the combined index number however being higher.

The Monthly Commercial Letter for July issued by the Bank states:—

Our combined number for the wholesale prices of exports and imports has risen from 151.18 in mid-May to 153.13 in mid-June, our export and import numbers, respectively moving in opposite directions. Export prices have fallen from 157.63 to 152.25, or approximately to the April figures; import prices have risen from 144.74 to 154.02, or nearly as high as the figures of thirteen months ago. A certain amount of this apparently violent fluctuation is due to seasonal changes, downwards in the case of dairy products among the exports and upwards in that of sugar and tea among the imports. As far as our exports are concerned, the change is due in part to price adjustment between grains and animal products; wheat, flour and oatmeal have fallen, while cattle, beef, hogs and bacon have risen. Wool, hides and copper also show higher prices, but the fall in cereals has more than offset these, and the result is that the export number has fallen. Among our imports, on the other hand, rubber is the only item which shows a recession in price; the remainder have either firmed or, as in the case of iron and steel, risen sharply. The continuation of the coal strike has of course been one factor in this, but another is the slow but sure revival of industrial activity in the United States, and it should not be long before the influence of this movement is felt in Canada.

The index number of wholesale prices calculated by Professor H. Michell has been revised. This number was designed to reflect sensitively the trend of trade and industrial conditions. It is based upon forty commodities, twenty foods and twenty materials, mainly semi-manufactured goods. Professor Michell has recently revised the calculation but has not altered the base period (average prices 1900-1909 being made equal to 100). Six commodities in the old list have been dropped and six others substituted. The revised list is as follows: *Foodstuffs*—flour, beef, mutton, pork, bacon, lard, whitefish, butter, cheese, sugar, tea, chocolate, potatoes, currants, canned tomatoes, canned peas, oatmeal,

(Continued on page 796)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA

Commodities.	Quantity	1900*	1905*	1910	1911	1912	1913	June 1914	June 1915	June 1916	June 1917	June 1918	June 1919	June 1920	June 1921	May 1922	June 1922
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak...	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.0	44.4	48.8	48.8	52.0	63.2	76.8	79.8	83.0	70.2	59.6	63.2
Beef, shoulder, roast...	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	33.2	33.6	35.0	43.6	55.6	55.8	54.2	42.6	33.4	35.0
Veal, roast foreq'r...	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.1	17.5	18.8	22.6	27.9	27.6	27.7	22.5	19.0	19.0
Mutton, roast, hindq'r...	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	21.0	21.5	24.2	28.5	36.3	36.8	38.4	30.7	28.7	29.3
Pork, fresh, roast ham	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.1	19.1	22.2	30.1	37.7	39.8	40.4	32.7	30.0	31.3
Pork, salt, mess...	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	36.4	35.8	40.2	54.0	69.6	72.0	72.2	58.8	52.2	53.3
Bacon, breakfast...	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	25.6	25.3	28.9	39.0	50.7	54.3	55.8	48.2	40.8	41.3
Lard, pure leaf...	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.2	35.8	40.2	62.2	73.8	80.4	76.4	45.8	44.0	44.0
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	25.8	24.6	28.6	42.5	44.8	53.7	56.0	33.5	32.7	33.5
Eggs, storage...	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	51.2	28.1	25.0	24.1	26.2	36.6	38.7	45.4	50.1	30.8	30.5	31.7
Milk	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	51.6	52.8	51.0	58.8	71.4	79.2	88.8	81.0	72.6	69.0
Butter, dairy, solid...	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	55.2	53.0	58.1	58.0	52.4	57.8	61.2	83.4	92.0	108.6	119.4	65.0	77.4	71.4
Butter, cream'y, prints	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	31.2	33.8	35.1	46.8	51.7	61.1	66.8	38.0	45.5	42.0
Cheese, old	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.4	24.6	25.5	34.0	33.5	30.3	40.4	36.8	30.7	29.8
Cheese, new	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.4	22.8	23.8	32.0	30.5	37.3	38.2	30.6	29.7	26.1
Bread, plain, white...	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	64.5	73.5	70.5	111.0	117.0	118.5	144.0	123.0	105.0	103.5
Flour, family	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	33.0	42.0	37.0	73.0	68.0	67.0	84.0	64.0	49.0	50.0
Rolled oats	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	21.5	26.5	24.0	31.5	40.5	37.0	42.5	30.0	27.5	28.0
Rice, good, medium...	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	11.8	11.8	13.0	16.0	23.0	24.4	33.6	21.0	19.0	19.6
Beans, handpicked...	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	11.8	14.4	19.8	30.4	34.4	23.4	24.0	17.4	17.6	17.8
Apples, evaporated...	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	13.1	11.9	13.5	15.4	22.8	23.4	29.2	21.1	23.5	24.1
Prunes, medium size...	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.9	12.3	13.1	13.2	15.1	17.6	21.2	27.5	18.3	19.2	19.7
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	22.0	31.6	38.0	40.0	43.6	47.6	90.4	50.0	32.0	31.2
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.3	11.0	12.0	11.0	10.2	14.6	17.6	19.0	20.4	22.2	42.0	24.0	15.2	14.6
Tea, black, medium...	¼ "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.4	9.9	11.5	14.5	15.7	16.5	13.8	13.6	13.7
Tea, green, medium...	¼ "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.2	9.9	10.7	11.3	13.9	15.4	16.9	14.9	15.2	15.0
Coffee, medium	¼ "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.8	9.9	10.1	11.1	13.1	15.2	13.7	12.9	13.5
Potatoes	2 Pks	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	53.6	30.0	60.5	127.0	60.7	70.7	216.9	36.6	45.9	47.5
Vinegar, white wine...	½ Pt.	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9
All Foods		\$ 5.48	\$ 5.96	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.14	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.35	\$ 7.49	\$ 7.72	\$ 8.51	\$ 11.89	\$ 12.79	\$ 13.72	\$ 16.92	\$ 11.16	\$ 10.22	\$ 10.18
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 2.9	c. 3.0	c. 3.1	c. 3.1	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.3	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.9	c. 4.7	c. 4.7	c. 4.9	c. 4.5	c. 4.0	c. 4.1
Coal, anthracite	½ ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	53.2	51.5	54.8	67.3	71.8	73.5	101.6	109.9	107.5	107.4
Coal, bituminous	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	39.4	37.6	37.8	53.9	58.1	61.3	72.6	77.6	67.8	68.3
Wood, hard	" cu.	32.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	41.8	34.1	41.8	51.9	67.4	76.4	81.7	87.9	87.7	76.9
Wood, soft	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.1	31.3	30.2	39.4	49.6	56.4	62.1	64.6	58.0	57.4
Coal oil	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	24.1	23.5	23.0	25.4	27.6	28.7	36.6	36.3	31.6	31.2
Fuel and lighting		\$ 1.50	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.82	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.90	\$ 1.77	\$ 1.87	\$ 2.38	\$ 2.75	\$ 2.96	\$ 3.55	\$ 3.76	\$ 3.43	\$ 3.41
Rent		\$ 2.37	\$ 2.89	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.85	\$ 4.11	\$ 4.64	\$ 4.36	\$ 4.77	\$ 5.22	\$ 6.30	\$ 6.77	\$ 6.89	\$ 6.95
Grand Totals		\$ 9.37	\$ 10.50	\$ 12.73	\$ 13.08	\$ 13.79	\$ 14.02	\$ 14.27	\$ 13.69	\$ 14.46	\$ 18.67	\$ 20.36	\$ 21.95	\$ 26.81	\$ 21.74	\$ 20.57	\$ 20.58

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia	5.61	5.83	6.82	6.78	7.17	7.29	7.29	7.72	8.53	11.89	12.65	13.99	17.04	11.43	10.37	10.30	10.30
Prince Edward Island	4.81	5.26	5.81	5.80	6.11	6.34	7.23	6.62	7.43	10.04	11.01	12.40	15.08	10.28	9.37	9.50	9.50
New Brunswick	5.38	5.83	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	6.96	7.57	8.43	11.71	12.51	13.32	16.24	11.46	10.21	10.26	10.26
Quebec	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	6.84	7.21	8.10	11.58	12.51	13.14	15.99	10.41	9.62	9.54	9.54
Ontario	5.01	5.60	6.50	6.67	7.25	7.20	7.11	7.48	8.49	12.18	12.74	13.32	17.12	10.85	10.13	10.08	10.08
Manitoba	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.41	7.88	7.87	8.06	8.05	8.08	10.89	12.45	14.07	16.83	11.30	10.01	9.80	9.80
Saskatchewan	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.08	8.16	8.25	7.88	8.21	8.54	11.32	12.74	14.29	16.47	11.53	10.15	10.03	10.03
Alberta	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.08	8.15	8.33	8.14	8.16	8.48	11.89	13.15	13.99	17.12	11.18	9.85	10.02	10.02
British Columbia	6.90	7.74	8.32	8.79	9.09	9.03	9.13	9.16	9.02	12.30	13.63	15.00	18.18	12.68	11.47	11.48	11.48

(*) December only. (\$) Revised.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Beef					Veal	Mutton	Lamb	Pork			Bacon	
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.				Fresh leg roast, per lb.	Fresh chops, loin, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, no' sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.
Dominion (Average)...	cents 31.6	cents 26.4	cents 24.0	cents 17.5	cents 13.5	cents 19.1	cents 29.3	cents 34.6	cents 31.3	cents 33.0	cents 26.8	cents 41.3	cents 45.3
Nova Scotia (Average)	30.1	25.8	22.8	18.8	14.9	15.0	24.6	32.5	28.6	29.2	25.3	37.9	41.5
1-Sydney	30.2	25.1	25	18.7	18	19.4	27.5	.....	30.1	29.6	26	38.4	40.9
2-New Glasgow	30	25.1	25	18.7	18	19.4	27.5	25	28	29.7	25.8	37	45
3-Amherst	24	23	15.6	14.6	12	11	.....	.....	25	25	23.6	35	35
4-Halifax	31.2	24.2	25.2	19	14.5	12.2	25	40	31	31.6	25	34	38.5
5-Truro	35	31	26.5	22	15	17.5	26	.....	29	30	26	45	48.3
6-P.E.L.—Charlott'n.	33.5	31	32.5	21	14.5	13.5	25	30.5	26.5	26.5	24.7	34.2	38
New Bruns. (Aver.) ..	33.0	28.2	24.7	18.9	15.0	16.8	27.5	28.7	29.7	30.5	25.0	39.9	43.8
7-Moncton	30.6	26.6	23.3	20.6	14.3	20.6	.....	.....	32.6	33.3	24.5	41	43.7
8-St. John	41.6	31.6	27.5	20	16	16.3	30	35	32.3	35	24.6	40	44
9-Fredericton	34.6	29.6	29	20	16.6	13.6	25	26	29	30	25.7	37	42.5
10-Bathurst	25	25	19	15	13	16.5	.....	25	25	23.5	25	41.5	45
Quebec (Average).....	28.6	27.2	24.3	17.1	12.9	13.6	25.3	31.2	27.4	25.9	23.2	38.7	40.1
11-Quebec	27.1	27.2	24	18.5	12.7	15.5	24.8	30.1	24.5	22.5	24.6	33.4	39
12-Three Rivers	30	28.4	29.2	19.2	14.7	13.7	27	34	25.8	26.7	24.1	42.5	42.5
13-Sherbrooke	36.7	31.3	27.5	20	15	17.3	33.3	25	30	28.7	22.4	37	39.3
14-Sorel	25	25	20	15.5	10	11.5	20	32.5	23.5	22.2	22	50	50
15-St. Hyacinthe	20.7	23.1	17.3	13.1	9.8	11	21	32	23.6	23.3	20	35	36
16-St. John's	30	27.5	27.5	18	15.5	18.5	22.5	26.5	25	25	25	40	40
17-Theftford Mines	25	25	20	18	15	10	.....	.....	35	25	21.7	35	35
18-Montreal	33.5	20.2	28.9	14.1	11.3	9.3	28.6	39.2	31.3	32.4	22.9	39.2	42.5
19-Hull	29.3	27.7	24.3	17.3	11.8	16	25	37.2	27.6	27.3	26	36	36.6
Ontario (Average).....	32.8	27.1	24.7	18.2	13.7	20.6	23.1	34.8	32.5	34.7	27.6	37.9	41.8
11-Ottawa	30.8	26.6	25.4	19.8	12.9	20.7	29.6	34.5	30.5	32.5	25.8	38.9	43.4
21-Brockville	32.5	28.3	26	15.5	12.5	15	26.2	31.6	30	30	25	39	42
22-Kingston	29.8	24.8	25.2	16.8	12.6	11.8	22.5	26.6	28.5	31.9	23.6	34.2	39.7
23-Belleville	30	25	25.7	16.5	12.2	18.5	27.5	30	29	30	.....	37.5	41.4
24-Peterborough	32.7	27.6	23.2	18.9	13.3	20.9	28.7	36	33.5	34.2	26.5	43.2	48
25-Orillia	32.3	26.8	25.3	17.6	14.2	21	26.6	35	29.7	31	.....	37	40
26-Toronto	35.5	27	26.1	15	13.1	19.6	28.2	35.4	33	37.6	29.8	38.4	43.2
27-Niagara Falls	32	27	27	18	11.2	23.1	32.6	36.6	34.6	37.4	26.3	34.6	37.7
28-St. Catharines	31	25.6	23	15.1	10.2	19	28.3	33.3	31.4	35.3	25.4	33.4	36.1
29-Hamilton	35.7	27.4	25.4	18.1	13.7	21.9	28.6	37.8	34.4	38.1	30.8	37.1	40.6
30-Brantford	33.9	28.7	24.8	19.7	14.2	19.9	30	40	37.1	38	30	36.7	39.9
31-Galt	32	27.5	27.2	20.8	15.8	20.7	27.5	33.3	35	35.2	28.5	40	41.3
32-Guelph	33.2	27.5	25	19.1	14.9	21.1	30	40	29.2	36.2	25	32.9	38.5
33-Kitchener	32.6	28.6	23.3	20.8	17.4	24.1	.....	38.3	34.8	35.9	30	34.7	38.2
34-Woodstock	33.8	25.3	26.5	18.5	14.2	19.4	26.6	35	33.4	37.1	.....	34.3	37.2
35-Stratford	32.1	27.5	21.3	18.3	14.8	20.7	27	33.6	30.6	34.1	26.6	40.8	47.5
36-London	34.7	28.8	26.6	19.7	13.2	21.1	28.6	35.6	34.6	37	27.6	35.6	39.1
37-St. Thomas	33.2	28.5	23.9	17.2	12.7	17.7	29.5	35	35.8	37.7	37.3	37.2	39.6
38-Chatham	34.6	29.5	23.3	18.7	13.2	24.6	26	29	34.6	35.5	25.6	38.5	40.2
39-Windsor	30	24.3	23.3	18.5	13.8	21.2	26.6	38.7	32.7	34.8	25	34	38
40-Owen Sound	29	24	24	19	13	21.5	25	29	27.5	29	23.5	40	45
41-Cobalt	35	31	31.5	20.2	16.2	18	25	31.5	34	32.6	26.8	40.8	46.6
42-Sault Ste. Marie	33	28	21.8	16.6	13.1	21.4	27	33.3	31.6	32.5	27	38	42.7
43-Fort Arthur	33.1	25.6	23.7	18	14.1	24.2	35	40.5	34.6	38.7	35	47.5	51.6
44-Fort William	36.6	25.4	22.7	19.5	15.7	25.6	32.5	41.2	33	35	30	43.1	47.1
Manitoba (Average)...	29.6	23.1	21.8	15.2	10.6	19.7	31.3	36.7	28.5	33.2	26.9	42.6	.....
45-Winnipeg	32.3	23.6	24	14.9	10.5	18.1	32.5	42.2	30	36.3	28.7	42.6	.....
46-Brandon	26.9	22.6	19.5	15.5	10.6	21.6	30	31.2	27	30	25	42.5	50.8
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	30.9	23.0	22.2	15.5	12.3	19.7	30.9	35.3	29.8	32.7	27.9	49.1	56.4
47-Regina	33.5	21.4	21.4	14.6	12.4	18.4	31.7	40	30.6	37	.....	51.6	63.1
48-Prince Albert	30	25	25	15	15	20	30	30	35	28	28	45	50
49-Saskatoon	26	20.7	20.2	15.5	10.4	18	28.3	32.5	25.5	30.7	25.7	43.7	50
50-Moose Jaw	34.2	25	22	17	11.2	22.2	33.7	38.7	28.2	35	30	56	62.5
Alberta (Average)....	27.8	21.5	18.4	12.8	10.2	16.1	33.8	34.8	28.9	36.1	24.3	48.7	53.9
51-Medicine Hat	30	25	14	14	10	15	35	35	30	40	30	57.5	60
52-Edmonton	27.5	20	14	11.2	9.7	20	35	35	32.5	37.5	25	40.5	51.7
53-Calgary	27	19.5	18.1	12.4	8.9	14.3	33.6	37.5	28	35.3	20	51	54
54-Lethbridge	26.6	21.6	17.3	13.4	12.1	15	31.6	31.5	25	31.6	22	45.6	50
British Colum. (Aver.)	33.8	27.6	24.8	18.0	14.8	26.3	36.7	40.1	37.3	38.7	31.4	50.6	55.5
55-Fernie	31.3	23	25	19.3	12.5	22.7	40	.....	40	39.3	32.7	46	51.7
56-Nelson	31.2	25	23.5	15.7	12.7	22.5	37.5	40	35	35	30	48.5	61
57-Trail	33.7	25	22	17.6	12.8	24.1	35	35	35	35	26.7	56.2	61.2
58-New Westminster	35	30	25	22	15	25	30	40	35	40	35	45.7	53.7
59-Vancouver	36.3	28.6	24.7	16.1	15.4	26.5	37.7	44.5	34	39.5	30.5	49	53.8
60-Victoria	31.1	23.8	23.4	15.6	14	29.2	38.2	43.4	31.8	38.6	26	52	56
61-Nanaimo	36.5	30	30	22.5	21	35	35	42.5	37.5	37.5	35	57.5	57.5
62-Prince Rupert	35	30	25	15	15	25	40	45	45	45	35	40	45

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE 1922

Ham, boiled, sliced per lb.	Fish													Lard, pure best, per lb.
	Cod steak, fresh, and frozen, per lb.	Haddock, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Herring, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Other fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt cod bone less, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon sockeye, lb. tin.	Canned salmon medium, lb. tin.	Canned salmon pink, lb. tin.	
cents 63.7	cents 16.8	cents 13.9	cents 27.8	cents 13.0	cents 18.6	cents 24.9	cents 12.8	\$.619	cents 21.6	cents 20.4	cents 51.5	cents 34.2	cents 22.3	cents 22.0
56.0	12.5	11.3	27.0			31.3		.534	17.7	16.2	44.0	33.0	22.8	22.7
58	10		25					.528	19	18		30	25.4	23.3
63.3	15	15				15-45		.575	17	16.6	42	33.3	22.2	21.2
44.3	12	10	25			18-30		.483	17.5	15	40	35	21	20.6
54.5	13	8	30	6				.50	16.7	15	50	35	20.2	23.2
60		12	30			40		.583	18.4	16.5		31.6	25	25
60	12	13	35			20		.633	16.6	20	45	35	30	23.4
59.5	13.8	12.3	32.5			32.5		.550	18.2	17.2		37.1	25.1	22.0
65	12	12	35			20	10	.575	18.6	18		35	23.3	22
65	20	15	30			35-40		.60	17	16.6		40	27	20.5
58	15	8	30-35			40		.60	18.6	16	43.3	33.5	20.3	20.3
50	8							.425	18.6	18		40	25	25
63.2	13.6	11.3	29.6	9.4	18.6	19.0	8.6	.612	21.3	21.1	50.4	31.7	23.0	22.0
61.3	10	10			15			.50			48.3	31.2	22.2	23.5
66.2	10	10-12	30-35				7.5	.675		20	51.6	29.6	20.6	21.9
66.7	15	15	35				11		23.7		46	25	22.5	22.5
60	13	10	25	10			10	.65		25	50		21	20.7
59					25						53.3		27.5	20.4
62.5					20			.60			50	30	35	21.7
65					10		9.2				55	40	25.2	21.2
64.6	15-20	8-8.5	25	10	10-25	25		.694	22	20.8	51.6	29.4	22.5	21.1
63.3	15	8-11	25	8.3	15	8-18	10	.65	18.1	16	48	33.3	20.4	21.2
64.0	18.4	16.4	29.3	14.6	20.4	20.2	11.7	.638	21.0	19.6	53.5	35.2	22.7	21.3
63.9	16	12.5	30-32	10	22	10-55	10	.75	20.6	18	53.6	33.7	21.6	21.8
63.8	12.5		30-32		15-20			.50	17.5	15	50	35	18.8	21.5
61.7	10-12.5	10	20-25	8-10	18-20			.475	20	16.5	47.8	34.5	23.2	19.7
63.6				12	17	20-28			25		53.2	33.3	23.1	21
60.7	15	15	35		10		10	.60	20	22	53.3	32.5	27.5	24
64					18				20	20	55	35	25	22.3
65.2	18-20	12-14	30	12-18	15-30	15-22			22.5	20.2	53.3	32.3	20.3	20.7
62	20	25-30	20	20	20-35	25			18	18	56.3	37.5	25	20.3
50.6	20	30	25	20		15			20	19	55.6	36.6	23.4	20.2
63.6	20	15-20	35-40	15-18	25		15	.75	19.7	22.5	52.8	33.1	22.2	19.8
64.2	25	25-30	15	20	25	12.5			22.5		50	33	23.2	20.2
65.5	18	30	20	15	20	15			25	25	54.6	35	17.9	20.3
66.7		30	20	15	20	15			18	18	51.4	33.7	23.7	21.2
64.2			15	20	15-30				25	25	53.5	36.2	20.5	19.1
63.9	20	18	30	15	20				21		52.5	38	23.6	19.9
63.3	20	25	25	12.5	25		12.5		18	20	56.2	40	21.6	20.5
66.1	15	15	23	10	15			.60	20.5	15	50.5	35.8	20.4	20
62.8	20-25	15	30	15	18		10	.50	20	18	55	36.2	26	20.8
64.2	18	15	30	12	18		12		20	21.5	54.5	38.5	23.3	21
62.6			15-20	20	20				22.5	25	53.8	35	22.5	21.3
65											51.2	38.3	25	22
64.3		20-25			25			.70	23.7	19	58.3	35	23	28
65.5					18	18			18	18	54.7	36.6	25.7	20.3
70.8		25-30			18	18	8.3	.90	22.5	17.5	55	35	20	25
70	22	30			16	16		.60	22.5	18.5	53.8	30	21.6	22
68.0			27.5		16.5						51.8	28.7	20.6	22.5
70.6	20	20	25	12	18			.80	24.1	18	51.6	32.4	20	21
65.4			30		15						52	25	21.2	24
67.2			26.3		14.2				27.5	22.4	50.4	33.9	18.8	23.4
69.4			30						30	22.5	49.6	36.7	18	22.2
62.5			25-30		15-18				20	20	47.5	30	21.6	22.5
62			25		12.5				22	22	53.3	35	18.7	23.7
75	15-20		20-25	10-15	12-15			1.00	25	25	51.2		16.7	25
63.9	19.7		24.5	14.4	13.1		15.8		24.5	23.5	51.2	33.6	19.3	21.9
65	24		27		12.5		12.5		25	28	52.5	45	22	
61.7	17.5-20		23-25	12.5-15	12.5	25-30	15		22.7	21	50.4	28.2	20	22.5
66.5	18		25		12.5				25.3	20.1	49.5	26	23.1	51
62.5	18		15		15		20		25	25	52.5	35	16	20
67.4	18.6		23.4	11.2		28.9	16.8		24.7	23.8	51.9	34.6	21.3	72.7
70	22		25	15	20	35	18		24.2	24.6	60		25	27.5
66.6	25		30			35	20		30	25	52.5	35	20	22
62	23		30	15		35	20		25	25	50	35	25	23.7
66.2	18		20	10		15-20			22.5	25	51.2	40	20	20
69.1	14		17.5			30.0	15		23.5	21.1	49.3	32.5	17	21.3
64.2	13		20	8		25	12.5		25	20	51.4	34.5	16	22.4
66.2	15		25			25			17.5	25	51	30	27.5	20
75			20			15			30	25	50	35	20	25

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter			Oleomargarine, best, per lb.	Cheese		Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, per lb.
	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1 and store, per doz.		Dairy, solids, per lb.	Dairy, prints, per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.		Old, per lb.	New, per lb.		
Dominion (Average)...	cents 33.5	cents 31.7	cents 11.5	cents 35.7	cents 36.5	cents 42.0	cents 28.1	cents 29.8	cents 26.1	cents 6.9	cents 18.0
Nova Scotia (Average)	35.4	34.1	11.4	39.8	41.1	47.9	32.3	29.0	27.9	7.5	18.2
1-Sydney	39	38	14	.....	40	50	33.6	29.7	29	7.3	19.8
2-New Glasgow	32.5	.....	12	42.5	41.8	49.1	.....	28.4	27.7	8	16.6
3-Amherst	33	31.5	a8	41.5	.....	44.3	28	28	26.6	7.3	18
4-Halifax	37.7	35	12	35	40	46	32.5	29	27	7.3	18.2
5-Truro	34.6	32	11	40	42.5	50	35	30	29.2	7.3	18.4
6-P.E.L.—Charlott'n.	29.4	29	10-12	36	38.1	44	.....	27.6	25	6.1	18
New Bruns. (Aver.)	33.0	32.2	10.5	37.1	39.8	46.3	27.7	28.6	29.5	7.9	17.7
7-Moncton	33.6	33	11-13	40	42.5	48.2	.....	30	30	8-8.7	18
8-St. John	37.5	35.6	10	41.0	41.2	46.1	26	30	30	7.3	18.5
9-Fredericton	35.7	35	10	35	40.6	40.8	27	24.5	25.5	8	16.6
10-Bathurst	25	25	10	32.5	35	50	30	30	32.5	8	17.5
Quebec (Average)....	35.0	33.0	10.1	32.2	34.9	36.8	27.4	28.5	23.5	6.3	18.5
11-Quebec	35.9	35.1	12	33	34	35.8	29.2	30.1	25	7.5	17.1
12-Three Rivers	36.1	35.5	10	.....	.....	.....	28.7	31.2	25.5	6	20.6
13-Sherbrooke	38	35	a9.1	35	35	38.8	28	35	21.5	7.3	19
14-Sorel	32	.....	12	.....	.....	37	27.5	25	22	5.3	20
15-St. Hyacinthe	32.5	30	6	.....	.....	34.1	25	25	20	5.3	17
16-St. John's	34.1	30	10	.....	36	36.5	28	32.5	24	6	17.5
17-Thetford Mines	32.9	31.2	10	25	.....	36.7	.....	24	.....	6	18.5
18-Montreal	38.9	34.7	12	35.1	36.7	37.9	27.1	31.8	27.1	6.7-7	18.1
19-Hull	34.6	32.5	10	33	33	38.7	25.8	21.5	23.2	6	17.7
Ontario (Average)....	33.3	32.2	11.2	35.3	36.6	39.8	26.8	30.4	24.9	6.5	17.5
11-Ottawa	36.7	36	10	37.2	37.2	39.7	28.7	30	22.8	6.7	17.3
21-Brockville	31	30	8	39	39.8	39.8	26.6	26	25	5.3-6	17.4
22-Kingston	32.1	30	8-9	32	34.6	38	25.6	28.5	20.6	6	15.6
23-Belleville	31.2	.....	a7.5	35	.....	35.2	28	27.2	18	5.7	18
24-Peterborough	30.6	.....	10	32	.....	34.5	25.6	33.3	22.5	6.7	19.3
25-Orillia	30	30	9-12	35	37.6	41.8	25	31	27.3	6	17.7
26-Toronto	36.7	34.5	a11.8	35	37.1	42.1	26	30.2	26.5	6	17.7
27-Niagara Falls	34.4	32.6	12	.....	.....	42.1	28	34	25.2	6.7	17
28-St. Catharines	33.8	.....	12	35	37.5	40.7	25.3	28.7	23.7	6.7	15.6
29-Hamilton	35.6	35.6	11	33	38.4	41.7	26	29	25.7	5.3	17
30-Brantford	33.6	32	12	36	36.6	38.1	25.1	31.6	26.3	6.7	17.1
31-Galt	30.4	.....	12	33	33.7	36	28	30.8	24.2	6.7	17.7
32-Guelph	30.5	30	10	33	33	35.8	27	33.7	26.9	6.7	16.2
33-Kitchener	31	.....	a13.3	38	37.9	40.4	27.7	32.5	27.5	6.7	17.9
34-Woodstock	30.3	.....	9	34.5	35.3	37.7	27.5	28.8	23	6	17.5
35-Stratford	31	30	10	35	36.2	38	28	30.4	25	6.7	17.7
36-London	32	30	10	35	35	38	25.6	34.7	24	5.3-6	17.2
37-St. Thomas	31.4	30	10	36	38.8	39.1	27.3	32.7	25.3	6.7	17.4
38-Chatham	28.9	28.6	12	38	38.7	40.1	26.7	31.7	27.5	6.7	18
39-Windsor	32.9	30	15-20	37	43	43.6	27	32.5	25.5	6.7	16.5
40-Owen Sound	30	30	10	33	30.6	35	27	28.3	25	6	15
41-Cobalt	43.7	42.5	15	.....	.....	45.8	29.3	30.9	26	7.4	19
42-Sault Ste. Marie	36.6	34.8	13	35	38.2	40.9	26.9	30	28.8	6.7	19.3
43-Port Arthur	38.3	.....	a12.5	40	.....	45.4	25	27.5	25	7.3	19
44-Port William	39.1	.....	a12.5	.....	.....	45.7	29.2	25.8	24.3	6.7	18.3
Manitoba (Average)....	31.0	29.1	12.3	31.0	34.1	39.8	29.2	30.6	27.9	6.6	20.9
45-Winnipeg	33.1	30.6	12	32	35.2	40.3	29.3	31.8	25.8	6	20.2
46-Brandon	28.8	27.5	12.5	30	33	39.3	29.3	29.3	30	7.2	21.5
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	28.9	26.0	12.8	33.3	33.7	42.5	27.5	27.5	26.5	6.6	17.5
47-Regina	30	26.2	13	30	34.2	42.2	.....	27.5	26.1	6.6	20
48-Prince Albert	27.5	25	a12.5	35	35	43.3	35	31.2	.....	6.7	14
49-Saskatoon	29.2	26.7	13	35	35.4	45.3	20	32.5	28.3	6.6	18
50-Moose Jaw	28.8	.....	12.5	.....	30	39.2	.....	26	25	6.4	18
Alberta (Average)....	29.0	27.8	11.5	31.0	32.2	45.0	29.4	29.4	26.0	7.7	16.6
51-Medicine Hat	24.5	.....	a14.3	.....	30	43.7	.....	27.5	26.6	8	17
52-Edmonton	31.2	30	10	.....	30.1	49.7	.....	28.2	25.4	8	15.9
53-Calgary	31.8	28.5	10	32	33.3	43	28.7	32	28	6.6	18.3
54-Lethbridge	28.5	25	12	30	32.5	43.5	30	30	24	8	15
British Colum. (Aver.)	37.7	32.9	13.9	45.0	39.5	47.5	30.9	30.7	29.3	8.4	19.2
55-Fernie	38.6	35	15	45	.....	48.7	34.2	30	30	10	16
56-Nelson	40	.....	a17	.....	.....	44.1	30	30	30	8.3	18.7
57-Trail	40	35	15	.....	.....	45	30	30	30	7.7	19
58-New Westminster	33.7	25	11.1	45	.....	47.5	29	30	28.7	9	21.7
59-Vancouver	35.6	33	a11.1	45	.....	47.3	29.2	29	25.2	6.7-7.4	18.7
60-Victoria	32.8	31	a9.1	.....	44	49.7	28.8	30	28	7.4	17.6
61-Nanaimo	34.1	.....	13	.....	.....	51	.....	35	32.5	8	20
62-Prince Rupert	47	38.3	20	.....	35	46.6	25	31.6	30	10	21.7

a. Price per single quart higher.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE 1922

Flour		Rice								Canned Vegetables			
Spring wheat in 24 lb. bag per lb.	Ordinary fam- ily, in 24 lb. bag, per lb.	Rollod oats, per lb.	Cornmeal, per lb.	Barley, pearl, per lb.	'B' Rangoon per lb.	Patna, per lb.	Japan, per lb.	Siam, per lb.	Tapioca medium, pearl, per lb.	Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard 2's per can	Corn 2's, per can.	
cents 5.3	cents 5.0	cents 5.6	cents 5.9	cents 9.5	cents 9.8	cents 11.6	cents 11.0	cents 9.3	cents 12.2	cents 19.2	cents 19.0	cents 16.8	
5.7	5.3	6.0	5.6	8.3	9.7	11.5	11.7	10.4	15.5	20.2	19.5	18.1	
6	5.6	6.2	5.7	9	10	10.6	12.4	.....	13.8	21.2	20.5	19.7
5.6	4.9	5.6	5.2	7.4	9.5	11.8	10	9.3	14	20.3	19.8	19.4	
5.6	5.2	5.5	5.5	8	10	10	10	10	20	19.3	19.3	16	
5.7	5.4	6.2	6.3	9.5	9	11.5	11	11	16	20.1	18.2	17.4	
5.8	5.2	6.5	5.5	7.6	10	13.5	15	11.3	13.5	20	19.6	17.8	
5.2	4.9	5.6	6	7.5	10	12.5	.....	10	14.5	19	18.2	18.1
5.6	5.4	5.9	5.5	9.0	10.1	13.3	12.3	11.2	14.1	19.4	18.5	17.0	
5.7	5.2	6.1	6.6	7	.....	15	.....	10	15	20	20	19.2
5.3	5.2	6.2	5.5	10.3	10	12	12	12	15.6	19.6	19.1	17	
5.7	5.4	6	4.8	12.5	10.2	15	15	11.6	12.2	18.6	18.3	14.6	
5.7	5.6	5.3	5	6	10	.....	10	.....	13.5	19.3	16.5	17
5.6	5.1	6.2	7.1	9.9	8.8	11.2	11.1	8.6	13.1	17.1	19.4	15.3	
5.4	4.6	5.7	.....	8.7	8.7	11.1	11.7	8.7	13.5	17.1	18	15.3
5.4	5.2	6	10	10	8	10.7	10	8.7	14.3	17.5	20.9	15.7	
5.6	5.3	6.5	6.2	11.2	10	11.2	12.5	9.5	13.9	17.4	20	15	
5.7	4.8	6	9	10	9	10	.....	.....	13.3	15.7	20	14.3
5.6	4.8	6	5	8	8	10.5	10	.....	12.7	17.8	22	15.3
5.2	5.2	8	5	10	10	15	15	.....	15	17.7	17.7	15
6.3	5.7	6	5	12	.....	11.3	.....	9	13	17.3	21.1	16.8
5.5	5.4	5.7	7.6	9.5	8.1	10.7	10.4	8.2	11.7	17.3	17.7	15.4	
5.3	5.2	5.5	6	10	.....	10.6	8	7.2	10.8	15.4	16.8	14.7
5.3	4.8	5.4	5.7	9.7	10.1	11.1	11.2	9.7	11.8	18.1	17.8	15.5	
6	5	6.1	6.4	9.8	9	11.8	10.6	8.8	10.8	17.6	17.7	15.7	
5.3	5.2	5	6.5	9.5	9.3	.....	8	8	10	17.7	17.2	14.5
5.1	4.6	5	4.6	9.7	10	10.9	10	9	11.3	15.2	15.4	13.6	
5.9	.....	5	5	10	10	12.5	11.2	12.5	10	17.7	17	15.2
4.9	4.6	5	11.2	13	.....	10	8	11	11	17.1	16.5	16.4
5.7	4.6	4.8	4.8	8.9	10	12.7	12.7	8.1	10.6	18.3	18.1	14.4	
5.5	4.8	5.4	5.5	7.7	9.2	10.6	10.7	7.9	11.2	17.1	17	15.1	
6.1	5.2	5.5	5.5	10	10	10	.....	10	11.9	19	16.8	14.9
5.5	4.9	5.2	6.5	10.2	14	.....	12.5	11.2	11.6	18.4	17.2	14
5.4	5	5.1	5.8	8.5	.....	11.1	9.7	9.3	11.8	17.3	17.1	14.9
5.4	4.6	5.2	4.8	11.3	.....	12.5	10.8	9.2	10.7	17.8	17.6	15.4
4.6	4.6	5.1	6.2	9.7	8.7	10.7	11.7	10	11.4	18.4	18.4	15.7	
5	4.2	5.7	7.9	9.8	11.2	12.7	11.1	8.2	10.8	17.9	18.2	14.3	
4.5	4.5	5.3	6	10.4	9	12.5	12.5	9.4	14	18.6	18.4	15.3	
4.7	4.6	5	5.7	10.8	9.1	10	12.5	8.3	11	17.5	17.2	14.6	
5.1	4.5	5.8	6.4	9.4	7	10	13.1	.....	13.1	18.8	18.8	15
5	4.8	5.1	5.7	8.3	9.3	8	11.2	9.6	10.4	17.8	17.8	14.6	
5	4.8	4.9	4.6	9.7	12.5	12	12.2	13.2	11.8	17.8	17.6	14.7	
5.1	4.8	5.7	5.8	8.6	10	11.7	11.6	8.5	11.4	19.1	17.6	15.3	
5	5	5.5	6.5	12.5	12	10	10	.....	12.7	18	17	16.9
5.6	5.2	5.4	5.1	6.3	10	11	10	.....	12.5	17.7	16.9	15
5.6	.....	7.6	6.6	10.6	10	11	10	.....	14.1	19.3	19.7	18.6
5.6	.....	6.3	5.6	10	10	12.5	10	10	13.4	19.3	18.9	16.1
5.5	5.2	6	5	9.4	8.1	9.1	13.7	10	14.2	20	20	20	
5.2	4.8	4.8	4.6	9.4	10	11.7	12.5	15	12.3	19	19.3	17	
5.2	5.1	5.0	5.5	9.2	9.0	13.4	12.2	7.8	12.3	21.0	19.7	18.6	
5.2	5	5.3	4.1	9.1	8	11.7	11.9	6.3	11.6	20.6	19.7	18.4	
5.2	5.2	4.7	6.9	9.3	10	15	12.5	9.3	13	21.4	19.6	18.7	
5.2	4.8	4.9	5.4	9.8	.....	12.1	10.5	8.8	12.4	22.3	20.4	19.2
4.9	5	4.7	5.3	9.9	.....	11.4	9.1	8.1	12.5	21	19.4	18.9
5.2	4.6	5.5	6.6	10.3	.....	.....	11.2	9.5	12	24.3	20.6	19.3
5.1	4.8	5	5	8.8	.....	12.5	12.5	9.3	12.5	22.5	22	20
5.4	.....	4.5	4.5	10	.....	12.5	9	8.4	12.5	21.2	19.7	18.7
5.0	5.1	5.0	5.5	8.9	11.2	12.3	10.1	8.0	10.7	21.3	20.9	18.5	
5.2	5.2	5	5.5	11.2	12	.....	10.7	.....	13.4	20.6	21.7	19.5
5.1	5	5	4.9	8.1	.....	10	10.1	8.1	9.6	20.7	20.2	19.7
5	.....	5.1	5.1	8.7	.....	17	10.6	8	10.5	22.6	21.6	19.6
4.8	.....	5	6.6	7.7	.....	10	9	8	9.4	21.2	20	15
5.2	.....	5.6	6.1	9.6	.....	.....	9.9	8.3	10.1	21.3	20.5	19.3
5.4	.....	6	7.2	10.3	.....	.....	12.5	10	10.8	20.8	21.7	21.7
5.2	.....	5.3	5	9	.....	.....	10	.....	11.2	20	22.5	20
4.6	.....	4.6	5	8.1	.....	.....	10	.....	10	20	18.7	18.7
5.3	.....	5.5	7	9.5	.....	.....	9	6.1	9.8	21.9	20.1	17
5.3	4.8	5.3	5.7	9.9	.....	.....	8.8	7.7	9	21.9	20.2	19
5.1	.....	5.2	6	9.7	10	.....	8.6	8.3	9	23	20.6	19.2
5	.....	4.9	5.5	10.4	.....	.....	10.5	.....	11	19.6	20	19
5.7	.....	8	7.5	10	.....	.....	10	.....	10	23.3	20	20

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Beans, dry, com- mon, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples			Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, per chole, per packet (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.
			Per bag, 1½ bu. (90 lb.)	Per peck, (15 lbs.)	Fresh, best or eating, per gal.	Fresh, cooking per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.			
Dominion (Average)...	cents 8.9	cents 12.0	cents 1.374	cents 27.1	cents 52.4	cents 35.9	cents 24.1	cents 19.7	cents 27.3	cents 23.4
Nova Scotia (Average)	9.1	10.3	1.236	23.3	42.5	35.2	24.2	19.6	27.3	25.2
1-Sydney	10.8	11.4	1.44	26	.....	33	23.8	20.8	30.4	30
2-New Glasgow	9	11.6	1.20	22.8	.....	.....	23.8	19	27.6	23
3-Amherst	9.2	9.5	1.98	19.5	40	40	.....	18	26	25
4-Halifax	8.1	9.1	1.24	24.2	.....	.....	25	20	25.3	25
5-Truro	9.4	10	1.32	24	45	32.5	24	20.2	27.4	23
6-P.E.L.—Charlott'n.	8.2	12.1	.742	13.7	.....	23.3	21	18.8	25.4	25
New Bruns. (Aver.) ..	9.0	10.5	1.121	24.1	.....	.....	22.4	20.8	26.7	23.8
7-Moncton	9.8	11	1.35	26	.....	.....	.....	21	27.6	25
8-St. John	9.1	10.1	1.45	26.1	.....	.....	20	.....	26.6	20
9-Fredericton	8.3	9.6	.683	19.2	50	.....	22.2	21.5	26	25
10-Bathurst	8.6	11.3	1.00	25	.....	.....	25	20	26.5	25
Quebec (Average).....	9.1	11.2	1.412	27.1	58.3	38.3	21.5	19.6	28.8	24.5
11-Quebec	9.6	11.6	.985	22.8	.....	.....	20	20.1	28.3	23.3
12-Three Rivers	9.2	11.7	a1.552	36.4	60	35	24	19	30	21.7
13-Sherbrooke	8.8	10.2	1.41	24.4	65	40	23	21	29	25
14-Sorel	11.3	10	1.50	27.5	.....	.....	.....	18	27.5	10
15-St. Hyacinthe	7.5	11.7	1.47	26.6	.....	40	23.5	19	32.2	25
16-St. John's	8	11.5	1.55	30	.....	.....	20	18	30	22.5
17-Thetford Mines	8.4	10.8	1.41	23.7	.....	.....	21.2	24	27.5	23.3
18-Montreal	9.4	11.1	a1.451	24.3	49.8	.....	22	19.2	28.5	24.8
19-Hull	9.5	12.1	1.38	28	.....	.....	20	18.5	26.5	25
Ontario (Average).....	8.9	13.2	1.490	30.4	52.8	36.9	24.4	19.6	26.6	21.3
11-Ottawa	9.2	13	1.47	29	70	30	23.4	19.8	26.8	23.3
21-Brockville	9.2	14.2	1.52	30	.....	45	.....	17	25.3	18.5
22-Kingston	8.8	12.5	1.44	27.7	40	20	22.5	18.1	25.6	20.5
23-Bellefleur	7.3	15	1.69	33.7	50	.....	.....	20	25	21.5
24-Peterborough	9.3	14.2	1.50	30	62.5	50	25	20	26	21.2
25-Orillia	8.4	12.5	1.20	24	.....	.....	25	20	26	20.4
26-Toronto	9.3	11.5	1.49	28.7	40	.....	23.3	18.9	25.4	20.8
27-Niagara Falls	10.7	13	1.68	34.5	.....	.....	.....	22.5	29	21.2
28-St. Catharines	9.3	12.9	1.66	31.8	.....	.....	.....	18.8	28.6	19.6
29-Hamilton	9.1	11.6	1.51	32.6	52.5	.....	22.5	18.3	25	20.5
30-Brantford	8.5	14.6	1.76	34	50	.....	.....	20.3	25.5	19.5
31-Galt	8.7	13	1.57	32.5	.....	.....	25.7	19	25.8	22.1
32-Guelph	8.8	11.2	1.39	28.3	.....	.....	23.8	17.9	25.4	20.7
33-Kitchener	8.5	14.2	1.64	31.2	63	.....	25	21	24.7	21.7
34-Woodstock	6.5	12.0	1.64	31.2	.....	.....	.....	20.4	25	20
35-Stratford	9.6	15.7	1.67	31.7	.....	.....	22	21.2	27.6	20.6
36-London	8.2	12.9	1.79	32.2	.....	.....	.....	18.7	24.6	19.5
37-St. Thomas	9.3	10.3	1.52	31.9	35	30	21.5	18.7	26.7	20
38-Chatham	8.2	13.1	1.80	31.7	.....	.....	22.5	20.5	21.8	20.8
39-Windsor	8.6	11	1.48	28.8	.....	.....	30	20	26	23.3
40-Owen Sound	9.5	14.6	1.35	30	.....	.....	.....	19.3	23.3	20
41-Cobalt	10.1	15	1.04	30	.....	.....	21.4	20.4	33	23.7
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	10.2	13.6	1.49	33.3	55	40	25	19.4	21.7	24.7
43-Port Arthur	9.3	13.1	.937	25	65	30	20	21.7	29.2	26.2
44-Fort William	9.6	14.1	.986	23.3	50	40	26.7	18.2	26	23.3
Manitoba (Average)...	9.4	11.1	1.006	21.2	.....	.....	26.1	20.0	27.1	25.0
45-Winnipeg	9.2	10.8	.821	21.2	.....	.....	23.2	20.5	26.7	24
46-Brandon	9.6	11.3	1.19	21.2	.....	.....	29	19.5	27.5	26
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	9.1	12.8	.943	19.6	.....	.....	26.5	20.8	26.0	25.8
47-Regina	8.4	13.9	.922	23.3	.....	.....	24.5	19.4	26.6	23.1
48-Prince Albert	9.4	12.5	.725	20	.....	.....	25.3	20	27.5	30
49-Saskatoon	10.4	11.2	a1.035	15	.....	.....	28.3	22.5	25	25
50-Moose Jaw	8.2	13.7	a1.088	20	.....	.....	25	21.2	25	25
Alberta (Average)....	8.5	11.9	1.118	22.9	.....	.....	25.4	20.0	28.5	24.1
51-Medicine Hat	9.3	13.3	1.12	26.7	.....	.....	27.5	21.7	30	24.3
52-Edmonton	7.2	9.9	.71	17.5	.....	.....	23.3	19.4	28	23
53-Calgary	9.1	12.8	1.36	22.3	.....	.....	25	19	28.8	25
54-Lethbridge	8.5	11.6	1.28	25	.....	.....	26.6	20	27.3	24
British Colum. (Aver.)	8.5	11.2	1.694	31.0	.....	.....	25.0	18.8	28.7	25.0
55-Fernie	9.7	11	a1.683	.....	.....	.....	25	17.5	32.5	30
56-Nelson	9	11.2	a1.719	30	.....	.....	25	20	26.2	25
57-Trail	8.3	10.4	1.66	30	.....	.....	25	17.5	32.5	10
58-New Westminster	8.7	10.3	a1.341	.....	.....	.....	22.5	20.6	27	21.7
59-Vancouver	7.3	9.8	1.44	25	.....	.....	22.6	18.7	26	21.7
60-Victoria	8.5	11.9	a1.782	40	.....	.....	27.5	17.6	26.4	22.6
61-Nanaimo	8.2	12	a1.827	30	.....	.....	27.5	22	29	24
62-Prince Rupert	8.3	13.1	a2.097	.....	.....	.....	25	16.7	30	23.3

a. Price per 90 lb. bag calculated from price quoted.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE 1922

Jam		Canned Fruits			Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.	Honey, clover, strained, per 5 lb tin.	Sugar		Tea			
Strawberry, pure, per 4 lb tin.	Raspberry, pure, per 4 lb tin.	Peaches, 2's, per can.	Pears 2's, per can.	Plums 2's, per can.				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black medium (bulk), per lb.	Black medium (packets), per lb.	Green medium (bulk), per lb.	Green medium (packets), per lb.
\$.006	\$.989	cents 34.9	cents 34.2	cents 26.1	\$.852	cents 50.4	\$ 1.215	cents 7.8	cents 7.3	cents 54.0	cents 55.5	cents 62.1	cents 51.9
1.016	.978	34.4	34.2	26.4	.928	43.5	1.600	7.9	7.4	48.2	54.9	.....	57.5
1.01	1.01	37.5	37.1	30	.975	.....	1.50	8.3	8	52.1	57.1	.....	55
1.01	1.00	30.7	30.4	23.6	.84	65	.....	8	7.5	48.7	55	.....	.....
.90	.90	35	38	25	1.00	45	1.55	7.5	7	45	55	.....	.....
1.10	.95	33.7	31.7	26.6	.875	75	1.75	7.6	7	45	53.3	60	60
1.06	1.03	35	34	26.6	.95	57.5	.....	8.2	7.5	50	54	.....	.....
1.08	.95	36	35	26.7	.85	75	1.75	6.9	6.6	49	53.1	.....	55
1.026	1.013	33.6	35.4	29.8	.891	52.3	.....	7.7	7.1	51.4	52.9	72.5	55.0
1.05	1.00	33.7	37.5	31.6	1.00	65	.....	7.9	7.1	50	54	55	55
.983	.983	35.7	35.7	30	.713	45	.....	7.4	6.9	55	50	73.3	55
1.07	1.07	29.8	30	27.5	.85	46.7	1.50	7.8	7.1	51.4	52.5	71.6	55
1.00	1.00	35	38.5	30	1.00	52.5	.....	7.8	7.3	49	55	.....	.....
1.080	1.033	34.7	34.5	25.2	.969	52.7	1.132	7.2	6.7	57.0	54.7	59.3	54.8
.918	.956	37	34.2	25	1.01	46.4	.....	6.9	6.3	54.5	55.5	55.5	55.8
1.14	1.07	30	30	17.5	.967	46.7	1.00	7.7	6.9	57.2	55.9	63.2	54.3
1.15	1.11	36	38	26.2	.917	53	1.45	7.2	6.8	59	58	55	55
1.07	1.00	40	35	30	1.00	58.3	.....	7.2	6.3	65	53.3	65	51.7
1.25	1.12	41.2	40	.....	1.20	53.3	.85	7	6.5	60	56.2	65	56.2
1.00	1.00	30	30	25	1.00	70	1.25	7.5	7	55	50	55	50
1.19	1.12	36.2	41.2	33.3	.....	53	.....	7.7	7	58	56.2	63	60.7
1.04	1.02	30.2	29.6	22.2	.788	47.2	1.09	6.6	6.4	56.7	56.8	61.4	56.4
.898	.90	31.7	32.5	22.5	.883	46.4	1.15	7.3	6.7	47.8	53	51.9	53
.541	.944	34.4	31.5	23.6	.820	45.9	1.028	7.5	7.2	54.1	54.3	58.7	55.1
.968	.976	34.6	34	23	.807	47.2	1.06	7.2	6.8	51.3	54.5	58.3	60
.683	.683	33.7	31.2	17.5	.767	43.1	1.00	7.8	7.1	47.5	53.7	55	55
.972	.961	30.5	25.6	18.1	.778	47.5	.953	7	6.8	46.6	51.2	53.1	54.6
1.12	1.12	42.5	36.5	27.5	.82	43.6	1.00	7.2	6.8	52.7	55	56.7	57.5
.95	.95	35	30	30	.733	42.5	1.05	6.9	6.8	53.3	55	50	55
.883	.933	35	32.5	15.7	.825	45	1.00	7.3	7.1	49	55	55	55
.848	.858	29.5	25.7	18.9	.700	44.4	1.03	7.1	6.8	52.2	54.6	59.9	53.7
1.07	1.07	36.2	28.7	23.7	.90	45	1.10	7.7	8	59.4	55	63.1	55
.911	.921	30	27.6	22.4	.804	44.3	1.00	7.2	7.1	55.4	56.9	61.7	54.3
.948	.946	27.9	25.2	18.9	.786	44.4	.975	7.1	6.8	54.3	54.2	58.7	55.7
.898	.898	33.3	28.3	22.5	.71	43.9	.90	7.4	7.2	58	55	59.3	55
.86	.86	31.2	30	25	.75	45.3	1.03	7.1	6.7	52.1	54	56.2	55
.889	.905	32.5	30	20	.733	43.5	1.00	6.9	6.7	51.4	58.3	57.5	55
.785	.785	39.2	32.5	28.3	.95	44.1	1.20	7.3	7.1	56.9	55	62.9	55
.896	.896	32.5	32.5	32.5	.778	44	.75	7.5	7.1	53	55	58.7	55
1.17	1.16	32	35	23.3	1.05	48.6	1.00	8.3	8.2	57	55	57	55
.904	.904	36.3	30	26.2	.779	46.1	.912	7.5	7.2	51	54.4	54.3	55
.931	.931	34.2	31.2	28.3	.778	46.7	.962	7	6.7	65.7	55	64	55.7
1.03	1.01	35	32.5	26	.842	44.4	1.00	7.3	6.9	53.1	54.2	56.9	54.2
.925	.925	37.5	40	.....	.925	57.5	1.25	7.7	7.4	58.1	53.1	58.1	53.1
.783	.783	40	.....	25	.875	45	.95	7.9	7.2	56.7	47.5	55	55
1.05	1.05	36.7	31.9	30	.921	55.7	1.17	8.6	8.2	53.3	55	70	57.1
1.03	1.00	33.6	35	29	.79	41.7	1.15	8.2	7.8	51	52.5	54	55
1.06	1.07	35	35	24.2	.833	46.3	1.15	7.9	7.6	55.8	56.7	63.7	57.5
.967	.971	37	34.4	21.2	.864	46.7	1.12	7.5	7.2	57.5	52.9	68.7	48.7
.991	.877	34.0	31.5	26.4	.763	51.7	1.290	8.3	8.0	54.2	57.8	65.6	62.5
.961	.953	33.4	29.9	26.8	.733	56.3	1.25	8	7.5	52.3	58.5	62.2	65
1.02	1.00	34.5	33	26	.805	47	1.33	8.6	8.4	56	57	69	60
1.026	1.021	34.6	34.0	25.9	.820	51.7	1.383	8.8	8.1	57.6	67.9	60.6	62.6
1.03	1.03	35.2	33	26	.82	55	1.48	8.1	7.8	57.9	55.8	55	61.2
1.05	1.06	39	36.6	27.5	.90	53.3	1.57	9.2	8	67.5	58.3	60	58.3
1.05	1.02	31.7	36.2	27.5	.833	51.2	1.03	9.2	8.7	50	60	67.5	68.3
.915	.915	32.5	30	22.5	.725	47.5	1.45	8.7	8	55	57.5	60	.....
1.041	1.022	35.9	37.5	28.3	.817	54.3	1.438	9.0	8.4	53.9	59.3	69.4	66.1
.983	.987	40	40	27.5	.85	56.2	1.50	9.3	9	57.5	59	75	71.7
1.07	1.04	35.3	35.3	28	.793	54.4	1.45	8.4	8	50	57.6	65	64.5
1.10	1.05	31.6	36.2	25	.793	54	1.45	9	8	55.7	60.6	77.5	68.3
1.01	1.01	36.6	38.3	32.5	.833	52.5	1.35	9.2	8.6	52.5	60	60	60
1.080	1.052	37.6	40.2	31.1	.818	53.2	1.424	8.5	7.8	54.3	58.3	70.0	67.1
1.22	1.15	40	45	35	.808	60	1.00	8.8	7.5	53.3	61.7	.....	55
1.07	1.00	40	40	30	.80	55	1.75	9.2	8.5	56.2	70	62.5	60
1.22	1.15	40	45	35	.808	60	1.00	8.8	7.5	53.3	61.7	65	65
.962	.962	40	40	35	.856	55	1.55	7.5	7.2	58.7	53.3	75	70
1.01	.995	32.5	37.5	25.6	.802	50.8	1.37	7.7	6.9	52.7	56.5	65	62.5
1.05	1.05	32.8	38	30	.771	55.6	1.80	7.5	7.3	48.5	52.4	65	60
1.08	1.08	38.3	41	80	.80	56.7	.....	9.6	8.1	56.5	61.7	75	75
1.03	1.03	30.7	35	28.3	.90	56.7	1.50	9.6	8.1	56.5	61.7	75	75

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Coffee		Cocoa, pure, un- sweetened, per ½ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit XXX, per quart	Salt, fine in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch laundry, per lb.	Soap laundry, standard, per bar.
	Ground, med- ium, per lb.	Beans, roasted Rio, etc., per lb.							
Dominion (Average)...	cents 53.8	cents 50.7	cents 29.0	cents 14.9	cents 3.8	cents 45.9	8 .756	cents 12.2	cents 8.1
Nova Scotia (Average)	58.5	57.7	29.1	13.4	4.2	46.7	.554	12.7	8.8
1-Sydney	51.6	.....	31.7	14.6	4.2	50.6	.666	13.1	9
2-New Glasgow	57.7	57.5	29.6	14	4	40.5	.452	13.4	8.8
3-Amherst	60	55	25	.....	5	40	.45	10	8
4-Halifax	62.4	60	30	14	4.3	55	.70	13.3	9
5-Truro	61	58.3	29.4	11	3.5	47.5	.50	13.8	9.2
6-P.E.L.—Charlott'tn.	59.2	58.3	29	17.5	3	44.6	.503	13.2	8.2
New Bruns. (Aver.) ..	59.7	55.4	29.1	12.4	4.5	43.2	.438	12.3	8.3
7-Moncton	63.7	60	32.5	11.2	3.5	55	.50	14.3	8.7
8-St. John	58.7	.....	28.3	13	2.7	36.6	.49	12.3	8.2
9-Fredericton	53.8	50.7	25.4	12.9	4.2	41	.45	11.8	8.1
10-Bathurst	62.5	.....	30	12.5	3.5	40	.55	10.6	8
Quebec (Average).....	53.6	52.9	28.5	14.7	3.7	50.1	.815	11.5	8.3
11-Quebec	48.4	53.7	29.1	16.8	3.4	39.8	.85	10.5	8.6
12-Three Rivers	52.8	48.3	27.5	15.1	4.2	47.5	.95	11.4	7.8
13-Sherbrooke	55	.....	28.6	15.2	3.7	42.5	.79	10	8
14-Sorel	50	60	28.3	15	4.2	53.3	1.17	11.7	9
15-St. Hyacinthe	55	45	27	12.8	3	48	.687	11.7	8
16-St. John's	60	60	25	16	.....	80	.70	15	9
17-Thetford Mines	60	55	35	14.8	3.7	49	.75	11.3	8.5
18-Montreal	53.4	51.1	27.6	14.9	3.5	47.5	.755	11.2	7.8
19-Hull	47.8	50	28.3	11.4	3.9	42.9	.683	11.1	7.7
Ontario (Average).....	53.6	51.5	27.8	12.9	3.6	43.5	.735	10.9	8.5
11-Ottawa	49.1	46.3	28.1	11.7	3.8	46.9	.69	10.8	7.7
21-Brockville	50.6	50	26.7	12.8	3.3	40.6	.60	10.3	8.5
22-Kingston	46.1	47.1	27.3	12.4	3.5	40	.644	10	8.1
23-Belleville	45	48.3	26.7	12.7	4.7	40	.683	10.3	7.5
24-Peterborough	52.5	50	27.5	15	3	51.7	.683	9	8.3
25-Orillia	56	56.7	27	13.8	2.9	41	.712	10.5	9.4
26-Toronto	53.3	54.4	34	11.8	3.1	42.7	.625	10.1	7.9
27-Niagara Falls	55	53.3	28.9	14	2.8	43.7	.637	10.9	7.7
28-St. Catharines	52.9	46	28	12.2	3.4	37.5	.725	10.8	8.2
29-Hamilton	53.8	53.2	27	11.4	3.5	42	.732	12.9	8
30-Brantford	54.6	50.7	25.4	11.9	3.4	38.7	.75	10.4	8.9
31-Galt	52.1	52.5	25.4	12.9	4.2	50	.75	11.4	8.9
32-Queph	55	51.2	25	14.2	3.5	44.3	.812	10.9	8.4
33-Kitchener	50	.....	28.7	11.6	2.8	43.3	.75	10	9.2
34-Woodstock	54	50	25	12	2.2	40	.612	11	8.4
35-Stratford	55	55	26.2	13.7	4.5	45	.69	11.5	8.8
36-London	52	53.2	25.5	13.4	2.7	43.7	.693	10.6	8.6
37-St. Thomas	60.8	60.5	26.1	12.9	3.2	47.5	.69	10.1	8.4
38-Chatham	49.1	47	27	12.5	3.5	42.5	.70	10.5	8.6
39-Windsor	56.9	53.7	30.6	12.4	4.4	53.7	.70	10.5	9.1
40-Owen Sound	58.3	.....	27.5	11.5	3.3	40	.675	12.5	8.3
41-Cobalt	57.5	.....	33.3	13.6	4.7	45	.95	15	8.6
42-Sault Ste. Marie	55	48	30	14.3	3.5	44.2	.78	13	8.9
43-Port Arthur	55	52.5	26.7	15	5	37.5	1.00	10	8.9
44-Port William	60	50	31	12.9	4.4	45	1.10	10	9.3
Manitoba (Average)...	49.2	40.7	29.0	13.9	3.6	43.5	.800	13.1	7.9
45-Winnipeg	49.4	41.3	28.9	13.6	3.7	44.5	.75	11.2	7.6
46-Brandon	49	40	29	14.1	3.4	42.5	.85	15	8.2
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	52.6	43.6	33.6	20.1	4.5	43.5	.880	15.0	8.5
47-Regina	51.9	46.2	29.9	19.7	4.7	40.8	.77	13.2	7.3
48-Prince Albert	45	43.3	31.2	21.9	4.6	53.3	1.25	15	7.5
49-Saskatoon	57.5	50	43.3	22.5	4.3	40	.90	16.7	10
50-Moose Jaw	56.2	55	30	16.2	4.3	40	.60	15	9.1
Alberta (Average)....	50.9	45.9	30.1	18.7	4.6	44.3	.919	13.9	7.9
51-Medicine Hat	48.7	48.3	30	23.3	4.6	40	.967	15	8.6
52-Edmonton	49.1	43.7	30.9	17	3.8	40.8	.833	12	8
53-Calgary	52.5	55	29.6	16.2	5.6	48	.95	13.6	7
54-Lethbridge	53.3	36.6	30	18.3	4.3	48.3	.925	15	7.8
British Colum. (Aver.)	51.3	46.9	30.6	20.4	4.3	52.8	.890	13.6	6.2
55-Fernie	53.3	45	28.3	15	4	50	.75	13.3	n5
56-Nelson	50	50	28.7	25	4.6	60	1.00	20	6.5
57-Trail	53.3	45	28.3	15	4	50	.75	13.3	n5
58-New Westminster	55	53.7	30	20	3.2	50	1.03	13.7	7.5
59-Vancouver	47.7	45	34	21.5	3.6	45	.85	10	6
60-Victoria	50.7	48.7	29.8	20.5	4	58.5	.925	10.6	n5
61-Nanaimo	54	45	34	21	5.5	56	.917	13.2	6.1
62-Prince Rupert	46.7	42.5	31.7	25	5.4	52.5	.90	15	8.5

a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively.
d. Lignite. f. Jackpine, poplar, etc. h. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins
costing 5c. to 15c. more per gallon than in bulk. m. Hard coal. n. Small bar.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE 1922

Coal		Wood				Millwood cutting, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches parlour, (500), per box	Rent	
Anthracite, per ton	Bituminous, per ton	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord				Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	Eight-roomed house with modern conveniences or none, p. m.
\$ 17.182	\$ 10.922	\$ 12.303	\$ 14.290	\$ 9.187	\$ 11.060	\$ 9.730	cents 31.2	cents 14.7	\$ 27.798	\$ 19.250
18.250	9.130	9.200	10.600	7.000	7.800	8.977	32.9	14.8	23.700	16.400
.....	a7.20	6.00	7.00	5.00	6.00	.....	33-35	15	16.00-20.00	10.00-14.00
20.00	a7.00	b10.00	b10.00	b8.00	b8.00	b11.43	32-35	14	25.00	18.00
16.50	8.50-8.90	7.00	9.00	6.00	8.00	5.00-6.00	28-30	15	12.00-17.00	7.00-10.00
.....	11.25	15.00	16.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	35	15	40.00	25.00-35.00
.....	11.50	8.00	11.00	4.00	5.00	.....	33	15	16.00-26.00	12.00-15.00
18.50	10.50-11.50	10.00	12.00	7.00	8.50	b9.00	25-30	15	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00
17.250	11.969	11.000	13.000	6.750	8.500	6.607	32.1	15.0	25.750	17.500
16.50	11.25-13.50	10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	.....	33-34	15	25.00-45.00	18.00-24.00
18.00	9.50-13.50	16.00	18.00	8.00	10.00	b8.42	32	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-20.00
.....	12.00	10.00	12.00	6.00	8.00	b6.40	30-32	15	25.00	18.00
.....	11.00	8.00	10.00	5.00	7.00	b5.00	32	15	18.00	12.00
16.050	10.600	12.810	14.723	9.528	10.737	10.417	29.6	14.4	22.278	14.813
16.75	10.00	b14.67	b14.67	b12.00	b12.00	b10.00-12.00	30	15	22.00-27.00	.....
15.50	10.50	10.00	10.00	8.00	12.00	b7.50	30	13	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00
16.75	12.00	14.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....	30	15	25.00	22.00
16.50-17.00	12.00	b17.33	b17.33	b10.67	b13.33	10.00	25-30	15	14.00-15.00	7.00-10.00
14.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	8.00	b10.67	.....	25	15	22.00	12.50
16.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	8.00	b6.40	b12.00	22-28	12	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
16.25-16.50	10.00-11.00	15.00	16.00-17.00	10.00-12.00	12.00-13.00	b12.00-15.00	28	15	15.00	10.00
16.25-16.50	10.00	14.00	14.00	7.50	9.00	8.50	30-45	15	22.00-37.00	14.00-22.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23-25	15	20.00-25.00	15.00-18.00
18.205	11.238	13.319	15.522	10.533	12.767	11.530	27.4	14.5	29.600	20.360
16.25-16.50	.....	12.00	14.00	8.00	10.00	8.50	30-35	15	28.00-36.00	21.00-27.00
16.50	.....	.....	b18.461	.....	b16.615	b14.40	25	15	25.00	16.00
16.50	10.00	14.00	16.00	13.00	14.00	b14.00	25	14	18.00-25.00	15.00-20.00
16.50	10.00	12.75	13.75	10.00	11.00	.....	23-25	10	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00
16.00-16.50	9.50	12.00	13.50	7.00	8.50	6.00	28	15	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
16.50	10.00	10.00	12.00	8.00	10.50	b7.724	25	15	15.00-20.00	13.00-15.00
15.50	10.25	16.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	12.00-14.00	31-33	15	35.00-40.00	22.00-25.00
15.00	c	c	c	c	c	c	30	15	20.00-25.00	18.00-23.00
15.00	c	c16.00	c18.00	c15.00	c16.00	b20.00	25-27	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
15.50	11.50	15.00	15.00	13.00	13.00	.....	25	12	25.00-35.00	20.00-30.00
15.50	9.50	.....	16.00	14.00	14.00	b10.00	30	15	35.00-40.00	18.00
15.00	10.00	18.00	18.00	14.00	14.00	.....	26	15	25.00	16.00
15.50	11.00	17.00	18.00	11.00	12.00	b9.00	28	15	24.00-30.00	16.00-20.00
15.00	13.00	14.00	16.00	10.00	12.00	.....	28-30	15	40.00	30.00
16.00	9.00-14.00	12.00	15.00	12.00	12.00	b13.33	28	15	20.00	15.00
16.00	11.00	17.00	.....	16.00	.....	.....	25	15	30.00-40.00	17.00-19.00
16.00	15.00	15.00	16.00	13.00	13.00	12.00	25-27	14	30.00-45.00	17.00-30.00
16.00-16.50	13.00	12.00-13.00	17.00	14.00	14.00	b16.00	30	15	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
15.50	10.00	.....	b20.00	.....	b20.00	b9.00-15.00	25-28	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
16.00-17.50	10.00-12.50	c	c	c	c	c	25-30	15	30.00-50.00	20.00-35.00
16.50	10.00	14.00	15.00	10.00	12.00	10.00	30	15	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00
19.00	15.00	11.00	12.00	10.00	12.00	27-30	15	15	22.00	14.00
17.00	10.00-11.50	9.00	12.75	7.00	10.50	b7.00	28-30	15	35.00	20.00-25.00
18.00	9.50-14.00	.....	8.50	9.50	9.50	.....	25	13.3	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
18.50	10.50-12.50	10.50	11.50	8.50	9.50	.....	25	15	35.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
21.250	12.250	10.750	12.000	8.25	9.50	.....	32.5	15.0	35.000	24.500
20.500	12.00	8.50	10.00	7.50	9.00	9.00	35	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00
22.00	12.50	13.00	14.00	9.00	10.00	.....	30	15	25.00-30.00	18.00-20.00
24.167	12.375	13.375	14.500	10.000	11.875	13.000	36.3	15.0	35.000	21.875
24.50	13.00	f14.00	f13.00	.....	10.00	13.00	35	15	35.00-50.00	30.00
23.00	d10.50	f7.00	f8.50	6.00	7.50	.....	35	15	25.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
25.00	d13.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	.....	.....	12.00	13.00	40	15	30.00-40.00	20.00
.....	d12.00	f18.00	f22.00	14.00	b18.00	.....	35	15	35.00	20.00
.....	7.500	.....	.....	.....	10.750	8.500	37.5	15.0	31.250	20.750
c	c	c	c	c	c	c	15	15	25.00	17.50
.....	5.00	.....	.....	8.00	b7.00-8.00	5.00	35	15	40.00	25.00
.....	d8.50-9.50	.....	.....	.....	b14.00	b12.00	40	15	20.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
.....	a8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35-40	15	30.00	18.00
.....	11.116	.....	9.250	10.136	5.304	h39.9	50	15.0	25.500	20.357
.....	7.50-7.75	.....	12.00	.....	b4.00	.....	.....	.....	20.00	18.00
.....	11.00-13.75	.....	8.50	11.25	.....	.....	50	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-25.00
.....	9.75-12.75	.....	9.00	12.00	.....	.....	45	15	30.00	20.00
.....	12.50	.....	.....	.....	b7.50	.....	40	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-14.00
m18.00	10.75-11.50	.....	.....	7.75	5.20	35-40	.....	.....	29.00	25.00
.....	11.50-12.00	.....	7.50	b9.544	b4.491	.....	27	.....	18.00-22.00	.....
.....	a3.30	.....	.....	.....	b5.33	.....	35	.....	22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00
.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30.00-40.00	20.00-30.00

eggs and tapioca. *Manufactured goods*—rubber, wool, cotton, hides, binder twine, iron, galvanized sheets, steel billets, silver, lead, copper, tin, zinc, cement, paints, coal oil, pine, bituminous coal, spruce and newsprint. Changes in prices from month to month during 1919 and 1920 shown by this index number are more violent than those shown by that of the Department. The accompanying table shows the revised figures in full, as the calculation covers only the years back to 1919:—

PROFESSOR MICHELL'S INDEX NUMBER OF
WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA.
40 COMMODITIES.
(Average prices 1900-1909=100)

Month	1919	1920	1921	1922
January	223.2	265.1	214.2	165.2
February	221.3	264.1	197.1	163.7
March	220.0	264.0	192.6	161.0
April	222.9	268.4	190.0	161.2
May	228.8	270.2	180.5	160.9
June	266.2	269.9	176.6	164.5
July	245.7	269.4	174.3	.....
August	249.3	254.4	176.7	.....
September	240.7	247.4	172.9	.....
October	238.7	238.4	168.2	.....
November	241.4	225.4	164.9	.....
December	244.7	217.4	168.2	.....

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of June of over one hundred staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given, is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers who did a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915, when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts exclusively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts, with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintain-

ed. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that the comparative expenditure would be little changed.

The index number of wholesale prices is based on the quotations for 271 commodities and is the simple average of the percentages of current prices of the several commodities in relation to the average prices for the base period, 1890-1899, these being therefore, made equal to 100. The quotations for most farm products are obtained weekly and averaged for the month; the quotations for

other commodities are taken for the middle of the month. The table of index numbers shows the changes by groups and sub-groups for the previous month and for the corresponding month back to 1913.

Retail Prices

Meats at the beginning of June again averaged higher. Sirloin steak averaged nearly 2c per pound higher at 31.6c for the sixty cities. Round steak showed about the same general increase as sirloin and averaged 26.4c per pound as compared with 24.9c in May. Rib roast and shoulder roast were higher in all the provinces. Stewing beef was slightly lower in New Brunswick and British Columbia, but was higher in the other provinces. Veal showed very little change on the average but was lower in New Brunswick and Alberta. Mutton averaged 29.3c per pound in June and 28.7c in May. The advance occurred in all provinces, except Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia. Lamb showed a general advance except in New Brunswick which averaged somewhat lower. Roast pork advanced from an average of 30c per pound in May to 31.3c in June, the increase being general. Pork chops were also slightly higher. Mess pork was up about $\frac{3}{4}$ c per pound to 26.8c, the advance being general. Bacon averaged 41.3c per pound as compared with 40.8c in May. Boiled ham was up 3c per pound to 63.7c. In fish there was little change, cod steak, halibut, fresh herring, whitefish and finnan haddie being slightly higher while haddock was lower. Canned salmon, Sockeye, was unchanged though the medium and the pink salmon were lower. Lard showed little change. Eggs, fresh, averaged 33.5c per dozen as compared with 32.7c in May; 33.5c in April, and 50.7c in March. Prices in all provinces, except Manitoba and Alberta, averaged higher. Cooking eggs showed a general advance. Milk was down from 12.1c per quart in May to 11.5c in June. No increases over last month were reported though many cities showed no

change. All grades of butter were down about 3c per pound. Dairy solids averaged 35.7c, dairy prints, 36.5c, and creamery prints 42c per pound. The decline was general, very few cities reporting increases. Old cheese was about 1c per pound lower at 29.8c, and new 1.8c lower at 26.1c. The decline was general in all provinces. Bread, soda biscuits, flour and rolled oats were steady. Cornmeal, barley and tapioca were practically unchanged. Rice, Rangoon and Patna, averaged higher in nearly all provinces. Canned vegetables and beans were unchanged. Onions were about 2c per pound lower, the decline being general. Potatoes were steady. Prunes and evaporated apples were slightly higher, but currants and raisins were lower. Jam, canned fruits and marmalade showed little change. Corn syrup and honey were also steady. Sugar continued to decline and averaged 7.8c per pound in June as compared with 8c in May and 8.4c in April. The decline was fairly general. Tea was practically unchanged. Coffee was up 2c per pound to 53.8c. Laundry starch and soap were steady.

Anthracite coal was practically unchanged in the average, declines in Halifax, St. John, Montreal and St. Thomas being offset by advances in Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, Sorel, Peterborough and Cobalt. Bituminous coal was slightly higher, being up in Three Rivers, Woodstock, London, Cobalt, Port Arthur and Fort William, but lower in Amherst, Halifax, Charlottetown, St. John, Bathurst, St. Thomas and Sault Ste. Marie. Hard wood was down in the average from \$12.44 to \$12.30 per cord, being lower in Montreal, Guelph, Cobalt, Sault Ste. Marie and higher in Bathurst and Winnipeg. Soft wood was unchanged, except at Sault Ste. Marie, where the price was lower. Rent averaged slightly higher, being up in St. John, N.B., St. John's, Brockville and Galt, but lower in Kingston and Windsor.

Wholesale Prices

GRAINS AND FODDER.—Wheat No. 1 Manitoba Northern at Winnipeg, quoted at \$1.42 per bushel in the last week in May, fell to \$1.29 about the middle of June, but later rose to \$1.33. Barley at Winnipeg fell from 68c per bushel at the end of May to 65c at the end of June. Ontario barley at Toronto was steady at 60c-65c. Oats at Winnipeg fell 4c per bushel, to 51c. American corn at Toronto advanced from 74c per bushel to 79c but later declined to 77c. Flaxseed at Winnipeg which was quoted at \$2.50 per bushel at the beginning of May declined to \$2.16 about the middle of June but by the end of June was quoted at \$2.40, a recovery of 24c. Hay, at both Montreal and Toronto, fell \$4 per ton to \$26 and \$21 respectively. Bran at Toronto declined \$5.00 per ton to \$25.25 and shorts \$4.25 a ton to \$27.00.

ANIMALS AND MEATS.—Cattle at Winnipeg were down from \$8.25 per hundred pounds to \$7.50. Choice steers at Toronto were steady at \$8.75 per hundred. Dressed beef was unchanged. Dressed hogs at Toronto advanced 3c per pound to 21c. Bacon rose from 28c at the end of May to 32c at the end of June. Hams were also higher at 31c per pound. Sheep fell from \$8.50 per hundred pounds at the end of May to \$5.00 in the last week in June. Dressed lamb rose 5c per pound to 33c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Creamery butter at Montreal rose from 30c to 39c. At Toronto, creamery prints rose 7c per pound to 41c. Cheese was up from 14c per pound to 19c. Eggs and milk were unchanged.

FISH.—Dry codfish on the Atlantic coast were down from 6c per pound to 5c. Fish were reported to be plentiful on the Grand Banks and the summer catch of the Lunenburg fleet was expected to be good. The spring catch of mackerel was much larger than last year, and the price was lower at \$8.00 per barrel compared with \$14.00 a year ago. The market for herring continued dull. The

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR JUNE, 1922, MAY, 1922,
JUNE, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914 AND 1913.
(Average price 1890-1899-100)

		INDEX NUMBERS.											
		Number of com- modities	*June 1922	*May 1922	*June 1921	*June 1920	*June 1919	*June 1918	June 1917	June 1916	June 1915	June 1914	June 1913
I.—GRAINS AND FODDERS—													
Grains, Ontario	6		182.5	182.2	196.4	441.3	326.5	385.7	366.2	189.2	198.0	150.1	135.4
Grains, Western	4		191.2	203.7	204.3	451.3	346.6	323.6	306.1	163.0	177.8	135.8	124.3
Fodder	5		216.2	246.7	200.8	350.8	308.8	209.2	195.5	177.8	185.0	161.9	134.9
All	15		196.1	209.4	200.4	413.9	325.9	311.1	293.2	178.4	188.3	151.3	132.2
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS—													
Cattle and Beef	6		233.6	229.9	247.5	397.2	361.3	395.3	305.4	243.8	208.1	225.6	194.8
Hogs and hog products	6		253.3	239.9	234.9	346.3	410.1	362.6	313.0	210.5	174.0	165.4	186.2
Sheep and mutton	3		215.0	226.1	226.0	289.4	292.2	356.4	254.7	215.8	186.9	184.8	185.4
Poultry	2		416.4	453.5	439.1	476.6	517.9	409.9	298.8	305.8	218.6	221.8	184.7
All	17		258.8	259.1	261.8	369.4	384.8	378.6	298.4	234.4	193.6	196.6	188.8
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.....													
	9		180.0	178.8	191.2	282.0	276.4	239.2	207.0	154.1	142.2	129.6	137.0
IV.—FISH—													
Prepared fish	6		170.6	186.9	184.4	268.6	222.8	241.6	199.9	160.7	144.6	148.4	154.8
Fresh fish	3		191.0	219.1	227.0	284.3	222.9	241.6	189.7	179.6	141.3	155.9	169.9
All	9		177.4	197.6	198.6	273.8	222.8	241.6	195.8	169.1	143.3	151.4	160.8
V.—OTHER FOODS—													
(a) Fruits and Vegetables—													
Fresh fruits, native	a1		220.2	376.8	298.9	228.1	275.7	295.5	217.8	165.9	127.5	112.0	124.4
Fresh fruits, foreign	3		237.9	218.8	250.0	234.6	216.5	230.5	125.4	120.2	97.5	99.7	122.8
Dried fruits	4		210.4	210.4	187.6	270.9	306.1	275.6	217.0	152.6	125.3	121.7	108.4
Fresh vegetables	a4		238.5	294.2	156.0	760.9	323.4	290.2	677.9	341.8	188.5	200.1	166.9
Canned vegetables	3		111.5	170.6	171.7	216.3	195.5	249.5	227.9	114.9	101.2	97.7	125.2
All	a15		214.7	241.1	202.3	404.3	264.7	268.1	346.0	178.1	118.6	131.6	128.8
(b) Miscellaneous groceries—													
Breadstuffs	10		183.1	189.0	226.0	327.9	250.7	262.1	280.0	156.1	165.7	125.4	123.4
Tea, coffee, etc.	4		179.4	179.4	182.7	222.7	207.8	179.9	151.2	126.5	121.5	105.2	115.1
Sugar, etc.	6		173.7	169.3	227.8	424.5	285.2	256.3	210.2	167.6	142.0	103.4	114.7
Condiments	5		164.7	164.7	180.4	241.5	226.9	234.4	173.0	147.5	121.7	104.6	99.6
All	25		176.6	177.9	210.3	316.2	247.4	242.0	221.3	152.4	144.1	112.7	115.2
VI.—TEXTILES—													
Woolens	5		203.7	193.8	207.9	376.3	373.1	421.8	322.5	217.3	159.5	144.0	134.0
Cottons	4		258.9	256.3	219.4	392.7	361.1	321.6	227.1	158.6	128.5	146.8	143.0
Silks	3		169.7	167.1	157.4	203.8	168.2	146.2	115.4	108.5	79.7	93.8	87.4
Jutes	2		379.8	321.6	291.4	574.9	486.6	609.5	439.7	290.7	224.0	236.1	210.3
Flax products	4		258.7	265.6	223.7	595.9	466.4	447.1	289.7	213.1	163.5	114.7	114.1
Oilcloths	2		180.9	185.6	217.6	306.7	261.9	209.6	155.8	132.5	107.0	104.6	104.7
All	20		236.0	228.6	235.1	410.5	358.9	363.0	200.8	188.2	143.3	125.4	129.5
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES—													
Hides and tallow	4		116.2	94.8	121.1	269.8	468.5	339.2	344.4	313.7	192.1	207.1	180.5
Leather	4		171.6	171.6	183.4	315.0	272.3	265.0	266.8	203.3	173.5	151.4	151.4
Boots and shoes	3		213.2	213.2	212.0	312.6	281.8	233.7	232.9	198.6	158.3	155.7	155.7
All	11		162.8	155.0	174.3	305.3	346.2	283.5	285.8	212.1	176.1	172.8	163.2
VIII.—METALS AND IMPLE- MENTS—													
Iron and steel	11		186.6	184.2	212.5	274.4	200.0	278.3	262.2	148.9	105.2	102.0	104.5
Other metals	12		142.1	140.6	156.1	221.9	183.2	285.7	281.7	216.7	231.6	116.7	131.8
Implement	10		224.7	224.7	249.6	251.7	238.4	221.5	188.0	136.1	111.3	106.6	105.6
All	33		181.9	180.6	203.2	248.4	205.5	263.8	246.8	180.6	153.0	108.8	115.3
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING—													
Fuel	6		275.6	270.7	255.7	375.8	221.9	243.6	246.0	152.3	116.0	122.3	131.3
Lighting	4		239.3	239.3	244.0	261.5	240.4	224.1	110.9	88.5	90.0	92.2	92.2
All	10		261.1	258.1	251.0	330.1	229.3	235.8	192.0	126.8	105.6	110.2	115.6
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS—													
Lumber	14		314.2	314.4	395.8	533.9	286.0	269.3	210.3	182.2	175.2	183.4	182.6
Miscellaneous materials	20		205.0	205.4	242.4	251.6	218.7	244.6	209.3	155.2	114.8	111.3	112.4
Paints, oils and glass	14		268.6	265.8	304.8	472.9	362.0	304.3	258.7	193.7	158.1	140.1	144.7
All	48		255.4	254.8	305.3	398.5	280.1	260.9	224.0	174.3	145.0	140.7	142.5
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHINGS—													
Furniture	6		243.3	243.3	351.9	451.3	332.1	228.0	195.8	143.6	145.9	146.6	146.6
Crockery and glassware	4		448.0	448.0	515.0	504.9	375.4	307.7	254.3	195.5	155.1	133.9	139.9
Table cutlery	2		156.3	156.3	164.1	164.1	155.1	155.1	150.7	112.2	80.3	72.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings	4		255.8	259.2	285.9	292.2	253.8	276.1	198.5	132.4	125.5	125.3	117.8
All	16		286.7	287.5	352.7	389.2	301.2	256.9	205.5	152.3	134.9	128.8	126.2
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS..													
	16		183.2	187.8	198.1	233.0	223.5	293.1	259.6	262.1	170.6	111.6	112.8
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—													
Raw furs	4		660.3	660.3	465.4	900.3	854.0	583.1	396.7	300.8	142.0	230.9	225.1
Liquors and tobaccos	6		267.4	267.4	269.0	320.8	264.7	222.9	164.1	143.6	134.7	138.4	134.7
Sundries	7		157.5	157.7	188.7	216.5	211.7	218.9	105.4	141.6	116.0	106.8	113.4
All	17		314.6	314.7	282.1	414.2	381.5	306.0	231.7	179.8	128.7	147.1	170.7
All commodities	2614		224.3	226.1	242.6	349.3	284.1	280.6	210.8	183.6	149.4	135.3	136.4

(*) Preliminary figures. (†) Ten commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of speller was dropped in 1915. (a) The number of commodities varies from month to month.

season's pack of canned lobsters was reported to be normal with prices remaining high. At Toronto, salmon trout advanced slightly to 15c per pound while whitefish declined from 20c per pound to 12c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Strawberries came on the market at 25c-30c per box and by the end of the month had declined to 10c-15c. Lemons were up \$1.50 per box, reaching \$6.00; and oranges \$1.00 per box, reaching \$9.50. Bananas and dried fruits were unchanged. Potatoes at Montreal were down from \$1.10 per bag to 80c. Beans at Toronto were steady at \$4.40 per bushel. Canned vegetables were unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS.—Flour, Manitoba patents, at Toronto, was down from \$8.70 per barrel to \$8.00. Winter wheat flour was also lower. Granulated sugar at Toronto was higher by \$1.00 per barrel at \$7.29. Glucose and molasses were up slightly. Maple sugar was 2c lower at 15c per pound.

TEXTILES.—Wool advanced from 15c per pound to 20c. Raw cotton rose from 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ c per pound to 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Most lines of manufactured cottons were steady. Raw silk at New York was higher at \$7.45 per pound. Jute was up from 9.14c per pound to 10.90c. Hessians also advanced from 11.46c per pound to 13.42c.

HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES.—Beef hides were up from 6c per pound

to 8c. Calfskins also were higher at 12c per pound.

METALS AND IMPLEMENTS.—Pig iron was steady. Sheets advanced but tin plates were unchanged. Bar iron was higher at \$3.00 per hundred pounds. Steel billets rose from \$38.50-\$43.50 per ton to \$39.50-\$45.50. Antimony, copper, lead and spelter were slightly higher. Silver bar was unchanged.

FUEL AND LIGHTING.—Coal was steady but Connellsville coke at the ovens rose 50 per ton to \$7.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Spruce deals were up \$1.00 per M. to \$27.00. British Columbia fir at Winnipeg rose from \$28-\$29 to \$30-\$31 per M. Fire bricks were down \$5 per M. to \$55-\$85. Cement advanced from \$3.70 per barrel to \$3.75. Nails, iron wire, and barbed wire were slightly higher. Copper wire rose 1c per pound to 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Linseed oil fell from \$1.08 per gallon to \$1.04. Turpentine advanced 10c per gallon to \$1.45. Paris green was up from 31c per pound to 36c.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.—Sad irons were down from \$1.81 per set to \$1.70.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Copperas was slightly lower at \$1.70 per pound. No other changes were reported.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Raw furs were steady. Raw rubber was lower at 16 $\frac{7}{8}$ c per pound.

PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada.

The index numbers of retail prices which are listed are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale price index numbers are named in all cases. The index num-

ber of wholesale prices in Canada of Professor Michell has been revised and revised figures are shown here, while a complete table is given in the previous article, "Prices, Retail and Wholesale, in Canada, June 1922."

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade's index number of wholesale prices for May is 164.0, prices in 1913 being

taken as 100. This is an increase of .5 per cent over the April figure, which when corrected was the same as the figure for March. In both food and industrial materials the price level for May was above that for April, the largest changes being found in the two groups relating to textile materials. Owing to this advance, the general index for the five groups of industrial materials is higher for May than for March or April.

The *Statist* index number, in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures, showed a slight advance during May. Contrary to the figures for the previous months of the year, the figures for May show a decrease of 2.2 per cent in foodstuffs, the chief drop being one of 3.6 per cent in the group "animal food." All materials, on the other hand, advanced on the average 2.7 per cent, textiles increasing 4.1 per cent, minerals 2.9 per cent, and sundries 1.4 per cent.

The *Times* index number of wholesale prices of 60 commodities at the end of June was 158.7, showing an increase of 4 per cent over the figure of 158.0 at the end of May. The rise was due chiefly to an increase of 5 per cent in the cotton group.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour index number of cost of living was 184 in July and 180 in June, the first increase since November, 1920; foods were 180 in July and 170 in June, the increase being a seasonal rise in milk and potatoes; rent was 153 in July and 154 in June; clothing was 240 in both months; fuel and light were 190 in July and 205 in June, and sundries were 195 in both months. The figures are percentages of price levels in July, 1914.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The official index number of wholesale prices stood at 366.3 for May as compared with 362.6 for April, an increase of 1 per cent for the month under review. The food index showed a slight decrease, while the index for industrial materials showed an increase of 1.9 per cent. The index

number for June was 375.7, an increase of 2.5 per cent over the May level.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The official index number of wholesale prices rose in April to 6355, an increase of nearly 17 per cent over the March level. At that time the general optimism in Germany was succeeded by a feeling of pessimism, and prices which had been falling with the rise of the mark turned upward and the mark fell to the low value of 283 marks for \$1.00 on April 29. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" index number for 77 wholesale commodities at June 1 showed (on basis of 100 for January 1, 1920) 606, as against 584 on May 1, and 317 on January 1. Foods rose from 668 to 696; textiles and leather from 375 to 388; minerals from 498 to 502 and miscellaneous, from 724 to 759. On basis of 100 for 1914, the figure for June 1 was 6809.

COST OF LIVING.—The statistical authorities recently decided to introduce several changes into the method of calculation of the budget, including a revision of the figures for the base period, 1913-14, an increase of the number of towns from 47 to 71, and a new system of weighting. By the new method the figures for all items of the budget are for March, April and May, respectively, 2639, 3175 and 3462, showing increases of 20.3 per cent in April over March, and 9 per cent in May over April. By the old method, which still continues to be published, the figures for the same three months are 2302, 2804 and 3048, increases of 21.8 per cent and 8 per cent respectively. The food index in each case shows approximately the same increase as the complete budget. During the period from April to May almost all foods contributed to the increase, potatoes, spinach and shellfish declining slightly. Fuel rose sharply owing to increased freight rates. The increase in rents was not so marked as in the previous month. Hitherto all prices data were based on returns relating to one

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

Country	Canada		United Kingdom	France*		Belgium	Holland	Denmark	Norway	Sweden	Finland	Germany
	29 foods 60 cities		21 foods 60 towns	13 articles Chief cities	13 articles Paris	56 articles Brussels	29 articles 6 towns	Cost of living	Foods 30 towns	51 articles 44 towns (u)	Cost of living	Cost of living, 47 cities (g)
Base period	(a)	July 1914	July 1914	1910	1910	April 1914	1893	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	(h) 1913-14
	(b)	(c)				(f)			(c)			
1910	\$ 6.95	94	96.3(d)	1000	1000		113					
1913	7.33	99	101.6(d)				114					
1914—January	7.73	105					116					
July	7.42	100	100	1004	1075			100	100	100	100	
1915—January	7.97	107	118	1105(e)	1295		128			113(e)		
July	7.80	105	132.5	1235(e)	1288		148	116		124(e)	119(e)	
1916—January	8.28	112	145	1136(e)	1439		153		143	130(e)		
July	8.46	114	161	1420(e)	1387		170	136	160	140(e)	167(e)	
1917—January	10.27	138	187	1547(e)	1491		186			160		
July	11.62	157	204	1845(e)	1971		212	155	261	177		
1918—January	12.42	167	206	2120(e)	2056					221		
July	13.00	175	210	2446(e)	2210			182	279	268		
1919—January	13.78	186	230	2794(e)	2665	639		190	279	339		
July	13.77	186	209	2897(e)	2811	354		211	289	310	725.0	
1920—January	15.30	206	236	3204(e)	3119	410	258	242	295	298	819.4	
July	16.84	227	258	3898(e)	4006	479	275	262	319	297	911.0	842
1921—January	14.48	195	278	4303(e)	4404	477	236	264	334	283	1065.4	944
July	10.98	148	220	3516(e)	3292	393	192	237	292	232	1139.0	963
1922—January	11.03	149	185	3239(e)	3424	409	187	212	257	190	1055.1	1646
February	10.60	143	179		3297	405	185		245	189	1102.2	1989
March	10.54	142	177		3159	394	185		238	185	1088.3	2302
April	10.26	138	173	3163(e)	3272	389	184		234	182	1086.3	2804
May	10.22	138	172		3413							3048
June	10.18	137	170		3297							

Country	Switzerland (i)	Italy (k)	Spain		South* Africa	India	Australia*	New* Zealand	Mexico	United States	
	49 articles 23 towns (c)	Cost of (l) living Rome	12 articles Capitals	12 articles towns	18 foods 9 towns	Cost of living Bombay	46 foods and gro ceries, 30 towns	59 foods 25 (f) towns	Federal Dis- trict	43 food- stuffs (s)	Cost of living Massachu- setts (t) (u)
Base period	June 1914	1st semes- ter 1914	1909-14	1909-14	1910	July 1914	1911(q)	1909- 13(r)	1910	1913	1913
1910					1000			991(r)	100	93	
1913					1147		1106	1037(r)		100	100
1914—January					1131(p)		1099			104	101.8
July	100(j)		106.9(n)	106.0(n)		100	1164	1070		102	102.1
1915—January	107(j)		107.7(o)	110.8(o)			1240	1177		103	102.9
July	119(j)		113.8(n)	117.1(n)			1522	1200		100	101.7
1916—January	126(j)	108.63(m)	117.6(o)	118.4(o)	1312(p)		1504	1236		107	106.1
July	140(j)		120.5(n)	123.4(n)			1516	1276		111	109.9
1917—January	149(j)	122.21(m)	123.6(o)	125.5(o)	1446(p)		1453	1359		128	119.6
July	180(j)		136.1(n)	139.8(n)			1470	1357		146	129.3
1918—January	197(j)	162.74(m)	145.4(o)	149.3(o)	1511(p)		1505	1426		160	144.6
July	229(j)		161.8(n)	172.8(n)			1523	1491	162.62	167	155.1
1919—January	252(j)	241.48	167.5(o)	178.5(o)			1627	1553	190.78	185	167.5
July	261(j)	188.32	180.0(n)	190.9(n)	1574		1714	1539	179.03	190	171.5
1920—January	244	263.45	192.3(o)	208.1(o)	2063(e)		1862	1688	215.85	201	192.0
July	246	312.55	202.6(n)	220.3(n)	2204(e)	189		1791	229.37	219	202.6
1921—January	243	374.08	175.1(o)	185.5(o)	1904(e)	169	2260	1906	215.38	172	179.6
July	214	387.28	193.0	198.0	1556(e)	177		1752	186.35	148	160.8
1922—January	189	429.69			1391	173		1574		142	157.3
February	179	425.87			1391	173		1540		142	157.3
March	177	415.32			1368	165	1636	1511		139	155.3
April	167	420.33			1384	162		1540		139	155.6
May	158					163				139	154.9
June	157										155.0

*For France, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand base is taken as 1000 instead of 100. (a) Cost of food budget. (b) 15th of month up to end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. (c) Beginning of month. (d) Calculated from annual index number. (e) Quarter beginning in specified month. (f) 15th of month. (g) Foods, fuel and lighting, and rent. (h) Average of Oct., 1913, Jan., April and July, 1914. (i) Issued by Union of Swiss Co-operative stores. (j) Beginning of previous month. (k) Municipal Labour Office, Rome. (l) Food, clothing, rent, heating, lighting and sundries. (m) End of previous month. (n) Average for April-September. (o) Average for October-March. (p) Average for year. (q) Base is average for 6 capital towns. (r) Four chief cities. (s) U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics. From January, 1913, up to and including December, 1920, only 22 articles of food included. (t) Massachusetts Special Commission on Necessaries of Life. (u) In 1920, 50 articles in 49 towns.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country	Canada				United Kingdom				France	Holland	Denmark	Sweden
Authority	Labour Dept. <i>g</i>	Mitchell	Bank of Commerce <i>g</i>		Board of Trade (new) <i>j</i>	Economist <i>h</i>	Statist <i>h</i>	Times <i>h</i>	Statistique Générale <i>h</i>	Central Bureau Statistics	Finans-tidende <i>f</i>	Statistical Office <i>g</i>
No. of Commodities	271 <i>c</i>	40	24 ex-ports	24 im-ports	150	44	45	60	45	53	33	47
Base period.....	1890-1899	1900-1909	1909-1913	1909-1913	1913	1901-1905	1867-1877	1913	1901-1910	1901-1910	1914	July '13 June '14
1890	110.3					102.2	72					
1895	95.6					87.6	62					
1900	108.2					110.5	75					
1905	113.8					103.3	72		98.3			
1910	124.2		97.02	100.38		113.3	78		108.1			
1913	135.5		102.77	107.81	100.	122.3	85	100.	115.6	114.		
1914-January	135.5		103.96	99.05		119.0	83.5		115.4			
July	134.6		105.86	97.18		116.6	82.4			120a	100a	116a
1915-January	138.9		109.90	101.29		136.5	96.4		143.9			
July	150.2		115.41	114.77		149.1	106.4		163.7	165a	158a	145a
1916-January	172.1		123.75	128.07		174.5	123.6					
July	180.9		131.52	141.26		191.1	130.5		210.6	253a	164a	185a
1917-January	212.7		162.40	166.07		225.1	159.3		249.2			
July	248.7		187.26	210.52		254.4	176.9		309.8	326a	225a	244a
1918-January	258.1		199.13	202.98		262.9	186.2		361.6			
July	284.0		207.16	221.14		278.5	193.1		389.9	447a	293a	339a
1919-January	286.5	223.2	188.91	217.54		265.9	190.7		401.8			369
July	294.0	245.7	222.14	221.08		293.2	206.4		403.0	339a	204a	320
1920-January	338.4	265.1	239.98	233.23	303.0	353.1	245.3	330.4	562.7			319
July	346.8	269.4	270.12	271.96	323.8	358.0	254.6	332.8	572.9	337	383	363
1921-January	281.5	214.2	199.02	186.69	251.0	255.3	197.2	292.9	470.0	243	341	267
July	238.6	174.3	158.47	150.25	198.2	218.1	158.2	186.5	381.6	201	253	211
1922-January	227.7	165.2	147.17	147.88	167.5	194.7	132.5	158.6	362.7	183	178	170
February.....	229.5	163.7	150.43	145.05	165.3	193.6	132.2	155.9	354.2	185	177	166
March	225.6	161.0	148.27	144.93	163.2	195.3	133.3	156.2	355.4	183	182	164
April	225.0	161.2	151.74	142.50	163.2	194.8	134.8	157.9	362.6	183	178	165
May	226.1	160.9	157.63	144.74	164.0	198.7	135.5	158.0	366.3		177	164
June	224.3	164.5	152.25	154.02				158.7	375.7			

Country	Germany	Italy	Egypt	*South Africa	India	Japan	*Australia	*New Zealand	United States			
Authority	Federal Statistical Office <i>j</i>	Bach <i>j</i>	Dept. of Statistics	Census and Statistics Office	Dept. of Statistics <i>j</i>	Bank of Japan <i>j</i>	Com'nwealth Statistician <i>h</i>	Government Statistician	Bureau of Lab ^r Statistics <i>j</i>	Federal Reserve Board <i>j</i>	Brad-street <i>j</i>	Dun
No. of commod's	38	76 <i>d</i>	23	188	75	56	2	---	327	100	106	200
Base period.....	1913	1913	Jan 1 ¹³ Jul 31 ¹⁴	1910	July 1914	Oct. 1899	1911	1909-13	1913	1913		
1890	90						1058		83.5			\$ 90.87 <i>6</i>
1895	71						760		69.2		\$ 6.4346	81.251
1900	88						894		81.7		7.8839	93.355
1905	87						910		85.7		8.0987	99.315
1910	91						1003	964	97.3		8.9881	121.301
1913	100	100		1125		132.2	1088	1051	100	100	9.2076	118.576
1914-January		102					1085 <i>b</i>	1045 <i>b</i>	100		8.8857	124.528
July	106 <i>a</i>	93		1090 <i>a</i>	100	126.3 <i>a</i>	1185 <i>b</i>	1073 <i>b</i>	100		8.6566	119.708
1915-January		105					1387 <i>b</i>	1221 <i>b</i>	99		9.1431	124.168
July	142 <i>a</i>	131	102 <i>a</i>	1204 <i>a</i>	112 <i>a</i>	127.8 <i>a</i>	1822 <i>b</i>	1304 <i>b</i>	101		9.8588	124.958
1916-January		184					1502 <i>b</i>	1323 <i>b</i>	110		10.9163	137.666
July	153 <i>a</i>	193	124 <i>a</i>	1379 <i>a</i>	125 <i>a</i>	154.9 <i>a</i>	1505 <i>b</i>	1403 <i>b</i>	119		11.5294	175.142
1917-January		230					1525 <i>b</i>	1450 <i>b</i>	151		13.7277	169.562
July	179 <i>a</i>	304	168 <i>a</i>	1583 <i>a</i>	142 <i>a</i>	196.4 <i>a</i>	1715 <i>b</i>	1593 <i>b</i>	186		16.0860	211.950
1918-January		363					1877 <i>b</i>	1677	185		17.9436	222.175
July	217 <i>a</i>	429	207 <i>a</i>	1723 <i>a</i>	178 <i>a</i>	259.0 <i>a</i>	1954 <i>b</i>	1808	198		19.1624	232.575
1919-January		262					228.2	1939	1888	203	201	18.5348
July	339	362	225 <i>a</i>	1854 <i>a</i>	200 <i>a</i>	326.8	2008	1788	218	216	216	20.3638
1920-January	1256	507	318		218	398.0	2311	1999	248	248	248	20.3638
July	1367	604	283		209	316.6	2671	2262	262	254	19	19.3525
1921-January	1439	612	214	2116	178	265.8	2233	2233	177	168	12.6631	198.600
July	1428	520	164	1688	183	259.8	1813	2065	148	145	10.7284	159.833
1922-January	3665	577	168	1472	178	272.5	1673	1918	148	142	11.3725	164.444
February..	4103	562	169		179	269.6	1672	1871	151	146	11.4190	164.074
March	5433	533	153		182	265.5	1669	1854	152	147	11.6001	169.721
April	6355	527	148	1435	182	261.3		1853	152	149	11.5317	166.263
May	6458									158	11.7044	168.096
June											11.9039	169.997

*For South Africa, Australia and New Zealand base is taken as 1000 instead of 100. a. Average for year. b. Quarter beginning in specified month. c. 230 commodities, 1890-1900; 272, 1910-1914; 271, 1915-1922. d. New index number is joined to old index number (38 commodities), and all converted to base 1913=100. e. The commodities in these two new index numbers are in the one case articles chiefly exported; in the other case, articles chiefly imported. f. First of month. g. Middle of month. h. End of month. j. Monthly average.

particular day in the middle of the month. In future the prices quoted will be an average of two days. The composition of the budget has been modified to approximate more closely to that in actual use, for example the meat ration of 1500 grams was doubled and the fish ration of 4500 grams reduced to 2000 grams, which did not change the total number of calories appreciably. Flour was made a separate item, and petroleum removed. Prices from the illicit market will no longer be quoted; no longer are only the cheapest necessities chosen (for example the fuel most in use will be chosen without regard to price); certain restrictions are changed or removed; and uniform regulations with regard to rentals are made effective. Certain changes have also been made in the weighting so that sufficient importance may be given to the smaller cities.

A comparative table of the old and new figures follows:

	Cost of living		Foods alone	
	Old method	New method	Old method	New method
1921				
July	963	1124	1274	1491
October	1146	1308	1532	1757
November	1397	1594	1914	2189
December	1550	1746	2088	2357
1922				
January	1640	1825	2219	2463
February	1989	2209	2727	3020
March	2302	2639	3152	3602
April	2804	3175	3730	4356
May	3048	3462	4111	4680

Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the statistical office of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry at Milan (average prices May-December 1921=100) dropped from 103.09 in February to 98.73 in March, to 96.42 in April,

and to 96.32 in May. The index for food alone dropped from 102.37 in February to 96.03 in March, 93.84 in April, and rose again to 96.13 in May; while the index for industrial materials fell from 103.39 in February, to 99.89 in March, 97.53 in April, and 96.39 in May.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—*Gibson's* average index number of the prices of 22 articles of food for May was 74.3, an increase of 1 per cent on the monthly average for April. The average for June was 72.2, a decrease of 2.8 per cent. This is the first decrease since November 1921.

Dun's general index number for June 1 was 169.997, as compared with 168.096 for May 1, an increase of 1.1 per cent for the month of May. The most important change is in the clothing class where a rise occurred of 6.6 per cent due chiefly to sharp increases in raw cotton and wool. The index for July 1 was 173.743, an increase of 2.2 per cent over June, and the third consecutive increase, all groups showing advances.

The index number for May compiled by the Federal Reserve Board for the purpose of international comparisons showed that prices during May increased 9 points or 6.0 per cent. All groups showed increases, the largest being domestic goods, 6.2 per cent, raw materials, 9 per cent, and producers' goods, 6.2 per cent.

RETAIL PRICES.—The index numbers for the cost of living in Massachusetts for the months of April and May were respectively 155.6 and 154.9. This shows a decrease for the month of May of 5 per cent. Foodstuffs, which item

carries a weighting in the budget of 43.1 per cent, declined 1 per cent. Clothing declined slightly and shelter, fuel and light and sundries remained practically unchanged. The index number for June was practically unchanged, being 155.0. Food and clothing showed slight increases and fuel a very slight drop. Shelter and sundries were unchanged.

The retail food index number issued by the Bureau of Labour Statistics stood at 139 for May, the same as for the two previous months. Of the 43 articles, 23 increased, 15 decreased and 5 showed no change. The largest increases were in cabbage, strictly fresh eggs, sirloin steak, round steak, pork chops and navy beans. The largest decreases were in onions and cheese.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN AVERAGE
AMERICAN COMMUNITIES FROM JULY, 1914
TO MAY, 1922, AS PUBLISHED BY THE
NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE
BOARD.

(Percentage of increase in cost by groups over
July, 1914.)

Date	(a) Food	Fuel and light	Shelter	Cloth- ing	Sun- dries	(b) All
July 1915	*	2	*	3	*	5
July 1916	11	4	1.5	20	4	8.7
July 1917	16	26	5	43	17	31.3
June 1918	62	35	15	77	50	52.2
Nov. 1918	83	40	20	93	55	65.0
Mar. 1919	75	42	22	81	55	60.5
July 1919	90	42	28	100	63	72.2
Nov. 1919	92	48	38	135	75	82.2
Mar. 1920	100	49	49	177	83	94.8
July 1920	119	66	58	166	85	104.5
Nov. 1920	93	100	66	128	92	93.1
Mar. 1921	56	87	71	74	85	68.7
July 1921	48	79	69	64	85	63.1
Nov. 1921	52	79	69	61	78	63.0
Mar. 1922	39	74	65	54	74	54.7
May 1922	30	74	65	56	74	54.9

*No change. (a) Food price increases are computed as increases above average prices in the year 1913 not July 1914, and are from the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics. (b) Weighted.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

THE two legal decisions which are summarized below have reference to cases of Workmen's Compensation in Saskatchewan and Quebec respectively. On another page of this issue is given a part of a recent decision of the Supreme

Court of the United States in the case of the Coronado Coal Company, versus the United Mine Workers of America, dealing with the subject of the assessment of strike funds for damages.

Railway Company liable for accident if failure of coupling to work is contributory cause.

A workman received a severe injury to his right hand when uncoupling cars. He brought an action for damages for personal injuries against the Company employing him. The case was heard in the Court of King's Bench of Saskatchewan. In the judgment of the Court the circumstances leading to the accident were described as follows: "While the train crew to which he belonged was shunting in the defendants' Regina yards, the plaintiff was required to remove one of the couplings from between two cars, but was unable to make the lever, provided for uncoupling, work. Plaintiff thereupon mounted the platform of one of the cars, a flat car with sides and ends three feet high and hav-

ing a vacant platform space at each end of about fourteen inches. The plaintiff climbed to this fourteen-inch space, then stooped down and pulled the coupling pin of the adjoining car by hand. He then gave the stop signal with his left hand, his right hand at the same time grasping the top of the three-foot end of the car, this being the only available position open to him if he were to maintain his balance. Upon the signal being obeyed, the contents of the car shifted and imprisoned his right hand against the side of the car, inflicting severe injuries thereon."

It was held by the Court that the company was at fault in not providing an

efficient appliance for uncoupling as required by the Railway Act, Section 298, subsection (1) of which reads:

(c) To securely couple and connect the cars composing the train, and to attach the engine to such train, with couplers which couple automatically by impact and which can be uncoupled without the necessity of men going in between the ends of the cars.

The explanation that the apparatus would not work because the switching was being done on a curved track was held not to excuse the defendant Company, as the statute made no exception with regard to curved tracks. While there may have been other courses open to the plaintiff, what he did was what

he might reasonably be expected to do. Accordingly the default of the Company in providing the proper appliance for uncoupling was a circumstance which contributed directly to the accident. The other contributing cause of the accident was the shifting of the cargo, but whether this was due to the negligence of the company or not, the failure with regard to the coupling appliance was quite as contributory a cause of the injury.

The plaintiff was therefore given judgment for \$1,600 and costs.

(*Saskatchewan — Conley vs Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.*)

Father compensated under Quebec Workmen's Compensation law for death of son who helped support family.

A youth of 19 years was killed while at work. His father brought an action against his son's employer under the Workmen's Compensation law of Quebec, in the Superior Court of the District of St. François, alleging that the deceased workman, if not his father's sole support, was his principal support. He accused the employer of inexcusable fault and claimed a sum of \$5,025. In the Superior Court judgment was delivered in favour of the employer on the ground that in order to succeed the plaintiff would have to prove that at the time of the accident he was incapable of supplying his own needs, and that his deceased son was his only or principal means of support. The Court found that the plaintiff could supply his own needs and that his son, therefore, could not be considered his sole or principal support. This son was in no way bound to support the other children of his father and consequently it would be contrary to law to make the defendant company pay the plaintiff's children a pension in the shape of an indemnity, which said children could not have obtained from their dead brother.

The father appealed against this decision and the case was heard in the Court of Revision. This court reversed the decision of the trial court. It was declared in the judgment that this case depended on the interpretation given to the words "principal support" which occur in the law as amended. It was held that the word "principal" in this context signifies that the support will be important and considerable, that among two or three sons or children who furnished the means of support, he who provided the greater part would be styled the principal support. The proof showed in the opinion of the Court that the plaintiff was not in the position of providing entirely and exclusively for himself and his family, and that his son, who was the victim of the accident was the one who brought the greatest help to his father and his father's family.

The judgment of the court of first instance was accordingly reversed and the defendant company was ordered to pay the plaintiff \$1,973 with \$25 in addition for funeral expenses.

(*Quebec—Martel vs Lake Megantic Pulp Co.*)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Prepared and edited in the Department of Labour, Ottawa

MINISTER—THE HONOURABLE JAMES MURDOCK

DEPUTY MINISTER—F. A. AGLAND.

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Number 8.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

The month in brief

This issue, in addition to the usual monthly articles relating to industrial conditions, strikes, conciliation proceedings, wage agreements, prices, etc., contains also regular quarterly statistical articles respecting employment conditions, fatal industrial accidents, and immigration during the second quarter of the year. The issue also contains a number of other articles dealing with matters of industrial interest; among these may be mentioned one relating to the situation arising out of the dispute between Canadian railways and their employees in shop crafts.

At the beginning of July the percentage of unemployment among the members of trade unions stood at 5.3 as compared with 8.7 at the beginning of June and with 13.2 at the commencement of July, 1921. The employment situation as indicated by returns from some 6,300 concerns, showed further improvement during June, and again compared favourably with that reported during the corresponding period of last year.

The average cost of the weekly family budget of 29 staple foods was \$10.27 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$10.18 for June; \$10.97 for July, 1921; \$16.84 for July, 1920; and \$7.42 for July, 1914. The total for food, fuel and rent averaged \$20.67 for July, as compared with \$20.58 for June; \$21.53 for July, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920;

and \$14.17 for July, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number stood at 225.3 in July, as compared with 224.3 in June; 238.6 in July, 1921; 346.8 in July, 1920; and 134.6 in July, 1914.

The time loss due to industrial disputes was greater during July than during either June, 1922, or July of last year. There were in existence during the month 22 strikes involving about 15,736 workpeople with an estimated time loss of 261,240 working days. Three of these strikes were reported as having commenced during July. Two of the strikes commenced prior to July and one of those commencing during July terminated during the month, leaving 19 strikes involving about 9,726 workpeople on record at the beginning of August.

Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

During the month of July the Department received the reports of six Boards of Conciliation established to deal with disputes between (1) the Corporation of the City of Moose Jaw and certain of its employees being members of Federal Labour Union No. 9; (2) the Corporation of the City of Moose Jaw and certain of its employees, being members of the Moose Jaw Fire Department and the Fire Fighters' Union, Local No. 151; (3) the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees, being members of the Gas Workers'

Union of Winnipeg (independent); (4) the Inverness Railway and Coal Company, Limited (as represented by the Eastern Trust Company, Halifax, N.S.) and certain of its employees, being members of Locals Nos. 4512 and 5163, District 26, United Mine Workers of America; (5) the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated and certain of its employees in its Gas and Electrical Distribution and Maintenance Plants, members of various trade unions; and (6) various shipping companies doing business at the Port of Montreal, members of the Shipping Federation, and certain of their employees, being shipliners, members of Local No. 2098, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

During the month thirteen applications were received for the establishment of Boards and in ten cases Boards were established. In two cases Boards were refused, in one because the consent of the employer was not given, and in the other because it was held not to be within the meaning of the statute.

Jottings

Conventions of the following international labour organizations will be held during the months of September and October:

International Association of Fire Fighters, at Tulsa, Okla., on September 11.

International Typographical Union, at Atlantic City, N.J. on September 11.

United Textile Workers of America, at Fall River, Mass., on September 11.

International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, at Minneapolis, Minn., on September 11.

International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, at St. Louis, Mo., on September 11.

International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, at Pressmen's Home, Tenn., on September 18.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, at Montreal, Que., on September 18.

International Brotherhood of Bookbinders at San Francisco, Cal., in October.

Telephone Operators' Department of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, at Montreal, Que., on October 2.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers on October 5.

United Garment Workers of America, at St. Joseph, Mo., on October 9.

Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, at Cincinnati, Ohio, on October 9.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America, at Springfield, Mass. on October 9.

Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers at Detroit, Michigan, in October.

The Dominion Government has appointed a Royal Commission with Mr. Wm. Duff, M.P., as Chairman, to investigate fisheries conditions in British Columbia.

It is announced that Mr. Walter Smitten, of Calgary, formerly secretary of the Alberta Federation of Labour, has been appointed Commissioner of Labour for the province of Alberta, the appointment having been made under the terms of the act recently passed for the establishment of a Bureau of Labour.

The Ontario government recently informed a delegation from the Canadian Electrical Trades Union that a conference would shortly be held to consider proposed legislation for the licensing of electrical workers. It is expected that the proposed licenses will reduce the number of fatalities and serious accidents among linemen and electrical workers.

The master and journeymen barbers in Montreal at a recent mass meeting passed a resolution calling for the enactment of a provincial licensing act for barbers.

The Quebec city branch of the Retail Merchants' Association recently passed a unanimous resolution requesting the city council to enforce the Sunday observance law by obliging all stores not specially exempt to be closed on that day.

Press despatches state that through the activities of Mr. A. Kennedy, inspector of the Weyburn School District in Saskatchewan, a number of Canadian banks have agreed to advance loans, without security or endorsement, to members of the Boys' and Girls' Clubs who wish to purchase and raise thoroughbred stock or poultry. It is stated that there are some hundreds of branch banks ready to assist young people in this movement, which is intended to stimulate mixed farming in the West and offset the tendency to exclusive wheat growing.

The Alberta Federation of Labour recently passed a resolution recommending that no further coal mines should be opened in Alberta until wider markets have been secured, and that mines failing to pay wages consistent with Canadian standards of living be suspended. The resolution declares that the evidence submitted to the conciliation board which recently reported on the dispute between the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association and certain of the employees, members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, demonstrated that the coal mining industry was grossly mismanaged.

A recent statement of the International Typographical Union shows that the receipts from Canadian unions from June 1, 1921, to April 20, 1922, amounted to a total of \$524,373. During the same period benefits were paid to Canadian unions as follows: Old age

pensions, \$32,624; Mortuary benefits, \$13,825; strike benefits and special assistance, \$1,840,759. The total paid to Canadian unions amounted to \$1,887,208, or \$1,362,835 more than was contributed by them to the International organization.

A recent press despatch from Charleston, West Virginia, stated that three officials of District 29, United Mine Workers, were sentenced on July 22 to six months' imprisonment for violating an injunction issued by a Federal judge. They were charged by the Loup Creek Coal Company with trying to organize its non-union miners. Leave to appeal was granted by the court.

Recent issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE have contained particulars of the lock-out in the British engineering industry, which began in March. A ballot of the members of the various unions interested was taken in June, and resulted in the acceptance of the employers' proposals by all the unions, and in the termination of the dispute.

A scheme to provide 10,000 houses for coal miners in Great Britain is being put into operation by the formation of a company to which, it is stated, thirty large colliery companies will subscribe £1,000,000 capital. No profits will be sought, but the scheme is expected to pay its own way. A beginning in this housing scheme, which includes also provision for playing fields, institutes and other amenities, is being made in South Yorkshire, Derbyshire and Wales.

Announcement has been made of the nineteenth economic essay contest for prizes donated by the Chicago tailoring firm of Hart, Schaffner and Marx. First and second prizes of \$1,000 and \$500 are offered to contestants in Class A, and prizes of \$300 and \$200 are offered in class B. The latter includes undergraduates of any college in the United States or Canada, while Class A includes all other United States citizens and Canadians without restriction.

Readers of this publication will be interested in hearing that Mr. Bryce M. Stewart, an officer of the Department of Labour who had been since the enactment of the Employment Offices' Co-ordination Act in 1918 charged generally with the direction of the Employment Service Branch of the Department, organized under that statute, has accepted an important position in the United States and his official connection with the Department of Labour of Canada ceased, accordingly, as from July 31st. Mr. Stewart will have in his new position charge of the employment service which is being instituted at Chicago with a view to the possible reduction of the volume of unemployment in connection with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, a trade union organization having its headquarters in New York. Mr. Stewart's official connection with the Department of Labour extended over a period of about ten years, his work relating to the statistical activities of the Department until the enactment of the statute governing the Employment Service, when, as stated, that Service was placed under his charge. Mr. Stewart's services and experiences in the Department of Labour have, therefore, been of the highest value for the important position which he now occupies. It is of interest to note that Mr. Stewart had at the time of his retirement held for two years the position of President of the International Association of Public Employment Services.

Unemployment Conference called by Dominion Government With respect to the Federal and Provincial Conference regarding unemployment recently called by the Dominion Government for assembly at Ottawa on September 5, a statement issued by the instruction of the Honourable James Mur-

dock, Minister of Labour, indicates the desire of the Federal Government that municipalities and other public bodies or organizations which are interested in the subject of unemployment should understand that, whilst it has been deemed necessary to limit actual membership in the approaching conference to the members or officials of the participating Governments, it is intended that municipalities or other bodies desiring to submit views or representations on any aspect of the problem of unemployment shall have the fullest opportunity of doing so and that any views or representations so received at the conference shall have the most careful consideration. It is possible that in some cases the Provincial Governments will themselves arrange for any necessary representations on the part of their municipalities, but in other cases interested municipalities should communicate direct to the Minister of Labour at Ottawa. Representations from municipalities or other organizations should be made preferably in written form and should be in the hands of the Minister of Labour if possible not later than August 26. Where it is deemed desirable to submit representations in person and to send deputations for that purpose, municipalities or other organizations should if possible notify the Minister of Labour to that effect well in advance of the opening of the conference, expenses arising out of the attendance at Ottawa of any such delegations to be borne by the municipalities or other organizations by whom the delegations are sent. Information received by the Minister of Labour indicates that all the provinces will be represented at the conference with the single exception of Prince Edward Island, which is in the fortunate position of not having been at any time seriously troubled with the question of unemployment.

**Government
railway employees
and political
contests**

The views of the Dominion Government with regard to the participation of Canadian

National Railway employees in political contests were set forth in a recent letter from the premier, the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King in reply to a request from Mr. W. D. Bayley, member elect of the Manitoba legislature for the reinstatement of Messrs. George Palmer and Charles W. Foster defeated labour candidates in the recent Manitoba elections and formerly employees of the Canadian National Railways. The latter of the premier was in part as follows:

The control of the Canadian National Railways is vested in a board of directors which are held responsible by the government as representing the people, for the management and operation of the roads. It is a fundamental principle of government policy not to interfere, or to permit interference, with the board of directors in the discharge of its duties. The government is therefore not in a position to say to the board of directors what in this, or in any other matter, should or should not be done. On the other hand, the government does not hesitate to make known that attitude which in its opinion, should be adopted by the board of directors of the government railways with respect to the right of railroad workers to offer themselves for political office. As regards workers on the government railroads, the government would hope and expect that the same attitude be taken in the matter of their political rights as is taken towards their employees by the privately-owned railroads.

**A new Settlement
plan in
Quebec**

The Hon. J. E. Perreault, Minister of Colonization of Quebec, recently announced

that a provincial order-in-council had been passed by which tenders will be asked for the clearing of 300 acres of timber on thirty lots in the Metapedia Valley, and also for the erection on each lot of a house and other buildings necessary to establish a settler and his family. Provision is made in the order-in-council to have the work carried out by lumber companies which will be paid in timber given them in compensa-

tion for the expenses incurred. Settlers will be supplied with these lots under special conditions. The scheme is regarded as an experiment in the meantime, and the government will decide later whether other colonization centres shall be instituted under similar conditions.

**Alberta
mine rescue
contest**

The annual mine rescue and first-aid contest of the province of Alberta was held at

Banff, Alberta, on June 30 and July 1. The first-aid contest was open to teams from all mines in Alberta and south-eastern British Columbia. There was an increase of 34 per cent in the number of competing teams over the previous year. There were four separate contests, mine rescue, senior and junior first aid, and ladies' first aid. The mine rescue contest, which was carried out as far as possible under actual conditions, was won by the Fernie, B.C. team with 480 marks out of a possible 800. The Drumheller Land Company Team, Drumheller, Alberta, came first in senior first-aid with a record of 98 per cent. No. 7 Troop Boy Scouts, Lethbridge, Alberta, with 85 per cent won the junior first-aid competition, and the Central Nursing Division, No. 29, Calgary, won the Ladies' First Aid with 89 per cent. The contests were under the direction of Mr. Duncan Macdonald, Calgary, General Superintendent of the Mine Rescue and First Aid department of the provincial government.

**Aid sought for
Workers'
Educational
Association**

A delegation recently waited on the Premier of Ontario to solicit financial support from the provincial government in order to bring about unification of the work that is being carried on by the Workers' Educational Association in the larger urban centres of Ontario. The delegation included representatives of labour organizations, and of the University of Toronto extension depart-

ment, with university professors interested in providing advanced courses for workpeople. It was stated that the Association had already conducted general and technical classes at Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa and Guelph. The delegation suggested that the classes in these five centres should be joined in a provincial organization which would be in a position to form new classes in smaller centres, and that the University of Toronto should be named as trustee for the proposed provincial annual grant of \$10,000. The Premier promised consideration of the proposal.

Accident

prevention and compensation

At the Joint Safety Convention held recently at Toronto, Mr. Samuel Price, chairman of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, in discussing the question of accident prevention drew attention to the heavy casualty list of the province of Ontario for 1921. Nearly ten per cent of the 450,000 workers in Ontario, he stated, were reported as having sustained accidents during 1921. Discussing the causes of accidents Mr. Price found significance in the fact that less than one-third of all the accidents in the province have been due to machinery. It was, therefore, not by putting guards on machinery, but by promoting general habits of carefulness, that the greater part of the accidents could be prevented. The first essential step was to provide the workers with proper physical conditions, suitable space, efficient organization, and orderly arrangement of the factory or plant. "A still more important thing is the state of mind and attitude of the workers, foremen, superintendents and managers. Is there sympathetic co-operation in the work and in the desire to avoid mishap? Is it looked upon not only as a misfortune, but also as a reflection upon workmen, foremen, and management to have preventable accidents? Does the employer hold his superintendents and foremen personally responsible when accidents happen? Will he deal

with them as sternly for having workmen under them carelessly and needlessly injured and maimed as he would for having his machinery or material carelessly or needlessly broken or destroyed? I believe this is the most important factor in accident prevention." It has been found that an undue proportion of the total number of accidents happen to new men just commencing to work in an establishment, often within a few days or even hours after starting. Employers and foremen should therefore take pains with, and give special consideration to, new hands until they have become accustomed to their surroundings. Another essential is the prevention of serious effects from minor accidents by means of a well organized first aid service. "The figures respecting blood poisoning are startling," Mr. Price states; "from 6 to 9 per cent of all compensation cases have infection at some stage, and the cost of such cases is at least one-eighth of the total accident cost amounting probably to three-quarters of a million dollars a year."

Discussing the alleged practice of malingering, the chairman of the Ontario Board recommends that the employer, doctor, workman and Board should all co-operate in getting the injured employees back to work when they are sufficiently recovered. "Malingering should not be tolerated. In the end it would be workmen generally who would suffer most by anything that would bring discredit upon the Act. No doubt at present there is more than ordinary danger of malingering, but, frankly, I do not believe that it prevails, or ever has prevailed, to any serious extent, under our Ontario Act. The fact that the average time loss has not increased and that medical aid cases have increased more in proportion than compensation cases, confirms this view. The Board never fails to investigate any specific charge of malingering that is brought to its attention. Generally the complaints turn out to be unfounded or to have arisen from a misunderstanding, but where imposition or fraud is discovered it is sternly dealt with. Pro-

secutions have been entered and conviction obtained against both workmen and doctors for obtaining or attempting to obtain money under false pretenses." The report of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board for 1921, is reviewed elsewhere in this issue.

**Economic
value of
Safety
committees**

According to a recent report of the American Smelting and Refining Company to its shareholders, the creation of a Department of Safety, Labour and Welfare and of safety committees composed of foremen and general committees of workmen, organized at each of its plants to increase the safety of operation, has resulted in a saving to the company of \$778,858 since 1913. Since that date there has been a steady decrease in the accident rate per 1,000 employees per annum (3,000 hours) from 264 in 1913 to 63 in 1921. The total number of disabling accidents decreased from 2,745 in 1913 to 318 in 1921.

**Committee on
Unemployment
in Great
Britain**

On July 27, the Right Hon. Lloyd George announced to the British House of Commons the appointment of a committee of the cabinet on unemployment with the premier as chairman and Sir Laming Worthington Evans as vice-chairman. It is stated that this committee will examine into the various causes of unemployment especially those connected with the loss or lack of markets abroad and will also devote attention to overseas settlement along the lines of the scheme which was embodied in recent legislation. A former Cabinet committee on unemployment under Sir Alfred Mond had been concerned only with local aspects of the question and various palliative measures.

**Labour and
Social
Welfare Code
of Chile**

A draft Labour and Social Welfare Code has been submitted to the Congress of Chile by M. A. Alessendri,

President of the Republic, with a request for its adoption at the earliest possible date. The draft code contains the following provisions: Labour agreements may only be made for one year. They may be entered into by persons over 14 years of age, but up to the age of 18, the approval of a parent must be obtained. Wages must be paid in coin or notes except in the case of agricultural workers who may be paid partly in kind. Time workers must be paid once a fortnight and day workers and piece workers once a week. Workers who have been employed in an industry for over a year shall be entitled to share in the profits after allowing for 8 per cent interest on capital and for working expenses and depreciation. Children under 16 years of age may not work more than six hours a day, and children under 14 years may not be employed at all except only when the employer's family is employed. Children under 18 years cannot be employed unless they have completed their elementary education. Women are prohibited from all night work and work on board ships. Hours of work, except in agriculture, must not exceed 8 a day or 48 a week. A minimum weekly rest of 36 consecutive hours is provided. The code declares that the constitution of trade unions should be encouraged. Provision is made for conciliation and arbitration courts but arbitration is never to be compulsory and the right to strike is recognized after all means of conciliation have been exhausted. It is suggested in the code that a compulsory national labour insurance fund should be established. The questions of co-operation and workers' housing are also dealt with.

New Seamen's Act of Sweden

An Act was passed by the Swedish Riksdag on April 1 which will come into force on January 1, 1923, extending the rights and privileges of Swedish seamen. Some of the provisions of the Act are as follows: (1) A seaman who has been in the service of a vessel for twelve months (eighteen months in a sailing vessel) may give seven days' notice of termination of agreement in any Swedish port, if of Swedish nationality and domicile; if of any other nationality, in any port of discharge or loading. (2) Wages are to be paid up to the day of signing off. The right to withhold pay is limited to a fortnight's wages, instead of one-third of the total sum due as heretofore. (3) The right to free medical service is extended from four to twelve weeks outside of Sweden. (4) The right of the captain to dismiss seamen is restricted. On dismissal for sickness a month's pay must be given. In case of dismissal without valid reason full damages may

be claimed. (5) A seaman may claim discharge if bound for a port where there is a severe epidemic, or if the voyage is altered to a considerable degree. In the event of a shipwreck seamen are entitled to pay during the voyage home and to compensation for lost effects. A seaman's responsibility for damage due to negligence is to be fixed after fair examination by a court. The retention of a deserter's property and wages, and the sequestration of those of seamen suspected of intending to desert are no longer lawful as under the Merchant Shipping Act. Imprisonment for desertion, with a maximum period of one year without hard labour, is to be imposed only if the safety of the ship or crew is endangered thereby. The captain's power to inflict disciplinary punishment is restricted to a maximum fine of one week's pay, the punishment of confinement being abolished. Pay deducted for fines must be applied to the support of seamen or their dependants.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

The Labour Market, Strikes, Prices.

The Labour Market

THE volume of employment as reported by employers showed a further increase during June, although the expansion was not as pronounced as in May. The situation continued to compare favourably with that indicated by the concerns making returns for the corresponding period of last year. Unemployment as indicated by trade unions declined at the close of June as compared with the preceding month and the percentage of idleness was considerably smaller than that reported for the same month in 1921. The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service decreased during June, the number of vacancies notified, of applicants placed, and of persons applying for work showing further reductions.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

The upward trend that employment as reported by employers evidenced during the preceding two months was again indicated during June, the curve of employment rising to a higher level than at any period of last year and standing several points higher than at the end of June, 1921. The tendency was favourable in all districts except Quebec, and the contractions in employment in that province were insignificant. The level of employment in every district was slightly higher than for the corresponding period of last year.

The most decided gains occurred in highway and railway construction which, according to the reports received, absorbed 5,068 and 4,797 additional workers, respectively, during the month.

The greater part of the expansion in the former group was registered in the New Glasgow and Sydney districts in Nova Scotia, in Ontario, and in the Banff region in Alberta. The increase in railway construction was considerably smaller than that recorded in May. The Canadian Pacific reported the addition of approximately 1,600 persons to their construction and maintenance staffs, the Canadian National Railways enlarged their working force by over 2,600 men, while the Grand Trunk Railway absorbed nearly 300 additional workers during the month. Practically 27 per cent of the total increase in railway construction was reported in Ontario. In Quebec, Saskatchewan and Manitoba there were also extensive gains, while the expansion in the remaining provinces was on a rather smaller scale. Considerable activity was indicated in building construction mainly in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. Large individual gains occurred in Montreal, Toronto, Brantford, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Winnipeg, Regina and Vancouver. The level of employment in sawmills generally continued high, although the increases in staffs were not as pronounced as during April and May. Large gains were indicated in particular at Chatham, Inkerman, Nelson and Newcastle, N.B.; at Ingram Port, N.S.; at Louiseville, Charlemagne, Hull and Three Rivers, Que.; at Ottawa and Cutler, Ont.; at The Pas, Man.; and at Wardner and Vancouver, B.C. Container factories in Ontario were somewhat busier. Railway operation also afforded increased employment, the concerns and divisional superintendents making returns having enlarged their forces by approximately 1,700 men. Of these persons, the Canadian Pacific Railway absorbed nearly 600 workers in their operation departments, the Grand Trunk indicated a gain of approximately 400 employees, and the Canadian National of over 400 workpeople. All provinces except the Maritimes shared in the expansion, which was most pronounced in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The commencement of the fruit and vege-

table preserving season caused considerable increases in employment in canneries, particularly in Ontario, and, notably at Leamington, Hamilton and Waterford. The production of cereals at Peterborough and other centres also showed an increase. The resumption of activity in several important rubber factories caused substantial gains in employment in that industry, particularly at Granby, Que., and at Kitchener and Toronto, Ont. Tobacco factories reported considerably larger staffs than in the preceding month, during which shutdowns had been reported in several cases. The trade at Montreal, Que., and at Hamilton, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C., was a good deal busier. The level of employment in the clay, glass and stone group continued to be high. The greater part of the expansion in the brick division occurred in Ontario, notably at Milton West and Hamilton. Glass factories in Quebec reported an increase in operations, especially at Ville St. Pierre. The largest gain in the cement group occurred in Edmonton. The production of electric current absorbed a substantially larger number of men, particularly in Vancouver, B.C., in Montreal, Que., and in Toronto, Ont. Tin can factories were decidedly busier in meeting the requirements of the preserving season. Improvement continued to be registered in the asbestos mines of Quebec, especially at Thetford Mines. Continued expansion was reported in the employment afforded on street and electric railways, notably at Montreal and Toronto. The ports at St. John, N.B., Montreal, Que., and Hamilton, Ont., were considerably busier, but a very large decline in employment in shipping and stevedoring at Vancouver, B.C., largely offset the gains recorded elsewhere. The conclusion of the lobster canning season in the Maritime district caused substantial reductions in employment at Halifax, Yarmouth, and other Nova Scotia centres. Salmon canning on the Pacific Coast, on the other hand, continued to absorb large numbers of workers, particularly at Prince Rupert, Alert Bay and Wales Island.

Dairying was somewhat more active, especially in Ontario. The reopening of several boot and shoe factories, which had been shut down for periods of varying duration, resulted in considerable increases in employment in the leather group, especially at Montreal and Quebec, and at Galt and St. Thomas, Ont. The level of employment in both wholesale and retail trade was higher than during May, the gains representing small increases made by a number of firms in practically all provinces. Continued activity was evidenced in summer hotels, especially in New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia. Additions to staffs were also indicated by hotels in Montreal and Toronto.

The closing of several large railway car shops over the month-end, a somewhat common practice during recent months, affected employment in the iron and steel group adversely. Other branches of the industry, however, afforded more employment than in May. This was especially true of rolling mills, agricultural implements and structural iron fabrication plants. Some of the car shops at London, Stratford and Montreal were shut down. Rolling mills at Sydney, N.S., and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., automobile factories at Walkerville, agricultural implement plants at Toronto, Ont., and steel shipyards at Halifax, N.S., all reported considerably larger staffs than during the preceding month. The production of musical instruments declined slightly, especially at Toronto. Between-season dullness in the garment trades resulted in moderate reductions in employment in the textile industries. The thread, yarn and cloth division, however, reported increased activity. The production of cotton at Milltown, N.B., showed a gain. Cotton factories at Montreal, Montmorency Falls and Sherbrooke, Que., absorbed larger working forces than in May. Woollen mills at St. Jerome also registered increased activity, but garment manufacturers at Quebec and Montreal, reported contractions. Hat factories in Ontario, notably at Toronto and Brockville, were less fully employed, partly

on account of stock taking operations. Telephone concerns at Toronto were decidedly slacker but at Montreal there were increases in activity.

Employment during June, as previously stated, was in greater volume than during the corresponding month of 1921, increased employment being indicated in the majority of industrial groups, notably in the lumber, textile, electric current, transportation and construction industries. The situation as reported by logging concerns was not quite as favourable, and coal mining also was duller.

TRADE UNION REPORTS

Statements tabulated
from 1,437 trade unions
representing 151,564
members indicated fur-

ther improvement of a general character during June, the percentage of idleness standing at 5.3 at the end of the month, as compared with 8.7 at the close of the preceding month and with 13.2 on June 30, 1921. (Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.) Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia registered less unemployment than in May, but in the other provinces there were small increases in slackness. In comparison with the returns for June of last year, improvement was indicated in every district. Unions in the manufacturing industries reported a smaller percentage of idleness than in the preceding month, the garment trades, particularly, being very much busier. Tradesmen in the furniture, wood, boot and shoe, and glass groups also reported a decidedly more favourable situation. Bakers and confectioners and sugar re-

finery workers, on the other hand, were not so fully employed. In the pulp and paper, iron and steel, and jewelry divisions the percentages of unemployment were larger than in May. The mining group, generally, was busier. Employment in the coal mines in Nova Scotia, increased; quarrying in the same province showed further activity, and asbestos mining in Quebec also afforded more employment. The Western coal fields continued to be largely affected by the strike of mine workers still in existence there. Unions in the building and construction industries reported about three per cent less unemployment than in May, the increases in operations in Quebec and Ontario being particularly marked. All tradesmen in this group, with the exception of electrical workers, hod carriers and building labourers, were more fully engaged than in the preceding month. In the transportation industries, the percentage of idleness was slightly lower, improvement being recorded by steam railway, shipping and stevedoring, and street and electric railway employees. Fishermen, lumber workers and loggers indicated a larger proportion of their members as being employed than in the preceding month. Civic employees were less fully employed especially in Quebec. Hotel and restaurant employees, barbers and stationary engineers and firemen reported increased activity on a small scale. Theatre and stage employees and unclassified workers, on the other hand, registered slightly larger percentages of unemployment.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS

During the month of June, 1922, the offices of the Employment Service made 31,811 references to positions and effected a total of 30,240 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment totalled 23,439 (of which 20,149 were of men and 3,290 of women) and in casual work numbered 6,801. Applications for work registered at the offices totalled 40,816 (of which 31,622 were from men and 9,194 from women). Employers no-

tified the Service during the month of 35,382 vacancies (of which 25,826 were for men and 9,556 for women). Compared with the preceding period a decline was reported in the volume of business, while a slight increase was shown for the same period a year ago. The reports indicate that at the end of June, 1922, the average number of placements was higher than in June, 1921. The following table gives the average number of applications, vacancies and placements made daily by the offices during June, 1922, as compared with the preceding month and with the corresponding month of 1921:

	May, 1922		June, 1922		June, 1921	
	1st half month	2nd half month	1st half month	2nd half month	1st half month	2nd half month
Applications	1,772	1,758	1,725	1,547	1,623	1,628
Vacancies...	1,619	1,587	1,525	1,313	1,318	1,328
Placements..	1,369	1,326	1,263	1,160	1,091	1,115

A statement showing in some detail the work of the offices of the Employment Service during the quarter ended June, 1922, appears elsewhere in this issue.

PRODUCTION REPORTS

According to the monthly reports issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the production of pig iron during June showed an increase of 23 per cent over the output of the previous month. A tonnage of 28,763 was returned for the month under review as compared with an output of 23,363 gross tons in May. The basic pig manufactured for the use of the reporting firms increased over the previous month's record by 8,449 tons. The malleable iron produced for sale also presented the substantial increase of 149.5 per cent. On the other hand the production of ferro-alloys in blast furnaces decreased from 2,680 tons in May to 2,051 tons in June, involving a reduction of 23 per cent. The pig iron and ferro-alloy production for the first six months of the present year presents

a decline of 118,129 tons, or 31.9 per cent, from the output of the corresponding period of 1921. At the end of June last year six furnaces were in blast as compared with the four furnaces in operation at the close of June last. One furnace at Sydney was blown in during June, and the three units reported last month remained in blast.

The production of steel during June exceeded that of any month in the present year except February. The increase over the tonnage for May was 93 per cent and the record of January was exceeded by a few tons. The output of castings was practically maintained while the production of ingots increased from 15,646 tons to 31,270 tons involving an advance of 99.8 per cent. As usual a large proportion of the output consisted of open hearth basic steel intended for further use. On the other hand, 1,318 tons of the castings comprising three different grades were produced for sale. A comparison of the cumulative steel production during the first six months of the present year with the record of the corresponding period of 1921 throws recent performance into an unfavourable light. The half year in 1921 was credited with an output of 295,140 tons comprising a lead of 66.7 per cent over the production in the half year ending with the month under review.

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

Employment in the building trades as indicated by the value of the building permits issued in 56 cities during June showed the first decline that has been indicated since January, there being a slight contraction as compared with the preceeding month. The volume of the building authorized, however, was higher than in June, 1921. The value of the permits issued during the month under review stood at \$15,799,680, as compared with \$17,765,326 in May and with \$12,900,124 in June of last year; there was, therefore, a decrease of \$1,965,646 or 11 per cent, in

the former and of \$2,899,556, or 22.5 per cent, in the latter comparison. Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and British Columbia reported increases in the volume of building contemplated during June as compared with the preceding month, while in all other provinces there were declines, that of \$571,094 or 44.6 per cent in Saskatchewan being the largest. As compared with the figures for June, 1921, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Alberta reported reductions in the value of the permits issued, but in all other provinces the totals were higher. Of the larger cities, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver reported increases in the volume of building anticipated during June as compared with both the preceding month and with June of last year. In Montreal, there was a decline in the former and a gain in the latter comparison. Of the smaller centres, Sydney, Moncton, Guelph, Kitchener, St. Catharines, Welland, St. Boniface, New Westminster and Point Grey reported noteworthy increases in the value of the building permits issued in both comparisons.

A summary showing in some detail the value of the building permits issued by the 56 larger cities during the quarter ending June, 30, 1922, is given elsewhere in this issue.

According to the *Canadian Building Review*, issued by MacLean's Building Reports, Limited, the value of the contracts awarded during June amounted to \$35,620,400 as compared with \$34,827,300 in May and with \$26,436,800 in June, 1921. Of the total for the month under review, \$2,141,600, or 6 per cent, was to be expended in the Maritime district; \$28,054,900, or 79 per cent, was to be spent in Quebec and Ontario; and \$5,423,900, or 15 per cent, in the Western districts. A further analysis shows that \$12,985,900 was to be used for residences, \$10,351,200 on business buildings, \$4,914,300 on industrial contracts and \$7,369,000 on engineering projects.

Strikes

The time loss due to industrial disputes was greater during July than during either June, 1922, or July of last year. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 22 strikes involving about 15,736 workpeople with an estimated time loss of 261,240 working days, as compared with 25 strikes, involving 10,155 workpeople and 254,134 working days in June, 1922; and 41 strikes, 9,413 workpeople and 92,891 working days in July, 1921. On July 1, there were on record 19 strikes, affecting 5,045 workpeople. Three strikes were reported as having commenced during July as compared with six during June. Two of the strikes commencing prior to July and one of those commencing during July terminated during the month, leaving 19 strikes involving about 9,726 workpeople on record at the beginning of August.

Prices

The general movement in prices was slight, both the index number of wholesale prices and the retail prices of foods showing little change from June levels, though with an upward tendency.

The index number of wholesale prices stood at 225.3 in July as compared with 224.3 in June; 238.6 in July last year; 346.8 in July, 1920; 294.0 in July, 1919; 248.7 in July, 1917; and 134.6 in July,

1914. The general decline in farm products and foods noted in June was continued in a lesser degree in July. Grains and livestock and meats again fell, but dairy products, fish, and miscellaneous foods showed an upward tendency. Most of the other groups were slightly higher. The chief increases for the month were in butter, sugar, raw wool, raw silk, jute, coke, linseed oil and turpentine with smaller increases in metals, gasoline, and coal oil. The chief declines were in grains, cattle and beef, sheep and dressed lamb, boots, some chemicals, glassware and crockery.

In retail prices the average cost of a weekly family budget of 29 staple foods in some 60 cities was \$10.27 at the beginning of July; \$10.18 for June; \$10.97 for July, 1921; \$16.84 for July, 1920; \$11.62 for July, 1917; and \$7.42 for July, 1914. The total for food, fuel, and rent averaged \$20.67 for July, as compared with \$20.58 for June; \$21.53 for July, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920; \$18.41 for July, 1917, and \$14.17 for July, 1914. In food no violent changes occurred; dairy products were practically unchanged, while mutton, flour, and potatoes were slightly lower. Nearly all the other items showed small increases, the chief of which were in beef, pork, and sugar. Fuel and rent were unchanged.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

Proceedings for the month of July, 1922, with Texts of Boards' Reports.

DURING the month of July the Department received reports of six Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) the Corporation of the City of Moose Jaw and certain of its employees being members of Federal Labour Union No. 9; (2) the Corporation of the City of Moose Jaw and certain of its employees, being members of the Moose Jaw Fire Department and City Fire Fighters' Union, Local No.

151; (3) the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees, being members of the Gas Workers' Union of Winnipeg (independent); (4) the Inverness Railway and Coal Company, Limited (as represented by the Eastern Trust Company, Halifax, N.S.) and certain of its employees, being members of Locals Nos. 4512 and 5163, District 26, United Mine Workers of America; (5) the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated

and certain of its employees in its Gas and Electrical Distribution and Maintenance Plants, members of various trade unions; and (6) various shipping companies doing business at the Port of Montreal, members of the Shipping Federation, and certain of their employees, being shipliners, members of Local No. 2098, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Applications received.

During the month thirteen applications for the establishment of Boards were received, as follows:

(1) From employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company being station agents, assistant agents, telegraph operators, train despatchers and linemen, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. A Board was established composed as follows: Mr. D'Arcy Scott, Ottawa, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members, Messrs. U. E. Gillen, Toronto, representing the Company and David Campbell, Winnipeg, representing the men.

(2) From certain employees of the City of Calgary, being members of the Fire Fighters' Federal Union No. 19. As this dispute did not fall directly within the scope of the Act, the consent of the employer was necessary before a Board could be established. The Corporation of Calgary refused to give its consent to the establishment of a Board.

(3) From employees of the Michigan Central Railroad Company being machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, carmen, electricians and sheet metal workers. A Board was established composed as follows: Mr. J. M. McEvoy, London, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members of the Board, Messrs. H. T. Malcolmson, Hamilton, and W. D. Robbins, Toronto, nominees of the Company and employees respectively.

(4) From shop employees of the Pere Marquette Railway Company, being machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, electricians, etc. A Board was established as follows: Mr. W. T. R. Preston, Port Hope, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members of the Board, Messrs. Alex. Leslie, Kingsville, Ont., and W. D. Robbins, Toronto, nominees of the Company and employees respectively.

(5) From employees of the New York Central Railway Company, being members of the Federated Shop Crafts employed in the Ottawa shops. A Board was established composed as follows: the Honourable Senator G. D. Robertson, Ottawa, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members of the Board, Messrs. Max Goodrich, Ottawa, and John T. Foster, Montreal, nominees of the Company and employees respectively.

(6) From employees of various railways—members of the Railway Association of Canada including the Canadian National Railways, the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway—being motive power and car department mechanics, helpers and apprentices, members of Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labour. A Board was established as follows: Mr. Alex. Smith, Ottawa, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members of the Board, Messrs. Isaac Pitblado, K.C., Winnipeg, and James Simpson, Toronto, nominees of the employers and men respectively.

(7) From employees of various railways—members of the Railway Association of Canada, including the Canadian National Railways, the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway—being maintenance of way employees and shop labourers, including dock men, bridge and building employees, signalmen and water service

employees represented by the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers. A Board was established by the appointment of Messrs. U. E. Gillen, Toronto, and J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, nominees of the employers and men respectively. While the Board was in process of constitution the dispute was settled by direct negotiations, and the proceedings were cancelled.

(8) From employees of the Canadian National Railways, being clerks, freight handlers, roundhouse shop and store labourers, etc., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. A Board was established by the appointment of Messrs. George D. Kelley, Ottawa, and Howard S. Ross, K.C., Montreal, nominees of the employers and men respectively. The chairman had not been appointed at the end of the month.

(9) From employees of the Grand Trunk Railway System, being clerks, freight handlers, stationmen, stationary engineers and firemen, oilers, roundhouse shop and store labourers, etc., members respectively of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees and the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. A Board was established by the appointment of Messrs. U. E. Gillen, Toronto, and Howard S. Ross, K. C., Montreal, nominees of the employer and men respectively. A chairman had not been appointed at the end of the month.

(10) From employees of the Pere Marquette Railway Company, being clerks, checkers, freight handlers, baggage men, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and

Station Employees. A Board was established by the appointment of Messrs. Alexander Leslie, Kingsville, Ont. and Chas. B. McClurg, St. Thomas, Ont., nominees of the Company and employees respectively. A chairman had not been appointed at the end of the month.

(11) From employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, being clerks, checkers, freight handlers, baggagemen, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. A Board was established by the appointment of Messrs. J. T. Arundel, Oakville, Ont., and J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, nominees of the Company and men respectively. A chairman had not been appointed at the end of the month.

(12) From various employees of the Canadian National Railways, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Esquimalt and National Railway and the Winnipeg Joint Terminals as represented by the Railway Association of Canada, being members mainly of different trade unions representing railway shop crafts. The alleged dispute concerned railways and classes included in the Board constituted as above under the chairmanship of Mr. Alex. Smith, and it was deemed impossible to establish a second board dealing with the same classes, and that the dispute was not within the meaning of the statute.

(13) From employees of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company at Glace Bay, N.S. being members of Federal Labour Union No. 16570, American Federation of Labour. A Board had not been established in reference to this dispute at the end of the month.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Corporation of the City of Moose Jaw and certain of its employees being members of Federal Labour Union No. 9.

A report was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Corporation of the City of Moose Jaw and certain of its employees being members of Federal Labour Union No. 9. The Board was composed of Messrs. W. E. Knowles, K.C., chairman, W. D. McIntyre and R. H. Chadwick. The report of the Board was unanimous and contained recommendations as to the settlement of the dispute. Advice was received from both parties that the findings of the Board were acceptable to them, and the dispute was thus amicably arranged.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Corporation of the City of Moose Jaw, Employer, and certain of its employees being members of Federal Labour Union No. 9, Employees.

To the Hon. James Murdock,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

On the 29th of April, 1922, a Board of Conciliation was applied for under Section 63 of the above mentioned Act, the application being made by the Union. On the previous day the City Council passed a resolution agreeing to the said dispute being referred to a Conciliation Board. The union nominated for membership to the Board R. H. Chadwick, and the city nominated W. D. McIntyre, and they jointly nominated to the Minister of Labour W. E. Knowles for Chairman. These nominations were duly approved by the Minister and appointments made, the Chairman's appointment being dated May 22nd, 1922.

Evidence was taken by the Board at four sittings, on the 6th and 7th instant. Owing to absence from the city of one or more members of the Board, it was impossible to hold the Board's consultation meeting until the 28th instant.

The formal application for the appointment of a Board describes the dispute as being in connection with "reduction of wages, and also taking away from our employees concessions granted to them through Conciliation Board in 1920," etc. The Board therefore divides its report into two parts, the first dealing with the matter of wages, and the second with regard to the conditions granted by the 1920 Conciliation Board.

WAGES

The Board's recommendation is that the following scale of wages prevail:

Sewer and Water:

Tappers and Caulkers.....	56½c per hr.
Hydrant and Emergency men 55½c	"
Helpers.....	52c "
Motor Truck Driver.....	52c "

Water Meters:

Foreman.....	\$32.00 per wk.
Meter Tester.....	27.50 "
Meter Repairer.....	26.00 "
Meter Reader.....	24.00 "

Sewage Disposal:

Chief Operator.....	33.00 "
Assistant Operator.....	29.00 "

Board of Works:

Foreman.....	33.00 "
Sub-foreman.....	28.00 "
Team foreman.....	25.50 "
Master Mechanics.....	.66 per hr.
Helpers.....	.49 "

Street Cleaners:

Foreman.....	\$25.00 per wk.
Street Cleaners.....	.42 per hr.

Nuisance Ground Attendant:

Caretaker.....	\$23.00 per wk.
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We recommend that the weekly minimum wage to hourly men be based on 45 hours per week.

CONDITIONS

The Board recommends that the report of the Conciliation Board of 1920, and the agreement thereto attached, prevail, subject to the following findings of this Board:

(1) The condition providing that in the event of a vacant position in any Department, such vacant position shall first be available to an ex-employee of

some other department, should, in the opinion of the Board, be amended by providing that no such appointment shall be made unless the Superintendent of the Department in which such position is vacant approves of such appointment.

(2) The condition providing for three weeks' sick pay in any one year should, in the opinion of this Board, not be at full pay, but at two-thirds pay.

(3) In the opinion of this Board the provisions as to either annual or statutory holidays (with pay) should not apply to any employee who has been less than twelve months on the city's pay roll.

(4) The Board recommends that the new agreement take effect as from the 1st day of April, 1922, and continue to the 31st day of March, 1923. In the event of either party desiring a change in the rate of wages or working conditions, notice must be given by the party so desiring the change to the other party not later than the 31st day of January, 1922, otherwise this agreement shall continue in force for the succeeding year.

Dated at Moose Jaw, in the Province of Saskatchewan, this 29th day of June, A. D. 1922.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) W. E. KNOWLES,
(Sgd.) W. D. MCINTYRE,
(Sgd.) R. H. CHADWICK.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Corporation of the City of Moose Jaw and certain of its employees being members of the Moose Jaw Fire Department.

A report was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Corporation of the City of Moose Jaw and certain of its employees, being members of the Moose Jaw Fire Department and of the city Fire Fighters' Union, Local No. 151. The Board was composed of Messrs. William A. Munns, chairman, W. D. McIntyre and Edgar H. Cooke. The report of the Board was unanimous and contained recommendations as to the settlement of the dispute. The findings of the Board were accepted by both parties and the dispute was thus satisfactorily terminated.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Corporation of the City of Moose Jaw and certain of its employees being members of the Moose Jaw Fire Department and city Fire Fighters' Union, Local No. 151.

Moose Jaw, Sask., July 12, 1922.

To the Honourable James Murdock,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

Sir:—

We, the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in the above matter, beg to report as follows:—

We found the dispute consisted of a desire on the part of the City to reduce the wages of the employees \$5 per month, and in fact had made the reduction already, effective from April 1st, 1922, to which the employees strongly objected.

In support of the various contentions the City claimed the cost of living had been reduced to such an extent that the wages of the employees should be reduced also, while the Employees contended that the wages paid during the peak of living costs were not sufficient, and that no reduction should be made at this time.

Written and oral evidence was submitted to the Board by both parties to

the dispute, and, after thoroughly considering the same, we recommend:—

That the agreement between the City of Moose Jaw and the Fire Fighters' Union, Local No. 151, which terminated on March 31st, 1922, be continued from April 1st, 1922, and to remain in force and effect until March 31st, 1923, with the following alterations:

That the wages of each member of the Department be reduced \$2.00 per month and that they be paid, from April 1st, 1922, the rate of wages as shown in the following schedule:—

Firemen:	Per month
For first three months.....	\$108.00
For the following six months.....	113.00
For following twelve months.....	118.00
Any further period.....	123.00
Lieutenants:	
For any period.....	128.00
Captains:	
For first year.....	133.00
For further period.....	138.00
Captain in charge.....	148.00

Electricians:

Same as Captain.

Motor mechanics:

For first year.....	158.00
For second year.....	163.00
Any further period.....	168.00

We would further recommend:—That all other conditions in the agreement, referred to above, remain in full force and effect until March 31st, 1923, and that there be no change made in the conditions of service, other than those set forth in the above schedule of rates.

All of which is respectfully submitted, and we have the honour to be.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) W. A. MUNNS,
Chairman.
(Sgd.) W. D. McINTYRE,
(Sgd.) E. H. COOKE,
Members.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees.

A report was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees being members of the Gas Workers' Union of Winnipeg (independent). The Board was composed of Messrs. W. H. Trueman, K.C., chairman, C. E. Dafoe and R. S. Ward. The report of the Board was unanimous and contained recommendations as to the settlement of the dispute. These findings were accepted by both parties, but the company stated that the proposed reduction in wages would date as from May 1 instead of July 1.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company, employer, and certain of its employees, being members of the Gas Workers' Union of Winnipeg, employees.

Winnipeg, Man., June 30th, 1922.

The Honourable,
The Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

Sir:—

The Board constituted herein begs leave to report as follows:—

Sessions of the Board were held on the 5th, 6th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 20th, 22nd, 26th, 27th, 29th, and 30th days of June. Messrs. John McRae, James Hector, and Henry Winkworth, members of the Gas Workers' Union, appeared for the employees, and Messrs. John Whitsell, M. L. Kane, J. W. Lawler, C. W. Dahl, and L. Palk represented the Company. A great deal of evidence was presented by each of the parties and the fullest opportunity for the discussion of the dispute in the presence of the Board was allowed. The Board sought to have the dispute adjusted by mutual concessions, but efforts for the purpose were without result. A previous dispute arising from demands by certain of the Company's

employees, members of the Gas Workers' Union, for reduction of a 56 hour week to one of 48 hours, and for an increase of wages, was submitted to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, composed of the late Judge R. Hill Myers, Chairman, Mr. Charles E. Dafoe, nominee of the Company, and Mr. R. S. Ward, nominee of the employees. A report, dated July 3rd, 1920, was submitted by the Board containing a draft of an agreement and wage schedule.

The Company advised that the findings of the Board regarding wage adjustments were acceptable to it, and an agreement was executed by the Company and the employees, which continued in existence until April 30th, 1922, when the Company offered to the employees a new agreement containing certain reductions in wages and some minor changes in conditions.

In the course of negotiations between a committee of the employees and the Company, the Company agreed to continue the wages of labourers at 45c an hour. Their wages are therefore withdrawn from the dispute. The principal contention raised by the representatives of the employees is that the proposed reduction from 63c to 59c an hour affecting certain classes of employees should not take place because it will diminish their weekly wage \$2.48 below what it was in 1919 under a seven day week. The Company on the other hand point out that the rate of wages named in the Myers award was due in part to the high cost of living then prevailing, and which is now considerably less. Giving the matter the very best consideration the Board is of opinion that the following wage schedule should be accepted by both parties:—

	Per hour
Machinemen.....	62c
Front door men.....	60c
Back door men.....	60c
Pipe Jumpers.....	60c
Hand stokers and scurfers.....	60c
Trimmers.....	52½c
Fire cleaners.....	60c
Boilermen, firemen, scurfers, helpers..	52½c
Work fitters.....	59c
Yard men, coke wheelers and labour employed in coal cars and purifying house, or any part of the gas works.	
Blacksmith.....	59c
Handyman, pipefitter, tinsmith.....	59c
Coal elevator operators.....	52c
Boiler cleaner.....	52½c

The Board desires to further recommend that in all other respects the provisions of the determined agreement shall be continued in a new agreement, and that certain minor changes therein proposed by each party to the dispute be not insisted upon. The Board considers that the new agreement should be effective May 1st, 1922. However, as the employees have been paid wages at the former rate during the pendency of the dispute, and the amount involved is nominal, the Board recommends that the new rates become effective on July 1st, 1922.

While Mr. Ward is of the opinion that the reduction is somewhat excessive, he subscribes to the award in order to make it unanimous.

The Board begs to put on record its appreciation of the unfailing courtesy, as well as the very marked ability, shown in the presentation of their views of the representatives of each of the parties to the dispute.

Respectfully submitted,
(Sgd.) W. H. TRUEMAN,
Chairman.
(Sgd.) C. E. DAFOE,
Member.
(Sgd.) R. S. WARD,
Member.

**Report of Board in Dispute between the Inverness Railway and Coal Company,
(as represented by the Eastern Trust Company, Halifax, N.S.) and certain
of its employees.**

A report was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Inverness Railway and Coal Company (as represented by the Eastern Trust Company, Halifax) and certain of its employees being members of Locals Nos. 4512 and 5163, District 26, United Mine Workers of America. The Board was composed as follows: Messrs. John R. Osborne, Ottawa, chairman, G. McGregor Mitchell, Halifax, and L. D. Currie, Glace Bay. The report of the Board was unanimous and contained recommendations as to the settlement of the dispute.

Report of Board.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Inverness Railway and Coal Company, Limited, represented by the Eastern Trust Company, Receivers, and their employees being members of District 26 of the United Mine Workers of America, Local Numbers 4512 and 5163:

Halifax, July 14th, 1922.

To the Honourable James Murdock,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

Sir:

A Board of Conciliation was applied for by Malcolm J. McLean, President, Local 5163, Inverness, Archibald McNeil, Local 4512, John A. Beaton, Secretary, Local 5163, and Hugh G. McDougall, Secretary, Local 4512, in the matter of a dispute regarding a reduction in rates of pay and other matters; and in pursuance thereof and under your authority the said Board was constituted and composed of John R. Osborne of Ottawa, Chairman, Mr. G. MacGregor Mitchell of Halifax and Mr. L. D. Currie of Glace Bay, N.S., and having been duly sworn held their first meeting for organization at the town of Inverness, N.S., on the 4th day of July

at 10 a.m. and on request of the employees adjourned for the purpose of visiting mine No. 4. On Wednesday, July the 5th, the Board again met in the town hall at Inverness at 10 a.m. and again adjourned at the request of the employees to enable the Board to visit mine No. 1. The Board reconvened on the afternoon of July 5, at 2 p.m., when evidence was taken; and again on Thursday, July 6, the Board held two meetings in the town hall, and all these meetings were open to the public, and after completing the taking of evidence in Inverness, where the mines are situated, the meetings of the Board were adjourned to meet in Halifax, N.S., for the purpose of taking the evidence of the officials of the Eastern Trust Company whose head office is in that city and who, as receivers, represented the company. Meetings were held in the Board of Trade Rooms, two sessions being held each day. A committee of the employees, appointed by the locals above named, attended these meetings in Halifax. Following this the formal sittings of the Board ended, and several conferences between the employees represented by the said committee and the President and other officials of the Eastern Trust Company were arranged by the Board in an effort to effect conciliation. These failed owing largely to the fact that a duly convened convention of District 26 had met at Truro, N.S., on the 26th day of June, 1922, when a resolution was passed which in effect forbade any member of the district to enter into any agreement with any operator which did not provide a scale of wages equal to those in force in the district prior to January 1, 1922.

The members of the Board were accompanied through the mines Nos. 1 and 4 at Inverness by Mr. Robert Baxter, President of the District 26 of the United Mine Workers of America, and other members of the District duly appointed by the locals involved, also by

the mine manager of the company; and the conditions complained of in the workings by the men were pointed out. All the sessions of the Board held at Inverness were thrown open to the public and much evidence was taken, and the claims of the men and the position of the company were fully disclosed. After the public sessions at Halifax, the members of the Board went into consultation for two days and have unanimously agreed upon the following report:

The Inverness Railway and Coal Company was incorporated and organized some twenty odd years ago with a capitalization of \$8,000,000 and a bond issue of \$3,000,000. All the stock was issued, all the bonds sold, and whether all the millions represented by this stock and bonds went into the development of the company's property, or not, was beyond the province of this Board to enquire; but the Board did discover that its entire career was one long struggle to survive and that it finally gave up the fight on the 5th day of July, 1915, when by an order made by the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, in an action instituted by the bond holders, the whole undertaking was placed in the hands of Mr. John MacGillivray as receiver and he was succeeded in that position by the Eastern Trust Company on the 24th day of June, 1919. Between the said 5th day of July, 1915, and the 16th day of June, 1920, the operations of the company were continued by the receivers, acting as managers for the bond holders. On the latter date the entire assets of the company were sold, with the approval of the court, to one M. E. C. Henderson for the sum of \$1,250,000. cash payment of \$250,000 was all that was ever paid of this sum. A company organized by the purchaser, under the name of the Inverness Railway & Collieries Company, to operate the mines and railway, became insolvent within eight months, having accumulated in that brief period, liabilities aggregating \$454,000 and the Eastern Trust Company again came into possession by order of the Supreme Court of Nova

Scotia made on the 8th day of February, 1921; the bond holders being called upon to pay \$80,000 to protect their security from statutory liens. Only the joint representations of the Government of Nova Scotia, and members of those locals of the United Mine Workers of America, that are interested in this application, to the effect that the closing down of the industry would mean complete unemployment for a large portion of the population of Inverness, with its consequent distress, induced the bond holders to re-open the mines; and then only because the Government undertook to waive payment of all royalties on the coal that would be mined during the six months immediately following the 1st day of March, 1921, and the pledge made by members of District 26, of the United Mine Workers of America of faithful co-operation. During the fifteen months that have intervened from the re-opening of the mines until the first day of July, 1922, the expenses of operating the mines and railway have far exceeded the revenue. It is obvious that this company had no reserve fund other than that created by the deposit paid by Mr. Henderson, under his agreement to purchase. By means of this the receivers have been able to meet the recurring deficits and keep the mines open. This had practically been exhausted and it became exceedingly clear, as the investigation proceeded, that the big question the receivers had to solve was not so much as to what scale of wages they would be able to pay, but as to what means can be adopted to keep the mines open.

The management of the mines, corroborated by the receivers at Halifax, say, and the Board find, that the crippled financial condition of the company accounts to a very large extent for many of the things of which the employees complain, viz, reduction of wages, lack of equipment, etc.:

The complaints of the employees may be placed under the following heads:

- (1) Reduction of wages.
- (2) Unsatisfactory working conditions.
- (3) Poor housing conditions.

WAGES

The application for this Board was based mainly on the contention that the wage scale as reduced by the cut made effective by this company on the 13th day of May, 1922, was not sufficient to enable them to maintain the standard of living that they and their families are entitled to enjoy. President Baxter has pointed out very cogently that the workman's position has advanced and his standard of living has improved and that what satisfied him before the war does not satisfy him any longer. The Board agrees with that contention. A like claim has been made before other Boards of Conciliation this year, and while all have recognized the quiet revolution going on in the industrial system making for better and happier conditions for workmen, it has been laid down invariably that so long as the present industrial system remains, in fixing the scale of wages not only must the workers' right to an improved standard of living be recognized, but that the ability and capacity of the employer must also be regarded. With these two principles to guide us, we have considered the demands in this case. The evidence given on behalf of the company, as well as the evidence given on behalf of the men by Mr. Isaac D. MacDougall, cost accountant for the men, who has had free access to the company's cost sheets, show incontrovertibly that the operations of this company have been and are being carried on at a loss. Mr. MacDougall's figures show this loss to be less than those of Mr. Killam, manager of the company; but the explanation lies largely in the fact that, the one figures on a short ton and the other on a long ton, and their ideas as to percentage to be allowed for depreciation and depletion differ to some extent. An understanding between the parties to this dispute as to the scale of wages

to be paid is highly desirable. A resolution passed by the members of District 26 of the United Mine Workers of America in convention assembled at Truro recently, prevents the Board urging the men in this case to sign any definite agreement, confirming the scale of wages at present paid by the company. The Board finds, however, that having regard to the financial condition of the company, that the scale at present effective is fair; and recommends that it be continued in force without any other formal agreement, until such time as a permanent adjustment of wages is arrived at between District 26 of the United Mine Workers of America, and the British Empire Steel Corporation, when the scale fixed by that settlement shall automatically become the wage scale for this company. In the event of no permanent adjustment being arrived at between the British Empire Steel Corporation and its employees on or before the 1st day of October, 1922, the Board recommends that the scale of wages now in effect between the Inverness Railway & Coal Company be confirmed by a written agreement.

The foregoing shall not override the following specific recommendations that the Board make after special investigation, that is to say, in their opinion:

Section foremen should receive \$3.70 per day; all other men working on sections shall be admitted as Union men and paid as such;

Bank headmen, 5½ cents per ton for coal and 4½ cents per box for stone;

Weighmen, minimum of \$100 per month;

Hoist engineers, (1) \$3.90 per day;
(2) \$3.70 per day;

these special rates to become effective only from the date of filing this report.

HOUSING CONDITIONS AND DRAINAGE

A large percentage of the miners live in houses owned by the company, which, having regard to modern ideas on sanitation and the undoubted ill effect on

the miner and his family of unpleasant surroundings, the Board find to be, in many cases, unsatisfactory. The original lay out and location was ill advised. The houses have been built back to back in most cases, with an alley or passage dividing in the rear, which constitutes at once a convenient playground for the children and a depository for all the filth and dirt in the neighborhood; a medley of surface closets; homes and barns line these back streets; open drains, the only sewerage system in the town, carrying the refuse water from houses and outbuildings, undirected follow the path of least resistance, and in their blind struggle to find a way to the lower ground, pass indiscriminately through street and door yard; the whole scheme creating a breeding ground for pestilence and disease.

The wretched state of the drainage system of Inverness was admitted by everybody and responsibility therefor lies equally upon the company and the Town Council, which has for sometime past been controlled by the miners themselves. The Board believes that this outstanding menace to the health of the community could be very largely overcome by the co-operation of these two parties. The town is so located that there is a gravity run to the sea, and there is at present a sufficient water power in the town itself, to supply a steady flow of water through properly constructed drains. The Board directs the attention of the council to the powers conferred upon it by the laws of the Province, and recommends that the company and the council get together at once and inaugurate an aggressive clean up policy.

The present management are in no way responsible for the plan and location of the houses, and are apparently not in a position financially at the moment to undertake alterations or improvements on a large scale, but in the opinion of the Board a great many of the objectionable features, that at present irritate and annoy, could be eliminated without any large expenditure of

money; the Board recommends that for the present, all complaints regarding leaky roofs and requests for repairs that are essential to enable the workman to live decently and in comfort be promptly attended to by the company. The Board further expresses the hope that the management of these mines, which constitute the sole industry of the town, will in the near future fall into the hands of some man or men, who will have, not only the financial ability, but the public spirit that will prompt them to reconstruct and alter the character of these houses in accordance with more modern ideas of house planning, so as to remove the cause of much of the squalor and monotony that exists at present.

WORKING CONDITIONS

The Board, as already stated, visited the working places in and about both mines Nos. 1 and 4, underground as well as on the surface, and a special evening was set aside for taking the evidence of individual miners as to the nature, cause and extent of certain grievances that it was alleged in a general way existed, and with respect to which the miners' committees had been unable to obtain any satisfactory adjustment.

Black Damp.—Evidence was submitted by the miners and admissions were made by the company, as to the presence in certain sections of mine No. 1 of quantities of gas known as "Black Damp"; it was agreed that this constituted a serious grievance for the men who had more immediately to contend with it. Not only was it a menace to the health and life of the miner, but its presence in the working places interfered and interrupted his work and therefore impeded production, and impaired his earnings; when the mine is operated only part time the condition appears to be aggravated and the loss to the miner is much more serious. Methods pursued by former owners of this property account for the presence of this condition, and witnesses, called on behalf of the miners, testified that

the present management were doing a great deal to overcome it. The difficulty of dealing with the matter appeared clearly. The officials of the company explained what they were doing to combat it; the miners could suggest no other solution; the Board bearing in mind the serious nature of the condition can only recommend that the policy already adopted by the company be continued, and so far as finances permit extended, and that not only the letter, but the spirit of the Coal Mines Regulation Act of the Province be complied with.

Coal Chutes.—That these were blocked too frequently was the ground of much complaint. It was clear that the condition interfered with the production of coal and impaired the earnings of not only the man at the face, but all down the line. Various causes were alleged for this condition by the men; delay in removing falls of stone blocking the levels; insufficient supply of coal boxes; lack of track turnouts; etc. Evidence adduced by the miners themselves disclosed that one of the chief contributing causes to this condition was the total lack of consideration on the part of their fellow workmen who, situated on lower levels in parlance of the mine "hogged" the chute to the great prejudice of the men above.

The officials of the company said that this was one of the unsatisfactory conditions that developed when mine was operated part time, and that with steady operation it disappeared almost entirely. Your Board recommends that the company should give more consideration to this complaint and that the men more immediately connected with the chutes should recognize the rights of their co-labourer higher up by giving a practical demonstration of the principle involved in the Golden Rule. It appeared to the members of the Board that a rule designed to regulate the operation of these chutes could be made by the company, that would meet with the approval of a majority of the members of the local union and when ratified by

them could be enforced to the advantage of company and men alike.

SURFACE CONDITIONS

The Wash Houses—which mean much to the miners, are, at both collieries, in very bad condition. No. 1 is over crowded, poorly ventilated, and in equipment wholly inadequate, the old wash basin system prevails, no shower baths have been installed at any place, and the whole thing is unsanitary. The management admit that this condition should be remedied by stating that they have already laid plans for the construction of a new commodious wash house, with proper equipment, as soon as funds can be obtained. The Board recommends that in the meantime, two shower baths be installed in No. 1 wash house and one in No. 4. The practicability of this was acknowledged by the management, and the expenditure involved will not be large.

No. 4 Bank Head.—This is a new mine, and the equipment is incomplete, lack of funds explain many deficiencies, and these must be excused, but the Board feels that the men who at present work on this bank head, exposed to all kinds of weather, without any protection should be provided with a shelter of some kind. The company say that a permanent bank head is to be erected in the future. The future with this company is clouded, the Board urges that a temporary shed be erected forthwith. Cash expenditure would be trifling.

A number of other matters such as the rate of pay for "brushing" in No. 4 mine, rate of pay in the sinkings, and scarcity of timber were placed before the Board for consideration, but the Board feels that these can be better adjusted by meetings between the miners' committees and the management.

The claim of the men that the crippled financial condition of the company is due largely to the losses sustained annually in the operation of the railway, and that the two projects, railway and mine, should be dissociated, involves a question of policy, which is perhaps

beyond the province of this Board to deal with, but it was made to appear so clearly that it was in the interest not only of the miners and the company, but of the entire district that the Dominion Government should take over and operate the railway that the Board recommends that some joint action be taken by the men and the company to impress this view upon the Dominion Government.

The Eastern Trust Company, who as receivers represented the company before this Board, and have for some months directed the operation of this company have had a difficult task to perform; as officials of the court their authority has been limited; the obligation imposed upon them by their trusteeship compels exact account and justification for every dollar expended; they have to compete with corporations financially strong; to satisfy the bond holders on the one hand and wage earners on the other; all under the close scrutiny of the court; such a situation does not leave much scope for independent judgment, or allow for bold or aggressive business policy. The Board think the Trust Company are discharging their difficult task well.

The Board sympathize with the claim of the men, who say that they are vitally interested that this mining industry should be continued and developed at Inverness, and that they should therefore have some voice in framing the policy to be pursued in the actual operations carried out in the mines in which some of them have spent a generation of toil, and around which they have established their home. The Board hopes that, in the re-organization that must soon take place at these mines, that this claim will be recognized.

The Board believes it appreciates the position—continued disagreement between the men and management at the mines means the closing of the industry and greater hardship to the community. It recommends therefore that the parties to the dispute recognize that only loyal co-operation and mutual consideration will ensure the continuance of the industry.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) JOHN R. OSBORNE,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) G. MACG. MITCHELL,
Member.

(Sgd.) L. D. CURRIE,
Member.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated and certain of its employees.

A report was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated and certain of its employees in the gas and electric distribution and maintenance plants, members of various trades unions. The Board was composed as follows: Messrs. E. McG. Quirk, chairman, Bernard Rose and Gustave Francq. The report of the Board was unanimous and contained recommendations as to the settlement of the dispute. Advice was later received from both parties that the findings of the Board were acceptable to them.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of differences between the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated and certain of its employees, being members of the following organizations: I. B. of Electrical Workers, I. A. of Machinists, U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners, and Gas Workers, Federal Union 16571—all members of Joint Council of Employees.

To the Hon. James Murdock, M.P.,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

Sir,

The Board, constituted by you under the Industrial Disputes Investigation

Act, 1907, consisting of Mr. E. McG. Quirk, Chairman, Mr. Bernard Rose, representing the employing company, and Mr. Gustave Franco, representing the employees, has the honour to submit its report on the above mentioned dispute.

The Board's preliminary meeting was held on June 15th, when preparations were made in regard to its sittings. Subsequent sittings were held in room 24, Court House, placed at the disposal of the Board through the courtesy of Mr. Sheriff Lemieux.

The Board held meetings and sittings open to the public on June 19, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 29, 30, and July 6th. It visited the company's gas plants and electrical stations.

The Company's representatives were Mr. R. M. Wilson, Chief Electrical Engineer, Major J. J. Humphreys, Mr. E. J. Turley; the Vice-President and General Manager, Mr. J. S. Norris, attending from time to time upon call of the Board.

The employees' representatives were Mr. J. Broderic, Mr. H. A. Spence and Mr. F. Griffard. Associated with them as advisers were representatives of various craft organizations interested in the dispute, namely, Mr. H. Kerwin, Mr. J. Noble.

In April, 1919, an agreement was effected between the company and its employees in regard to wages, classification, and working conditions. This agreement may be accepted as the basic agreement in regard to subsequent ones. It established the eight-hour day in the basic trades, and in continuous shift operations; provided for grievance committees; defined overtime, and holidays with pay. It is designated as the "1919" Agreement.

In May, 1920, the "1919" agreement was renewed through negotiation and conference, the wages rates were increased 25 per cent to meet increased cost of living. This agreement is designated as the "1920" agreement.

In June, 1921, the "1920" agreement was renewed through negotiation and conference. Wage rates were decreased 12½ per cent and in some instances 20 per cent. This reduction was acceded to in order to meet the company's contention that living costs had decreased. This agreement is designated as the "1921" agreement.

The three agreements referred to, along with a statement showing comparison of wage rates covering the various classifications extending over the period from 1915 to 1921, as also the proposed reduction effective 1922, were filed with the Board.

From statements and arguments submitted to the Board, the contentions of the parties may be summarized.

The contention on the part of the employing company is that a wage reduction was justified; (1) in conformity with prevailing wage reduction and deflation, and a corresponding decrease in cost of living as interpreted from the indices of the *Labour Gazette*, Department of Labour, Ottawa; (2) to enable the company to make effective a proposed reduction in the price of gas and electricity to its consumers.

The contention on the part of the employees against the proposed reduction is that (1) the cost of living has not decreased proportionately to the wage reduction proposed by the company; (2) the proposed reduction if made effective would seriously affect their standard of living.

The major issue before the Board was one of wage reduction applying to the existing agreement, expiring June 1st.

Some items of classification and working conditions were brought to the attention of the Board. The Board is of the opinion that in many of the instances cited, a satisfactory adjustment can be reached, if brought to the attention of the company's officials.

The Board is justified in expressing its opinion in this regard by quoting

from the statement prepared and submitted to the Board by the company's representatives, Mr. R. M. Wilson and Major J. J. Humphreys, as follows:

That the company's attitude in its relations with its employees has, at all times, been such that it welcomed discussions concerning grievances and recommendations with representatives chosen by the employees amongst themselves. It will, in the future, follow the same policy. It appreciates the advantages of discussing with its employees such matters as are of mutual interest.

At no time has it ever refused to discuss with its employees, through one or more spokesmen or committee chosen from amongst themselves, such matters as the employees considered merited investigation or remedying.

They believe this is a policy that contributes to mutual respect and is in the welfare of both the company and its employees.

During its sittings and hearings, members of the Board were impressed with the excellent relationship existing between the officials of the company and its employees. In conversation with the company's officials and employees, the Board became cognizant of the mutual regard and good-will existing between the parties.

In discussing this agreeable and pleasant observation, the Board was unanimously of the opinion that the interests of the parties would be best served by counselling them to effect a settlement and agreement by further conferences. At the meeting on June 30th, the Chairman and his colleagues spoke in no uncertain terms of the advisability of the parties going into further conference in an endeavour to reach a satisfactory settlement.

The Board adjourned pending the conferences. It resumed its sitting on July 6th; the parties appearing stated they had reached an understanding in regard to wage rates, but were unable to agree as to working conditions. The Board suggested the conferences be continued in its presence and by its help and suggestions along with the conciliatory spirit of the parties an understanding was reached enabling the Board to make a unanimous report and recommendation, and it believes

that the recommendations made should be accepted by the parties. They are as follows:

(1) That there will be no reduction in the rates of pay of employees now receiving the rates contained in the tion below the rate established by the agreement signed in June, 1919.

(2) That, the rate of pay of all employees now receiving wages in excess of the rates established in June, 1919, be reduced 5 per cent; but in no case will any employee suffer any reduction below the rate established by the June agreement of 1919.

(3) That labourers shall be paid a minimum rate of 30 cents an hour.

(4) The Board believes that, in order to avoid misunderstanding, a definition should be provided in the matter of who shall be designated as a temporary labourer, and defines temporary labourer as, all those employed in the extension of new mains, new services, new buildings, new apparatus and new machinery, and accessories thereof, and all extraordinary repairs.

(5) Clause 4 of the agreement of 1921 referring to gas workers shall have the following added thereto: "Any man employed as set forth in the preceding clause shall have the right to absent himself one day in seven, providing the employee so absents himself gives 24 hours' notice to his foreman."

(6) The 1921 agreement shall prevail and be in full force and effect, subject to the exceptions contained in the preceding paragraphs, which constitute the Board's recommendations.

(7) The Board recommends that the present agreement shall come into effect and continue for a period of one year, commencing July 11th, 1922.

The Board desires to place on record its sincere appreciation of the help accorded it by the representatives of the parties to the dispute. Their willingness

to materially aid the Board assisted it in reaching a unanimous conclusion.

It desires specially to warmly compliment the men involved in the dispute in the judgment shown in selecting their representatives. The case on behalf of the men was very ably presented, and showed a thorough appreciation of conditions and circumstances. At all times during the sessions of the Board, the utmost courtesy was shown it by the men's representatives.

The Board likewise desires to make reference to the willingness and conciliatory spirit shown by Mr. J. S. Norris, the Vice-President and General Manager of the company. He and the officials of the company gave the Board every possible facility to inspect the gas and electric plants of the company and to get such information as it thought might serve its purpose. Mr. Norris,

assisted by Mr. R. M. Wilson, the Chief Electrical Engineer of the company, Major J. J. Humphreys, Superintendent of the gas plants, and Mr. E. J. Turley, Superintendent of shops, presented the company's case in a manner that entitles them to our thanks. We believe that, as already set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this report, the good feeling shown during the Board's deliberations is a splendid augury for the continuance of that spirit of good-will in the relations between the employers and employed that means so much for the maintaining of industrial peace.

The whole very respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) E. MCG. QUIRK,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) GUS. FRANCO,
(Sgd.) BERNARD ROSE.

Montreal, July 7th, 1922.

Report of Board in Dispute between various shipping companies at Montreal and certain of their employees.

A report was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between various shipping companies doing business at the Port of Montreal and certain of their employees being shipliners, members of Local No. 2098, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The Board was composed as follows: Messrs. H. S. Ross, K.C., chairman, David K. Trotter and J. T. Foster. The report of the Board was unanimous and contained recommendations as to the settlement of the dispute.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and amendments, and of a difference between certain shipping companies doing business at the Port of Montreal represented by The Shipping Federation of Canada, Incorporated, employers, and members of Local 2098 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Montreal, employees.

To the Hon. James Murdock, M.P.,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa.
Sir,

The undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation herein beg to report as follows:

David K. Trotter, appointed by your Department to represent the Shipping Federation, and John T. Foster, appointed to represent the members of Local 2098, met to consider the recommendation of a chairman of the Board on June 15, 16 and 19, and at the meeting held on June 19 decided to recommend the appointment of Howard S. Ross, Barrister, of Montreal.

On being notified of the appointment of the chairman the Board held its organization meeting on June 21, and sat for the purpose of hearing evidence and preparing this report on June 23, 26, 27, 29, July 3, 4, 5, 6, 10 and 11 and 12. On June 28 the Board visited a number of the docks and ships in order to see the men at work so as to get a better idea of the work performed.

During the course of the investigation certain officials of the organizations concerned and a number of employees appeared before the Board and presented statements verbally and in writing.

Two carpenter contractors who are familiar with such work also gave evidence.

The Board during the course of the investigation arranged a number of meetings between the representatives of the parties to the dispute with a view to an amicable settlement. The efforts of the Board in this direction have so far not been successful.

The dispute between the parties arose following the action of the employers in putting into effect, at the expiration of the agreement for the year ending 16th of April, 1922, a reduction in wages. The employees were, under the agreement expiring April 16, 1922, receiving 60 cents per hour for day work and 75 cents for night work, and for the season of 1922 asked for 65 cents per hour for day work and time and one-half for night work, an increase of 5 cents per

hour for day work and 22½ cents per hour for night work. This request was refused and the employees were notified that they would be paid 50 cents per hour for day work and 60 cents for night work.

The employees declined these rates and applied for a Board of Arbitration.

The Board are of the opinion after carefully considering the evidence submitted that substantial justice will best be done in this case if the rates to be paid are as follows:

55 cents per hour for day work.
65 cents per hour for night work.

We hope that this recommendation will be accepted by both parties so that the amicable relations which have always existed may be continued.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Montreal, July 12, 1922.

(Sgd.) HOWARD S. ROSS,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) JOHN T. FOSTER,
(Sgd.) DAVID K. TROTTER.

COST OF LIVING ADJUSTMENT OF WAGES OF VANCOUVER ISLAND COAL MINERS.

THE Cost of Living Commission appointed on January 21, 1919, to determine every three months the changes in the cost of living for coal miners on Vancouver Island, and to report the amount by which wage rates should correspondingly be increased or decreased, forwarded its report to the Department of Labour for the quarter ending June 30, 1922.* The Commission consisted of Mr. Matthew Guinness, representative of the miners; Mr. Tulley Boyce, representing the operators; and Mr. D. T. Bulger, Fair Wages Officer of the department of Labour, Chairman.

As in previous investigations, forms were sent out to the merchants and dealers with whom the majority of miners were accustomed to trade in the various localities. The forms contained the same list of groceries, provisions, meats, etc., that was used on previous occasions. The method of computing the changes for the period under review was the same as used for previous adjustments, namely, to determine the percentage of increase or decrease, as the case may be, of prices of June 30 over March 31, for groceries, provisions, meats, etc., and to add a further two-fifths of this increase (or decrease) as an equivalent to cover similar increases (or decreases) in

*For previous orders see LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1922, and various preceding issues.

clothing, etc. An increase of 6.3 per cent was ascertained, which amounted to an increase in wages of $1\frac{3}{4}$ cents per day where the base rate was \$3 per day, and 2 cents per day where the base rate was \$3.15, the increase in wages to become effective August 1, 1922, and to apply to all underground service, clerical and office employees.

Retail price lists were received from general merchants and retail dealers in meats in the various mining centres.

Sharp increases were noted in sugar, lard, and cookies. Slight increases were

noted in molasses, Lima and brown beans, rice, canned beans, tomatoes, salmon, brooms, most varieties of flour, rolled oats, soda biscuits, butter, evaporated milk, coffee, cream of tartar, flavouring extracts, evaporated figs and prunes, beef, mutton, and veal. Slight decreases were noted in jam, split peas, barley, sago, tapioca, canned corn beef, canned roast beef, standard flour, corn meal, oat meal, ham and bacon, tea, currants, raisins, and fresh pork. Sharp decreases were noted in syrup, lunch tongue, and pickles. No changes were noted in small white beans, canned peas, and canned corn.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1922.

THE following table shows the number of strikes in existence in Canada at some time or other during July, 1922, together with the number of employees involved and the time loss in working days, as compared with the previous month and with July, 1921:

	Disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
July, 1922.....	22	15,736	261,240
June, 1922.....	25	10,155	254,134
July, 1921.....	41	9,413	92,891

Most of the time loss in July (as in June) occurred in the coal miners' strike in Alberta, where 7,538 miners had a time loss of 188,450 working days. Three strikes commenced during the month, involving 5,045 employees and a time loss of 11,065 working days. Of the 25 strikes in June, 19 were carried over into July, these causing a time loss of 250,175 working days. Three strikes ended during July, two of which had commenced prior to July and the other during the month: the strike of fishermen at Rivers Inlet, B.C., commenced on June 20, and terminated July 9; that of clothing workers at Montreal commenced on February 17, and terminated July 31; and that of the garment work-

ers in Montreal commenced on July 25, and terminated on July 27.

At the end of the month there were, therefore, still on record 19 strikes, affecting 9,726 workpeople, as follows: coal miners, District 18; painters, Toronto; railway employees of steel and coal companies, Sydney; narrow gauge enginemen, Sydney; moulders, Guelph; structural iron workers, Edmonton; structural iron workers, Winnipeg; photo engravers, Montreal; photo engravers, Ottawa; composers, Hamilton; composers, Montreal; composers, Toronto; composers, Vancouver; composers, Winnipeg; composers and pressmen, Halifax; composers and pressmen, Ottawa; motormen and conductors, Niagara Falls, and theatre employees at Calgary.

Disputes by Industries.

In this article a new grouping of industries and occupations is adopted which is different in some respects from that previously used. At the end of the year the record for the year will be tabulated in accordance with this new grouping. The following is a review of disputes by industries in the order in which they appear in the statistical table. A brief reference is made to the more important strikes.

FISHING

On June 20, a strike involving 950 fishermen engaged in the sockeye salmon fishing for the canneries, occurred at Rivers Inlet, B.C. The cause of the dispute was the employers' refusal of a demand by the fishermen for a 50 per cent increase in the rate of payment, that is, from 30 cents to 45 cents per fish. Negotiations were carried on between the parties concerned after which work was resumed on July 9, at the same rates as prevailed prior to the strike. The resulting time loss was 9,500 working days during June and 6,650 during July.

MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING

The coal miners' strike in existence in District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, in Alberta and south-eastern British Columbia, against a reduction in wages continued, neither party accepting the award of the Conciliation Board.

MANUFACTURING

Clothing. — Two strikes, involving 5,060 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 11,500 working days were in existence in this group. One strike, that of clothing workers in Montreal which commenced during February ended during July. The strike was against the introduction of piece work, involving also a reduction in wages. Work was resumed at the end of July under conditions existing prior to the strike. A strike of garment workers began at Montreal on July 25, when some 5,000 workers demanded that work should be given only to shops working under union conditions. Work was resumed on the second day when the employers agreed to the demands of the employees.

Printing and publishing. — In this group the situation remained practically the same as in the previous month, namely, with 10 strikes involving 1,802 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 45,050 working days. Included among

these were the several strikes in the printing trades for the 44-hour week and increased wages in various cities which began in May and June, 1921. None of these disputes were terminated during the month.

CONSTRUCTION

Buildings and structures. — Three strikes were recorded in this group, involving 165 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 4,065 working days. The strike of painters at Toronto which occurred on May 15, against a reduction of 10 cents per hour from the previous rate of 75 cents per hour, remained un-terminated at the end of the month. During June the structural iron workers at Winnipeg in the employ of two firms went on strike against a reduction in wages from \$1.10 to 85 cents per hour. The dispute was still un-terminated at the end of the month. On July 7, structural iron workers at Edmonton also went on strike against the same reduction from \$1.10 to 85 cents per hour.

TRANSPORTATION

Steam Railway Service. — The strike of railway employees of steel and coal companies in Nova Scotia which had been carried over from the previous month's record remained un-terminated at the end of July.

Electric Railway Service. — Electric railway employees on that section of the International Railway in the city of Niagara Falls, Ont., and its neighbourhood, were involved in a strike against non-recognition of the union. The strike commenced on July 1, involving in Canada 30 motormen and conductors, and resulted in a time loss of 750 working days for the month. This dispute remained un-terminated at the end of July.

SERVICE

Recreational. — The strike of theatre employees at Calgary which commenced during May remained un-terminated.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING JULY, 1922.

Industry, occupation and locality	Particulars	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
(a) Strikes commencing prior to July, 1922.			
FISHING—			
Fishermen, Rivers Inlet, B.C.....	Commenced June 20, for a 50 per cent increase in the rate per fish. After negotiations work was resumed July 9 at previous rates.	950	6,650
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, District 18, Alta. and B.C.	Commenced April 1, against a reduction of 25 per cent. Unterminated.	7,538	188,450
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Clothing:</i>			
Clothing workers, Montreal, Que.	Commenced February 17. Against introduction of piece work. After negotiations work was resumed July 31, under same conditions as existed prior to strike.	60	1,500
<i>Printing and Publishing:</i>			
Photo engravers, Montreal, Que...	Commenced May 2, 1921. For shorter hours. Unterminated.	30	750
Photo engravers, Ottawa, Ont....	Commenced May 2, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	4	100
Compositors, Hamilton, Ont.....	Commenced May 2, 1921. Alleged violation of agreement by employers. Unterminated.	47	1,175
Compositors, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced June 14, 1921. Objection of men to perform work that came from shop where strike existed. Unterminated.	25	625
Compositors, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced July 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	370	9,250
Compositors, Toronto, Ont.....	Commenced June 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	878	21,950
Compositors, Vancouver, B.C.....	Commenced May 2, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	30	750
Compositors, Winnipeg, Man.....	Commenced July 1, 1921. Alleged lockout following refusal of employers to renew agreement. Unterminated.	222	5,550
Compositors and pressmen, Halifax, N.S.	Commenced May 2, 1921. For shorter hours. Unterminated.	51	1,275
Compositors and pressmen, Ottawa, Ont.	Commenced June 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	145	3,625
<i>Iron, steel and products:</i>			
Moulders, Guelph, Ont.....	Commenced May 4. Against a reduction in wages and increased working hours. Unterminated.	10	250
Narrow gauge enginemen of steel company, Sydney, N.S.	Commenced June 9, 1921. In sympathy with employees of steel and coal companies. Unterminated.	16	400
CONSTRUCTION—			
<i>Buildings and structures:</i>			
Painters, Toronto, Ont.....	Commenced May 15, against a reduction in wages from 75 to 65 cents per hour. Unterminated.	90	2,250
Structural iron workers, Winnipeg, Man.	Commenced June 20, against a reduction in wages from \$1.10 to 85 cents per hour. Unterminated.	60	1,500
TRANSPORTATION—			
<i>Steam Railways:</i>			
Railway employees of steel and coal companies, Sydney, N.S.	Commenced November 22, 1920. For increased wages and improved working conditions. Unterminated.	150	3,750
SERVICE—			
<i>Recreational:</i>			
Theatre employees, Calgary, Alta.	Commenced May 8, in protest against employment of non-unionist. Unterminated.	15	375

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING JULY, 1922.—(Continued)

Industry, occupation and locality	Particulars	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
(b) Strikes commencing during July, 1922.			
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Clothing:</i> Garment workers, Montreal, Que.	Commenced July 25, for union working conditions. After negotiations work was resumed July 27, the demands of the employees having been granted.	5,000	10,000
CONSTRUCTION—			
<i>Buildings and structures:</i> Structural iron workers, Edmonton, Alta.	Commenced July 7, against a reduction in wages from \$1.10 to 85 cents per hour. Unterminated.	15	315
TRANSPORTATION—			
<i>Electric Railways:</i> Motormen and conductors, Niagara Falls, Ont.	Commenced July 1, for recognition of the union. Unterminated.	30	750

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING JUNE, 1922

THE following details with regard to strikes and lockouts in the United Kingdom during June, 1922, based upon returns from employers and workpeople, are taken from the July issue of the British *Labour Gazette*.

NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND DURATION.—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in June, was 32, as compared with 38 in the previous month, and 29 in June, 1921. In these new disputes about 31,000 workpeople were directly involved and 2,000 indirectly involved (i. e. thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition to the numbers involved in new disputes, about 278,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 50 disputes which began before June, and were still in progress at the begin-

ning of that month. The total number of new and old disputes in progress in June was thus 82, involving about 310,000 workpeople; and resulting in a loss during June of nearly 2,100,000 working days.

The stoppage of work involving members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union and other engineering trade unions in the employment of firms affiliated to the Engineering and the National Employers' Federation terminated in June.

CAUSES.—Of the 32 disputes beginning in June, 17, directly involving about 19,000 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 5, directly involving 5,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; 4, directly involving 6,000 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle; and 6, directly involving nearly 1,000 workpeople, on other questions.

RESULTS.—Settlements were effected in the case of 17 new disputes, directly involving about 22,000 workpeople, and 20 old disputes, directly involving about 256,000 workpeople. Of these disputes, 5, directly involving 6,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 14, directly involving 9,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 18, directly involving 263,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 4 disputes, directly involving about 2,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The following table classifies the disputes in progress in June by groups of industries:—

Groups of industries	No. of disputes in progress in June			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in June.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in June.
	Started before June 1.	Started in June.	Total		
Building	5	4	9	4,000	26,000
Mining and quarrying	12	11	23	31,000	286,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	17	5	23	269,000	1,693,000
Transport	3	3	6	500	10,000
Other trades.....	10	8	18	6,000	51,000
Employees of public authorities..	3	1	4	500	12,000
Total, June, 1922..	50	32	82	311,000	2,078,000
Total, May, 1922..	55	38	93	372,000	7,229,000
Total, June, 1921..	62	29	91	*1,551,000†	*29,998,000†

*Revised figure. †A general dispute in the coal mining industry was in progress in June, 1921.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE IN THE UNITED STATES

THE strike of shop craft employees, against a reduction of wages, on the principal railways in the United States which began on July 1, as described in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, continued throughout the month. Other organizations of railway employees affected by the wage reductions effective from July 1 agreed to withhold strike orders until the Railroad Labour Board had reconsidered the reductions ordered, the final rates decided upon to be retroactive to July 1. On some railroads, however, employees in these organizations left work either in sympathy with the shop craft strikers or because dissatisfied with conditions. The organizations concerned, however, took steps to adjust these conditions. The railroads took on men to replace the shop craft employees on strike and in some localities trouble ensued between the strikers' pickets or sympathizers of the shop employees, resulting in riots. The railway companies, in some instances, secured injunctions from the courts forbidding picketing, and in some cases troops were stationed by the authorities about the railway shops and yards. Toward the

end of the month complaints were made by members of train crews that the engines and cars were not in proper repair and could not be operated in safety. Objections were also made to entering yards and shops surrounded by armed men. In some cases train operating employees, therefore, stopped work but these conditions were not widespread.

On July 11 the President of the United States issued a proclamation directing all persons to refrain from interfering with lawful efforts to maintain interstate commerce and the carrying of the United States mails. It was also reported that the authorities had arranged for the mobilization of motor trucks to carry the mails where necessary. On some railroads large numbers of passenger trains were cancelled owing to the inability of the railway companies to repair rolling stock, and later in the month difficulty in moving the fruit crop on the Pacific Coast was reported. On July 25 the Interstate Commerce Commission under the Transportation Act declared that an emergency existed,

and took over the control of rolling stock and the movement of cars. It issued an order to the railway companies to move all freight by the most direct routes regardless of all other orders and arrangements and to give priority in shipment to perishable foods, coal for certain localities and purposes, and other necessities of life according to the classification provided. The Commission placed the operation of this policy under a committee of which the Chairman was Secretary of Commerce Hoover.

During the month negotiations were entered into between the railway companies and the employees through the

President of the United States and the Railroad Labour Board, and at the end of the month both parties to the dispute had agreed to refer the wages question to the Board to be considered, but the employees refused to call off the strike unless the men regained their positions without loss of seniority according to length of service. The railway companies refused to accept the proposal of President Harding that this issue should also be referred to the Railroad Labour Board and the strike was therefore un-terminated at the end of the month.

The situation as affecting railways in Canada is discussed in a separate article.

THE UNITED STATES COAL STRIKE

Federal plan to control distribution of available coal supply

THE general coal strike in the United States, which began on April 1, continued throughout July. The transportation of coal from the non-union fields which were still in operation was crippled by the railway strike, an account of which appears on another page of this issue. A quantity of coal was ordered from Great Britain for delivery at ports both in the United States and Canada.

On July 10, the President of the United States addressed a proposal to representatives of the operators and miners at a joint meeting at Washington, with a view to the immediate resumption of work and the settlement of the dispute by arbitration.

The proposal of the President was in part as follows:

Mine workers are to, return to work on the scale of wages which expired last March 31, and mines now idle because of strike or suspended operation to resume activities, without interference with activities of mines now working. The 1922 scale to be effective until August 10, 1922.

A Coal Commission to be created at once, consisting of three members selected by the mine-workers, three members selected by the

mine-operators, and five members to be named by the President. All decisions by this Commission shall be accepted as final.

This Commission to determine, if possible, within thirty days from to-day, for the miners on strike a temporary basic wage scale, which scale shall be effective until March 1, 1923. In event that the Commission is unable to report its scale by August 10, it shall have power to direct continued work on 1922 scale, until superceding scale is ready.

The Commission shall investigate exhaustively every phase of the coal industry. It shall reveal every cost of production and transportation. The President will ask Congress to confer authority for the most thorough investigation, and make appropriations necessary to do such work. The Commission shall make recommendations looking to the establishment and maintenance of industrial peace in the coal industry, the elimination of waste due to intermittency and instability, and suggest plans for dependable fuel supply.

I have taken this short cut to a resumption of operations because I believe it to be in the interest of the public welfare. It is that simple form of adjusting disputes which answers the call of good conscience and a just civilization. When two great forces do not agree there must be a peaceful way to adjustment, and such an arbitration opens the way.

I do not expect reply without due consideration. Please take the proposal to separate

conferences. I wish you to appraise the situation, weigh your responsibilities, and then answer this proposal as you wish to be appraised by American public opinion. I am speaking first of all for the public interest, but I am likewise mindful of the rights of both workers and operators. You are also an inseparable part of that public interest. With due regard for all concerned, it ought to be easy to find a way to resume activities and command the approval of the American public.

This was subsequently interpreted by the President as follows:

The program contemplates three successive stages as follows:

First—That the mine workers return to work under the same terms and conditions as those which governed each case on last March 31. This includes the check-off.

Second—It is the intent that the temporary arrangement above shall remain in force only during the shortest period that may be required for a determination of terms and conditions of labour for the period ending March 1, 1923. I have emphasized this by suggesting that the wage scale shall be determined by August 10, 1922, with authority in the commission to extend that period by such number of days as may be required. Its earliest determination is very necessary in order that contracts and estimates involved in business transaction may become settled, and it is understood that all questions of dispute as to conditions of labour or any other points of friction between operators and employees, who are parties to this arrangement, shall be determined by the commission, and such settlement shall hold until March 1, 1923. These decisions may also require more time than until August 10, and therefore the commission is to have authority to extend time for settlement of each or any of these questions as it finds to be necessary.

Third—That the commission in recommending an establishment for maintenance of industrial peace in the coal industry will be expected to bring in such recommendations in time to allow for their use in the settlement of relations after March 1, 1923. They are to be recommendatory and not binding.

The President will ask of Congress as soon as the House is reconvened in August for a grant to the commission of the necessary legal powers to make an exhaustive enquiry into the coal industry in order to acquire the needed information upon which to formulate plans to avoid future suspension of production.

In order to clarify what shall constitute a commitment to the plan I have proposed, let

it be understood that, as to the bituminous fields, the basis of agreement in national disputes has hitherto been agreements between the United Mine Workers with operators in the Central Competitive Field. Therefore, the acceptance of this offer by the United Mine Workers and by the operators shall be deemed complete and binding when the United Mine Workers and the operators, parties to the Central Competitive Field agreement which expired on March 31, have accepted it. The other bituminous mines which are now idle because of strike or suspended operation are expected to adhere to the plan and comply with the decisions of the commission, but their action in no way affects the validity of the agreement to the plan.

In the anthracite fields the acceptance of this offer by the United Mine Workers on one side and the Anthracite Operators' Association on the other shall render it effective. If the mine workers and operators agree, there shall be a separate commission.

It is understood that all decisions by the commission must be reached by a majority vote thereof, and all decisions shall be binding to all parties to the agreement until March 1, 1923.

A series of conferences of representatives of bituminous coal operators' associations took place to consider the President's proposal, but they were unable to reach a unanimous agreement. All but three of the associations signed a report accepting the President's plan "without reservation or qualification". The three associations that refused to accept the plan were the Pittsburgh Coal Producers' Association, the Indiana Operators and the Central Coal Association of Pennsylvania.

The anthracite operators expressed sympathy with the President's plan, but suggested that a separate commission be appointed to study conditions in the anthracite field, and that March 31, 1923, be the date adopted for the expiration of the Temporary Wage Scale.

The policy committee of the United Mine Workers of America unanimously rejected the President's proposal, and a letter signed by the international officials and the district presidents of the Union set forth their reasons for its rejection. While welcoming the appoint-

ment of a commission which "shall investigate exhaustively every phase of the coal industry," they considered the combination of a scientific investigating committee with a wage arbitration board to be bad. They believed there would be no difficulty in establishing proper wage scales through conferencer with the operators if the industry itself was operating on a proper basis. They also pointed out that operators representing nearly fifty per cent of the tonnage in strike fields had not been present at recent conferences, and they were advised that these interests had no intention of coming within the provisions of this plan of settlement.

No progress toward a settlement of the dispute was made during the month. Steps were taken to control the distribution and rationing of the available coal supply under the direction of Secretary of Commerce Hoover and the Interstate Commerce Commission. A plan to prevent profiteering by withholding cars from mines charging exorbitant prices was declared to be perfectly legal by the Attorney General of the United States. This plan, which was drawn up tentatively and is subject to further consideration is as follows:

(1) A committee in Washington, to be appointed by the President, of representatives of the Department of Commerce, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Department of Justice, and the Department of the Interior, to be designated the Presidential Committee. This committee to have general supervision of the measures to be taken hereunder and to authorize the execution of such of these measures as may be necessary from time to time.

(2) The Administrative Committee, comprising representatives of the Presidential Committee together with representatives of operators, representatives of the railways, and, where necessary, representatives of the larger consuming groups.

(3) The Presidential Committee will establish a representative in each coal-producing district.

(4) The Presidential Committee will appoint a committee of operators in each district to be nominated by the district oper-

ators' association or independent operators (in case of failure of the operators to take such action the Presidential Committee may appoint such operators as they see fit on such committee). The members of these district committees may be changed as determined upon by the Presidential Committee.

(5) The Presidential Committee will co-operate with the Interstate Commerce Commission in carrying out preferential orders issued by the Commission.

(6) The governmental representatives in the districts with the co-operation of the district committees shall advise the agencies of the Interstate Commerce Commission as to the local car movement to effect the purposes of this plan.

(7) The operators will proceed with their usual business until they are affected by preference orders.

(8) It is expected that the district committees under authority of the Presidential Committee will recommend the allotment of cars on the basis of those who conform to the fair prices to be agreed upon with the Presidential Committee.

(9) When the operators demand, then suitable guarantees shall be given for payment by persons buying under priority orders.

(10) The railroads will be requested to appoint a representative to deal with purchases of railroad fuel.

(11) The basis of prices agreed upon between the operators and the Secretary of Commerce on June 1 are to be maintained, except where varied by the Presidential Committee, and this same basis of price determined shall be applied to all districts which are so far not co-operating.

Representatives of the operators agreed to this plan and steps were taken to put it into operation.

Official action in Canada.

With a view to protecting the interests of Canada as far as possible the Dominion Government appointed a Federal Advisory Fuel Committee composed of the Hon. W. C. Kennedy, Minister of Railways, and Messrs. C. A. Magrath of Ottawa and Fred McCourt, Montreal. Mr. Magrath, it will be remembered, had been appointed Fuel Controller in June 1917 to deal with the shortage of anthracite coal in that year.

Mr. McCourt is a coal merchant of Montreal, member of the Century Coal and Coke Company. The Ontario government also announced the appoint-

ment of Mr. J. A. Ellis, vice-chairman of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, to the position of Fuel Administrator for Ontario.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION ANNUAL CONVENTION

THE Fifty-first annual general meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was held at St. Andrews, N. B. on June 20 to 23, the president, Mr. W. S. Fisher, of St. John, N. B. being in the chair. The total membership was reported as 4,272, a net gain of 41 over the preceeding year. Of this total 2,282 members were from Ontario, 994 from Quebec, 373 from Manitoba, 213 from British Columbia, 149 from Alberta and Saskatchewan, 126 from Nova Scotia, 118 from New Brunswick and 17 from Prince Edward Island.

UNIFORMITY OF LAWS

The Legislative Committee commended the work accomplished by the annual interprovincial conference which first met in 1918 for the purpose of promoting uniformity in the legislation enacted by the various provinces. This movement was initiated by the Council of the Canadian Bar Association, through whose efforts several of the Provinces passed statutes providing for the appointment of commissioners to attend an interprovincial conference. These commissioners now meet annually, and have already secured the passing of measures and amendments tending toward greater uniformity. In the sphere of labour legislation, action has been begun in regard to workmen's compensation and mechanics' liens, and suggestions in regard to harmonizing the provincial laws on these subjects may be expected from the commissioners. The legal department of the Manufacturers' Association is represented at these annual conferences and is in close touch with the work of the Commission.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

The Legislative Committee in their report commented adversely on the appointment by the Ontario Government of a labour representative on the Workmen's Compensation Board of that province, while the manufacturers' request to have a representative was refused. The report also advocated provision for the payment to the workmen's compensation fund of contributions by the workers. Criticizing the amendment to the act in 1920, which raised the scale of compensation from 55 to 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of wages, and increased certain other benefits, for example, to widows and children, the report claimed that during the first year under the new scale the number of accidents increased by over ten thousand, though the number of workmen employed was practically the same as in the previous year, and that the total amount of compensation awarded increased from less than \$4,500,000 to more than \$7,750,000 in 1921. It is admitted, however, that these figures are subject to qualification from the fact that under the amendment increased payment had to be made to old "cases", but when every allowance is made the increase in accidents is still, in the opinion of the Legislative Committee, to be described as "startling". It is further alleged that injured workmen are not returning to work so promptly as when the scale of compensation was 55 per cent; that half the cases are one-week or two-week cases, and that the cost of medical aid is in many instances more than the actual compensation awarded. The Industrial Relations Committee also alleged that the 66 $\frac{2}{3}$

per cent scale had resulted in malingering among workmen of a certain class.

The report states that early in February a questionnaire was sent out to all the members asking for their opinions as to the advisability of: (1) a 3-day absolute waiting period; (2) a contribution by employees to cost of medical aid; (3) a contribution by employees to cost of benefits; (4) exclusion of clerical staff and salesmen. The replies showed that 70 per cent of the members favoured the three-day absolute waiting period for which no compensation shall be paid in preference to the seven-day non-absolute waiting period for which compensation may or may not be paid; that 70 per cent favoured the second proposal; that there was no clear-cut majority in regard to the third; and that 85 per cent favoured the fourth suggestion. A resolution on workmen's compensation, which was passed by the convention, is given below.

In regard to mechanics' liens the committee found that the Ontario law as it now stands, with certain minor amendments, provides adequate protection to contractors, sub-contractors, and material men, as well as to wage earners. In connection with a proposed amendment to the Ontario Factory Act, which would have required further safety devices in elevators, the legal department of the Association made objections on the ground of expenses involved, and the bill was dropped. A similar result was secured in connection with a bill to restrict the issue of licenses to electricians.

In New Brunswick objection was taken by the Association to a bill amending the Workmen's Compensation Act, and the bill was set aside through lack of time for its proper consideration. In Manitoba also a bill which would have brought the Compensation Act of that province into agreement with the Ontario Act in regard to benefits was dropped.

The new Minimum Wage Act of Alberta met with the approval of the Association, several amendments to the original bill having been secured, and the act was pronounced to be "satisfactory to employers of female labour in Alberta." In British Columbia, the committee noted that a bill to increase workmen's disability compensation from 55 per cent to 66 2/3 per cent of earnings had been dropped. The Act to amend the Mechanics' Lien Act was approved as being of direct benefit to lumber manufacturers. Criticizing the series of acts which were passed in the same Province, contingently on the passing of similar legislation in the other Provinces, on the lines of the conventions of the First International Labour Conference at Washington, the legislative committee reported that the "most harmful" of these acts was that which provided for a uniform 8-hour day in the province. This law, if enforced, would be disastrous, it was declared, more particularly in fishing and in fruit and vegetable canning, and also to a certain extent in logging and lumbering.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

The Industrial Relations Committee, after recapitulating the results of the Third International Labour Conference at Geneva, and urging that this was predominantly an European conference, pointing out that the United States had no delegation present, went on to state with respect to the "Washington Conventions" that if the 8-hour day recommendation was carried into legislation it would have disastrous consequences in an undeveloped country such as Canada to which new capital must be attracted, and that "it is absolutely impossible for Canada to think of passing such legislation unless and until similar legislation is passed in the United States". In regard to unemployment insurance proposals, the committee considered, after a study of the various schemes in force in Great Britain and other countries, that these

schemes have "conspicuously failed", resulting in enormous government burdens and on the other hand pauperizing the insured workers. "Generally speaking," they conclude, "except in periods of abnormal depression such as the last eighteen months, there is work for all to do in a new country like ours".

SHORTAGE OF SKILLED LABOUR

A shortage of skilled labour, the report stated, was already being reported from many of the larger centres in Canada and the United States, and there was reason to believe that this condition would become accentuated as business revived. Apprenticeship training was neglected during and after the war, and it was recommended that careful attention be given to this subject so that industry may not be seriously hampered by a shortage of skilled workers. A resolution passed by the convention on immigration is given below.

With respect to the general decline in prices since July 1920, it was noted that the only item showing advance was rent. The increase in rent was attributed in the committee's report to the fact that wages in the building industry had not been reduced, this industry not being subject to nation-wide competition.

UNEMPLOYMENT

In connection with the recent unemployment, which proved somewhat less serious than was feared last summer, the report noted the success of the relief measures which were adopted by the Dominion and Provincial Governments and by the various municipalities. "In this connection," it continued, "mention should be made of the excellent work done by the bureaus of the Dominion Employment Service." Warning was given that the recent improvement in regard to employment is seasonal and that "unless the basic industries such as iron and steel revive considerably, there is likely to be con-

siderable unemployment next autumn and winter."

WORKS COUNCILS COMMENDED

The real need of the present situation is stated in the same report to be the development of a spirit of mutual good will and co-operation between employers and employees, instead of one of antagonism. A reduction in the unit cost of production is declared to be essential if Canadian industries are to compete with those of countries where standards of living and wages are much lower. Now that industry is rather quiet the spirit of co-operation is more likely to thrive than in a boom period when each party is prone to disregard the other's interests.

"It only remains to add," this section concludes, "that while your Committee approved thoroughly of the principle of 'freedom of employment' to all workers, irrespective of their affiliation with any church, order, or union, it feels that the common interests of employers and employed would be greatly furthered if some form of co-operative working, adapted as might be applicable thereto, were introduced in the particular units of industry . . . Your committee feels that the development of works councils is in accord with the policy of the employers of Canada as laid down at the National Industrial Conference in September, 1919, to the effect that dealings between employers and employees should be within the particular plant or unit in industry."

Resolutions

The following resolutions were among those passed by the Convention:

Workmen's Compensation.—Whereas workmen's compensation for accidents has become a serious charge on industry, and whereas this is partly due to the injection of class representation into the personnel of the administrative boards and to the absence of the fundamental principle of contribution by beneficiaries, therefore be it resolved that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. . . record its opinion that Workmen's Compensation Boards should

be judicial in character; that if this principle is ignored those who pay compensation should have equal representation to those who receive it; that boards shall not initiate legislation other than that concerned with the administration of the acts; and that the employees should contribute at least a portion of the total cost in order that they may have a personal interest in the economical administration of the funds.

Immigration.—Whereas Canada has vast areas of fertile agricultural land waiting cultivation and great stores of potential wealth in mines, forests and inland and coast waters; and whereas this country offers unequalled opportunities to immigrants; and whereas the prosperity of the country will increase as the population grows; therefore, be it resolved that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association . . . commend the action of the Dominion Government in appointing a sub-committee of the Cabinet to study immigration; endorse the action taken as a result of this sub-committee's recommendations; and respectfully urge the Government to continue and to intensify its efforts to increase desirable and necessary immigration, especially from other parts of the British Empire.

Industrial Research.—Whereas it is believed that great impetus can be given to industrial production by the creation of research departments in factories; therefore be it resolved that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association . . . instruct the education committee of the Association to investigate the possibility of extending industrial research throughout the

trade sections of the Association or in individual plants.

Home Production.—Whereas the policy of producing in Canada from Canadian materials by the labour of Canadians contributes to the welfare of all citizens and to the general prosperity of the country; and whereas the contrary policy of importing articles which are produced in Canada or "Made-in-Canada" results in unemployment, trade depression, and national loss; therefore be it resolved that the thanks of the Association be extended to the Dominion, provincial and municipal governments; to the wholesale and retail distributors; to the Boards of Trade; to the press and to all others who have given such valuable assistance to the "Produced-in-Canada" campaign during the past year; and further that all the above be earnestly requested to continue their support during the coming year.

Honorary officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

President—John R. Shaw, Canadian Furniture Manufacturer, Ltd., Woodstock, Ont.

First vice-president — C. Howard Smith, Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd., Montreal.

Second vice-president—Henry Bertram, The John Bertram & Sons Co., Ltd., Dundas, Ont.

Treasurer—Thomas Roden, Roden Brothers, Ltd., Toronto.

CONVENTION OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP CLERKS, FREIGHT HANDLERS, EXPRESS AND STATION EMPLOYEES

THE third triennial and eleventh regular convention of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees was held at Dallas, Texas, from May 1 to 13, with the Grand President, Mr. E. H. Fitzgerald as chairman. There were present 1,177 delegates. Among those who addressed the convention were Mr. C. R. Brice-land, representing employees on the Pennsylvania Railroad system, who claimed that unsatisfactory conditions had been brought about on that railroad by deliberate violation of the United

States Railroad Labour Board's decisions by its officials. Mr. Leonard Craig of the Iron Moulders' lodge of which Tom Mooney is a member spoke on behalf of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings, and Mrs. A. E. Orr of Fort Worth, Texas, outlined the purposes of a proposed ladies' auxiliary.

An amendment to the Grand Lodge constitution to provide for the election of officers from the several crafts or groups represented by the Brotherhood was discussed at great length. The convention decided against specific provi-

sion for group representation, but if was conceded that the Express employees should have direct representation for the reason that all their negotiations both with the management and with the United States Railroad Labour Board are entirely separate from the negotiations on behalf of railroad employees. Finally an amendment was carried providing for the election of one vice-Grand President and one member of the Grand Executive Board from the Express employees, the balance of the Grand Lodge officers to be elected from the membership at large, exclusive of Express employees. The Canadian delegation was divided on the issue of separate representation for Canada, one group favouring separate representation because, first, the Canadian members of the Brotherhood had to fight the propaganda of the purely Canadian organization that the Canadian workers' representation in the internationals is inadequate; and, second, that all negotiations on behalf of Canadian rail workers are carried on apart from the negotiations in the United States. The other group was in favour of removing all craft and geographical lines, claiming that the greatest need in Canada was not separate representation in the Grand Lodge but an adequate force of organizers to build up the membership. Provision was made also in the constitution for the adoption of the principles of the referendum and recall.

The convention empowered the Grand President and Grand Secretary-Treasurer to grant suitable charters and approve constitutions and by-laws for ladies' auxiliaries, information regarding the formation of which may be obtained from Mrs. A. E. Orr, 1502½ Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas, or Mrs. F. J. Taylor, 2241 Hurley Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas.

Resolutions aiming at closer affiliation between crafts and the amalgamation of the various trade unions were adopted. The question of the Brother-

hood amalgamating with the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees was discussed and it was decided to request the Canadian organization to appoint two representatives (one from the eastern and one from the western sections of its membership) to meet with two representatives of the Brotherhood and a fifth party who is without affiliation in either organization, this Board of Arbitration to be vested with full authority to investigate all features of the proposal that the two brotherhoods amalgamate, and to render a mandatory decision to cover the basis upon which the amalgamation shall be consummated. By another resolution the Grand President was authorized to appoint a committee, and to arrange with the Order of Railroad Telegraphers to appoint a similar committee, with a view to an agreement on exclusive agency stations on each system, designating the same by name and incorporating them in the schedules of the different railroads and systems.

Endorsement was given to a resolution to request the Railroad Labour Board to render its decision immediately on the question of contract labour as it was felt the railroads had violated the law in "farming-out" work under so-called contracts. Moral and financial support was pledged to those railroad employees who were striking in protest against the contract system. It was also decided to grant financial assistance to the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis System Board of Adjustment to enable the Board to establish their right to legislate for employees on that line. The establishment of a permanent Board of Statistics and Submissions was recommended, and it was also recommended, if the effort to secure the restoration of wages in effect prior to June 1, 1921, failed, that an effort be made to secure a reduction in rates to give the public the benefit of the wage reductions. The Grand President was instructed to find out from the proper authorities and determine exactly the responsibility of joint baggage

and express messengers in handling the mail, and to ascertain if they are entitled to some additional compensation as it was claimed that in addition to their many other duties they are required to handle United States mail and parcel post for which they receive from \$50 to \$75 less per month than the salary received by mail clerks in charge of mail cars.

Provision was made for the construction of a permanent headquarters building at Cincinnati, Ohio, at a cost not to exceed \$300,000, and for the establishment of a bank to be known as the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks National Bank of Cincinnati. This bank to be similar to the national bank of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at Cleveland and to be incorporated with a capital stock of at least \$500,000 and \$50,000 surplus, 49 per cent of the stock to be sold to members of the Brotherhood and 51 per cent to be retained by the Grand Lodge.

Measures were adopted providing for the establishment of an auditing and bonding department to be surety on all bonds furnished by and for the financial officers of all local lodges, boards of adjustment or federations of the Brotherhood (Grand Lodge officers excepted); for the creation of a Death Benefit Fund ranging from \$100 for continuous membership for one year up to \$1,500 for continuous membership of 15 years or more (provision being made that members desiring to avail themselves of accrued benefits accumulating for continuous membership may pay into the fund an amount equal to ten cents per month for the number of months the member has been in good standing prior to the establishment of the fund); for an additional annual allowance for the maintenance of *The Railway Clerk*, the Brotherhood's official journal; and for subscribing for *Labour* a weekly labour newspaper published in Washington, for the entire membership for a period of one year.

The delegates voted \$1 each out of their per diem allowance toward the

Mooney Defense Fund, for which each delegate is to receive the "Tom Mooney Monthly" for one year.

The use of wooden baggage and express cars by railroads was condemned and the Grand President was authorized to appoint a committee of general chairmen to work in conjunction with the legal advisor of the Brotherhood with a view to having introduced in Congress a bill, similar to that passed in 1914, requiring all railways to place in the railway mail service either cars of all steel or cars with steel under-frame construction, and equip such cars with modern sanitary conveniences. A committee was also authorized to investigate the establishment by the Railroad Men's Country Club of a hospital in Marion County, Florida, for railroad men suffering from sickness or injury.

The convention pledged its support toward securing legislation for old age pensions, and strongly endorsed the Brookwood resident workers' college at Katonah, New York. It expressed itself as favouring public ownership of public utilities, such as railroads, express companies, (the latter to be combined with parcel-post service), mines, shipyards, light and power plants, telephone and telegraph wires, wireless telephone and telegraph stations, irrigation and drainage lines, elevators and storage warehouses and mills. Endorsement was given to the Conference for Progressive Political Action that met in Chicago in February last, and the convention expressed itself in favour of the non-partisan political movement. It was decided to support a member of the Brotherhood, Mr. W. W. Williams, as candidate for the state legislature of Pennsylvania, it being claimed that that legislature had been hostile to the interests of organized labour in maintaining a state constabulary in support of industrial autocracy.

Mr. E. H. Fitzgerald and Mr. George S. Levi were re-elected as Grand President and Grand Secretary-Treasury respectively.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF BRITISH LABOUR WOMEN.

THE National Conference of Labour Women of Great Britain, organized by the Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's organizations, was held at Leamington, England, on May 9 and 10, 1922, under the presidency of Miss Margaret Bondfield. There were present 338 delegates representing women's sections of trade unions, labour parties and other organizations.

Considerable discussion centred around an interim report on motherhood and endowment which had been prepared, at the request of the women's conference of last year, by a special committee of the Joint Research Department of the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party. The report suggested means of endowment in services and in kind (e. g. by provision of meals, clothing and boots for all children attending school), and in money, "as a practical programme which a labour government should endeavour to carry out as quickly as possible." An amendment to the report was moved accepting endowment in kind as an emergency policy only, and calling on the labour party to aim at securing for mothers of dependent children the direct control of a money income proportionate to their family obligations. The amendment was, however, lost and the report was adopted by 241 to 20.

The following resolution commending certain activities and results obtained by the International Labour Office was carried unanimously:

That this Conference congratulates the International Labour Office on the excellent results of its representations to the Persian Minister of Foreign Affairs with regard to the employment of women and children, and trusts that as we come closer into line with our sisters in all lands we may be able to bring to a speedy end the exploitation of children and improve the condition of labour generally.

(The results achieved by the International Labour Office in this connection

were set forth in the April issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*). The mover of the resolution pointed out that if the work of women trade unionists was to be of real value they must work in the international field. It was no use working nationally, she stated, when in other countries work could be given out to workers and performed by children under bad conditions, and such work used to cut down the price of work produced by trade union labour.

Other resolutions called on the Government to ratify conventions respecting maternity and hours of labour adopted by the Washington International Labour Conference; to provide work or maintenance for the unemployed from the National Exchequer; to maintain all the powers now possessed by trade boards, to improve the machinery in accordance with the evidence tendered by the trade unions concerned to the "Cave Committee," and to set up trade boards in all industries where the workers demand such protection. Resolutions were adopted in favour of the promotion of international co-operative trade through co-operative channels; disarmament and foreign policy; the education of children for peace; amendments to and the extension of the factory law to other groups of workers such as clerks, shop assistants, agricultural workers, domestic servants, etc.; in support of the Maintenance and Separation Bill now before Parliament; the right of free speech, and the release of all political prisoners; maintenance of national health, housing and educational services; the necessity for organization of women in industry; higher education for working women; improved housing conditions; protesting against the unemployment dole to women and calling upon the Labour Party to press for the establishment of general educational courses for unemployed women, those attending to be paid an additional

grant, making the dole £1 per week; urging more progressive labour representation on all local governing bodies

and also urging that the burden of local relief should be met by "grants in aid" instead of by municipal rate.

CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA

THE eight biennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union League of America was held at Waukegan, Ill., from June 5 to 10, 1922.

Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour addressed the convention on the work of her department. The Women's Bureau, she said, was charged with the duty of formulating standards and policies for the effective employment of women workers, and to investigate conditions under which women are now employed. During the four years of its existence, it had already made investigations in ten states to obtain information on the three major questions which enter into the effective employment of women—wages, hours of work and working conditions.

A resolution was adopted urging the American Federation of Labour to issue local charters to groups of women in trades in which the existing international union will not admit them to

membership. A copy of this resolution was signed by all the delegates and forwarded to the Federation.

Another resolution pointed to the fact that of the 8,000,000 wage earning women in the United States, 2,000,000 are employed in domestic service, while more than 20,000,000 women working in their own homes receive no official recognition for their work which is nevertheless of economic value. The resolution asked that Congress direct an inquiry into the economic status and labour conditions of both these groups of women, that an appropriation be granted, and that the investigation be carried out by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour.

Mrs. Maud Swartz, of New York, was elected president to succeed Mrs. Raymond Robins who had resigned after having held that office for fifteen years. Miss Rose Schneiderman was re-elected vice-president and Miss Elizabeth Christman secretary-treasurer.

THE SITUATION ARISING OUT OF DISPUTE BETWEEN CANADIAN RAILWAYS AND THEIR SHOP CRAFT EMPLOYEES

SEVERAL Boards of Conciliation and Investigation have been, as reported elsewhere in this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, established to deal with differences between the various railways of Canada and certain of their employees in shop crafts.

The dispute here concerned is largely identical with that existing as between the same classes of workers and the railways of the United States and growing

out of a reduction in wages ordered by the United States Railway Labour Board, as reported in the last issue of this journal. The strike in the United States continued throughout the month; particulars of efforts at settlement are recorded elsewhere.

With regard to the dispute as affecting railways in Canada and Canadian shop crafts workers, it should be noted that four distinct Boards of Conciliation

and Investigation have been established, namely:

1. Between (1) various railways, members of the Railway Association of Canada, including the Canadian National Railways, the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the Grand Trunk Railway, and (2) workmen, members of Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labour, and being motive power and car department mechanics, helpers and apprentices in the employ of said railways.
2. Between Michigan Central Railroad and certain of its employees being machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, carmen, electricians and sheet metal workers.
3. Between Père Marquette Railway Company and certain of its shop employees being machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, electricians, carmen, etc.
4. Between New York Central Railway Company, as represented by its officers in charge of the railway shops located at Ottawa, and certain of its employees being members of the Federated Shop Crafts, employed in the Ottawa shops.

Of the four disputes above indicated, it will be observed that three relate to United States railways having lines in Canada, namely, Michigan Central, Père Marquette and New York Central.

In the correspondence arising out of the establishment of these Boards of Conciliation and Investigation it was pointed out to the various railway companies concerned that Section 57 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, as understood by the Department, required that, with respect to the proposed change in wages, no change could properly be made until the dispute arising had been dealt with by the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which the dispute had been referred.

With regard to dispute No. 1 in the above list, that respecting the Canadian railways generally, the employing companies did not accept the departmental interpretation of Section 57 and announced their intention of putting into effect the proposed reduction as from July 16, urging that the employees concerned would be protected "in that should the rates finally agreed upon be more favourable to the employees they would receive retroactive pay."

With regard to disputes Nos. 2, 3 and 4 in the above list, the railways concerned, being United States railways with branch lines in the Dominion, consented to waive the proposed reduction until the dispute arising had been dealt with by the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been established.

Statements appearing in the press and representations reaching the Department direct indicated considerable unrest among the employees of Canadian railways with respect to the divergence in view between the railways and the employees and led to an exchange of communications between the Department of Labour and the railways.

On July 29 the Deputy Minister of Labour telegraphed each Canadian railway management concerned as follows:

I am directed to request your attention to statements which are being printed widely in the press with reference to the attitude of the railways involved in dispute with shop crafts workmen on question of deferring proposed changes in wage rates until matters in dispute have been dealt with by Board of Conciliation and Investigation. Minister had assumed management of your railway would be following course which has been adopted by other roads involved in disputes with same classes of workmen and where separate Boards of Conciliation have been established, namely, Michigan Central, Pere Marquette and New York Central, which have deferred intended reduction of wages until dispute has been dealt with as stated by Conciliation Board, this line of action being that clearly laid down under section fifty-seven of governing statute. Representatives of workmen are, however, requesting information as to intended attitude of railways involved in this dispute, and Minister would be pleased to

receive assurance as to course your company will take.

Replies from the railways.

The following message was received from each of the principal railways concerned as on various dates between July 31 and August 2:

Your message of the twenty-ninth addressed to the President of this company directing attention to statements in the press with reference to the attitude of the railways involved in dispute with shop crafts workmen is received, and in reply this company desires to state that, on advice of counsel, we have proceeded along lines which are considered to be in accordance with the law. We are without definite information as to the circumstances which have led to the establishment of Boards of Conciliation in connection with disputes apparently existing on United States railways operating in Canada with same classes of employees, but we understand in a general way that there are several material differences as to the notice given, as to the application made for a Board and as to other relevant circumstances. We believe enquiry will show that the United States railways first acted to put reduced rates of pay definitely into effect for their employees in Canada without proper notice or any preliminary negotiations with them. We further believe that these United States railways also put into effect without agreement rules governing working conditions, while in one case the revision of working conditions rules was mutually agreed upon some months ago. The company gave thirty days' notice of cancellation of existing schedule. The company's proposition was that the new rates should be put into effect pending further consideration and negotiation as from date of cancellation of previous schedule. Under this proposition the employees would be protected in that, should the rates finally agreed upon be more favourable to the employees, they would receive retroactive pay to such date of cancellation of old rates. On the other hand the proposition afforded the company an absolutely necessary feature of protection. Any other course than that adopted by the company would defeat the intent of the agreement entered into after long negotiation between the companies and the employees. Otherwise employees have it in their power to unduly delay the application of new schedules and if former wages continue to be paid and be ultimately reduced company would have no means of reimbursement for amount overpaid. Retroactive provisions were made available to employees when wages were rising and same rule should be applied to present situation. Inasmuch as the railways have agreed to joint proceedings and a Board of

Conciliation has been established in this matter, we prefer at this time merely to assure your Department that there is every desire on the part of the company to comply with the law and to repudiate the suggestion from any quarter that the company's action is either arbitrary or improper.

Ruling of Justice Department.

The question of the interpretation of Section 57 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was then taken up by the Minister of Railways with the Department of Justice and resulted in a ruling on the part of the Department of Justice contained in a letter addressed over the signature of the Acting Deputy Minister of Justice (Mr. W. Stuart Edwards) to the Hon. W. C. Kennedy, Minister of Railways and Canals, and under date of August 3, as follows, namely:

Referring to Mr. Fairweather's conversation with me this afternoon in which he stated that you wish to have a departmental opinion to-day upon a question arising under Section 57 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act as amended by Chapter 29 of the Statutes of 1920, it appears from what Mr. Fairweather tells me that the Canadian National Railways have given notice to their employees of a proposed reduction in wages; that this has resulted in a dispute within the meaning of the Act and that a Board is now being constituted under the Act to deal with the same; that in the meantime the period of thirty days mentioned in the Act has expired; that the Railways propose, pending determination of the dispute by the Board, to pay their employees from the date of the expiration of said period at the proposed reduced rates; that the employees deny the right of the Railways to make any reduction in pay until a report in favour thereof has been made by the Board, and that an opinion is desired as to what are the rights of the Railways in this connection.

Upon the hasty consideration which I have been able to give to the matter, it would seem that the question depends almost altogether upon the provisions of Section 57 of the Act above referred to, which reads as follows:

"57. Employers and employees shall give at least thirty days' notice of an intended change affecting conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours; and in the event of such intended change resulting in a dispute, until the dispute has been finally dealt with by a Board, and a copy of its report has been delivered through the Registrar to both the par-

ties affected, neither of those parties shall alter the conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours, or on account of the dispute do or be concerned in doing, directly or indirectly, anything in the nature of a lockout or strike, or a suspension or discontinuance of employment or work, but the relationship of employer and employee shall continue uninterrupted by the dispute, or anything arising out of the dispute; but if, in the opinion of the Board, either party uses this or any other provision of this Act for the purpose of unjustly maintaining a given condition of affairs through delay, and the Board so reports to the Minister, such party shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to the same penalties as are imposed for a violation of the next preceding section."

Upon consideration of these provisions I find it difficult to escape the conclusion that the intention of parliament in enacting this legislation was to prevent the doing of that which the Railways are proposing to do; that is to say, that the making of a reduction in the actual amount of money paid out to employees on pay-day is making an alteration in the conditions of employment with respect to wages within the meaning of the statute, notwithstanding the fact that the intention of the Railways is to account to the employees for the difference if and when a report in favour of the employees has been made by the Board.

I do not overlook the fact that in case the Railways continue payments at the old rates and the Board reports in favour of a reduction they may not succeed in recovering back all of the overpayments so made, but I do not think this circumstance can be looked at as affecting the interpretation of the plain words of the statute.

Notification to Railways.

A copy of the findings of the Department of Justice was forwarded under date of August 3, to the principal railways by the Honourable W. C. Kennedy, Minister of Railways, together with the following covering letter:

Strong representations are being made to the Government and it is a matter of current report in the press that pending the decision of a Board to be constituted under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and amendments, the railways contemplate withholding from employees the differences between wage schedules that have been in effect and new schedules which they have proposed to establish. This procedure has been vigorously protested.

On behalf of the Government, I have to express the view that the railways should act in exact accordance with the law applicable, and your attention is drawn to Section 57 of Chapter 20 of 1907, as amended by Section 5 of Chapter 29 of 1910, and further amended by Section 5 of Chapter 29 of 1920, and reading as follows:—

"Employers and employees shall give at least thirty days' notice of an intended change affecting conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours; and in the event of such intended change resulting in a dispute, until the dispute has been finally dealt with by a Board, and a copy of its report has been delivered through the Registrar to both the parties affected, neither of those parties shall alter the conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours, or on account of the dispute do or be concerned in doing, directly or indirectly, anything in the nature of a lockout or strike, or a suspension or a discontinuance of employment or work, but the relationship of employer and employee shall continue uninterrupted by the dispute, or anything arising out of the dispute; but if, in the opinion of the Board, either party uses this or any other provision of this Act for the purpose of unjustly maintaining a given condition of affairs through delay, and the Board so reports to the Minister, such party shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to the same penalties as are imposed for a violation of the next preceding section."

For your information, I attach a copy of an opinion received from the Department of Justice with respect to its interpretation of the above provision of the Statutes.

Other correspondence

Other correspondence then ensued as follows:

Montreal, August 9, 1922.

Honourable W. C. Kennedy,
Minister of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir,—

The undersigned have received your letter enclosing copy of the opinion of the Acting Deputy Minister of Justice upon the application of Section 57 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to the action taken by the railway companies in establishing a tentative scale of wages pending investigation and report by a Board of Conciliation appointed under the Act.

The railways, upon the advice of their own counsel, are not in accord with the opinion of the Department of Justice. The contention

raised has been before the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia in District No. 26, United Mine Workers of America against the Dominion Coal Company and others, where the Court in a carefully considered judgment unanimously decided that a similar proposed reduction is not a change of conditions within the prohibitions of Section 57 of the Act. It is thought that this authoritative decision may not have received full consideration in the preparation of the Department's opinion.

It is to be pointed out also that it is one of the functions of Boards of Conciliation to recommend the date when rates recommended by them shall come into force. The fairness of the companies' action in tentatively applying a revised scale of wages is a question before the Conciliation Board now in session, and we feel that an expression of opinion from the Government upon the question, obviously based on a misconstruction of the law, is improper and is bound to have an embarrassing effect upon the proceedings before the tribunal properly constituted pursuant to the statute.

The payrolls for the last half of July have already been made up, and it is impossible to alter them for payment upon the approaching pay day. On the other hand, if, as a result of the proceedings of the Board, additional payments are agreed upon for the period referred to, they may be added to subsequent payrolls.

We would refer also the facts which led to the present situation. On June 14, pursuant to their agreement with their employees, the railways gave notice of their desire to revise wages, and specified the reductions proposed to be effective a month afterward. In the negotiations which followed it developed that, owing to conditions affecting the same classes of labour in the United States, the employees were unable to concur in any downward revision, and that it would be impossible to conclude any agreement until the situation in the United States should have cleared. The railways then proposed that the reduction should be applied conditionally from July 16th, with the understanding that the rates finally agreed upon should be made retroactive to that date. This proposal, it will be observed, effectually protected the interests of employees as well as of the railways, and is the method which has obtained between the railways and the classes of employees involved in negotiations during each of the last four years, but, as it was not accepted on this occasion, the issue then resulting has been referred to a Board of Conciliation. The

situation on United States railways has materially changed since the date of the negotiations to which we have referred, it having now been definitely announced by the employees there, who have been on strike for the last six weeks (forming a large majority of the members of the same organizations whose members, employed on Canadian roads, have applied for a Board of Conciliation) that they are willing to return to work at the same reduced rates, effective July 1st, as were proposed by Canadian railways, effective July 16th.

In these circumstances, we submit that, in fairness to all parties, the railways could not adopt a course of action which they believe is not in accordance with law nor required by the merits of the case.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) HOWARD G. KELLY,
President, Grand Trunk Railway System.

(Sgd.) D. B. HANNA,
President, Canadian National Railways.

(Sgd.) E. W. BEATTY,
President, Canadian Pacific Railway.

The Deputy Minister of Justice.

Ottawa, August 10, 1922.

Dear Mr. Kennedy,—

Since writing you on the 3rd instant with regard to the dispute between the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees, certain representations have been made to me by legal representatives of the Railways and my attention has been directed to the joint letter from the Presidents of the three Railway Systems to you dated the 9th instant. These representations have had my careful consideration and I have concluded that they do not contain anything which would justify me to alter the view expressed in my said letter.

The position taken by the Railways is that the present case is covered by the decision of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia in certain injunction proceedings against the Dominion Coal Company et al. With this view I am, however, unable to agree as I think it quite clear that the ground upon which the Appellate Court proceeded in the Nova Scotia case has no application to the present situation.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) W. STUART EDWARDS,
Acting D. M. J.

Hon. W. C. Kennedy,
Minister of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa.

Ottawa, August 12, 1922.

E. W. Beatty, Esq.,
President,
Canadian Pacific Railway,
Montreal, P. Q.

Dear Mr. Beatty:

The Government has had under consideration the correspondence that has passed between the railway executives and the Minister of Railways and Canals, including the letters containing the opinion of the Acting Deputy Minister of Justice, with respect to the application to the existing dispute between the railway companies and certain of their employees in the shop crafts of Section 57 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

It must be apparent that if the parties to industrial disputes are to be permitted to place their own interpretation upon Acts of Parliament passed for the express purpose of avoiding strikes or lockouts occasioned by industrial disputes and to persist in a course of action which in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown constitutes a direct violation of existing legislation, there can be no guarantee of industrial peace nor indeed of the preservation of law and order throughout the Dominion. As you are well aware, the industrial situation on this continent as a consequence of existing strikes in the coal mines and on the railways in the United States, is fraught with possibilities of the gravest character. That Canada has been spared a like condition in her mines and on her railways is owing to the legislation enacted by Parliament for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes and to the loyal and public-spirited manner in which both employing companies and their employees have on the whole respected its provisions.

The relations between the railway companies and their employees and the coal mining companies and their employees in Canada to-day are such that, given continuous operation of the mines and railroads through a due regard for the provisions of the law, the companies concerned and their employees may do much to relieve the existing situation of some of its most alarming features. A contrary course on the part of either of the parties might conceivably precipitate an industrial situation in Canada which would greatly aggravate and intensify the unfortunate consequences of the protracted disputes in the United States.

The Government feels that the public interest demands its utmost vigilance in the preservation of industrial peace in Canada at this time, and that the public has a right to expect that in its endeavour to uphold the law and secure uninterrupted operation of railway and mining activities, the Govern-

ment may count upon the co-operation of employing companies and employees alike. Under the circumstances, it is the hope of my colleagues and myself that the railway companies will accept without further question the opinion of the Department of Justice with respect to the interpretation of Section 57 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and immediately restore conditions relative to wages so as to remove any question as to a full compliance with the intention of the Act.

I should perhaps add that, having been waited upon by a deputation representative of the employees concerned, I have assured them that the Government will not hesitate to exert its full influence and power to see that the provisions of the law governing industrial disputes are complied with by all parties. At the same time I have expressed the view that once informed of the confirmation of his opinion by the Deputy Minister of Justice, after conference with the legal representatives of the railway companies, the railway executives may be expected to adopt such a course as will render unnecessary any further action on the part either of the employees or the Government to secure a due compliance with the provisions of the law. Upon this undertaking, I was assured by the employees' representatives that they would agree to an immediate resumption of the investigation being conducted by the Board of Conciliation to which the dispute in question has been referred, and would refrain, without further conference with the Government, from taking any step calculated to prove prejudicial to the public interest.

I should be pleased to be advised by you by telegraph at your earliest convenience of the action which the Government may expect your Company to take in the light of these representations.

Yours sincerely,
(Sgd.) W. L. MACKENZIE KING.

Canadian Pacific Railway
Co's Telegraph,
Montreal, Aug. 15, 1922

Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,
Prime Minister,
Ottawa.

Answering your letter of the twelfth instant, we need not assure you of our concurrence in your desire that the important business of the country may be carried on without interruption, and that both employers and employees should co-operate in carrying out the laws which have been enacted to that end.

It is quite impossible for us to change our view as to the legality of the course which the railways have taken, and we believe that such action afforded full protection to the interests of both parties.

We must respectfully submit that, notwithstanding the view which the legal advisers of the Government may hold, it is the duty of the company to follow a course which they have been advised is legal and in accordance with the binding decision of the Canadian courts, and necessary to preserve the rights which they consider essential to the protection of their property.

In view, however, of the decision of the Government to accept the opinion of the De-

partment of Justice, we will undertake, pending an anticipated early report of the board of conciliation now sitting, that the scale of shop crafts' wages in force prior to July 16 last will be continued, on the understanding that the companies' case before the board of conciliation will not be thereby prejudiced, and that the companies shall not thereby be precluded from taking the position in negotiating an agreement during or subsequent to the proceedings of the board that the new scale should be retroactive to July 16 last.

(Sgd.) D. B. HANNA,

(Sgd.) HOWARD G. KELLY,

(Sgd.) E. W. BEATTY,

RECENT LABOUR LEGISLATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE second session of the Eighth Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick began on March 2 and continued until April 19, 1922. The labour and social legislation passed included acts amending the Workmen's Compensation Act; providing pensions and disability allowances to public school teachers and officials; providing for the incorporation of associations for co-operative marketing, and giving municipal councils larger powers in the appointment of Boards of Health.

The Workmen's Compensation Act of 1918 was amended by the addition of a subsection bringing under the act workmen whose employment takes them outside the Province. This subsection provides that "whenever a workman is engaged in work, part of which is to be performed in this Province and part in an adjoining Province or country, the work shall be considered as done and performed in this Province and the workman shall be entitled to be paid compensation under this part provided the employer includes said workman in his payroll". The section which fixes the scale of compensation to be paid to an injured workman or to the dependants of a deceased workman was also amended, a subsection being added to make more definite provision for surviving orphans. This subsection

is to the effect that when the dependants are children only, each child shall receive \$15 per month up to the age of 16 years in the case of a boy, and up to the age of 18 years in the case of a girl. This clause is supplemental to the existing subsection which provides that where the dependants are a widow or invalid widower, and one or more children, payments shall be made at the rate of \$30 per month, with an addition of \$7.50 per month for each of such children.

An act was passed to provide for the examination and licensing of scalers who are employed in measuring logs for building or other purposes cut upon Crown Lands or subject to any dues for the purposes of administration or revenue in the province. A board of examiners may be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to consist of three skilled persons, including the chief forester and the chief scaler of the Department of Lands and Mines, for the purpose of examining candidates and performing other duties. Candidates holding forest ranger certificates may receive certificates without examination, at the Board's discretion. Only licensed scalers may make measurements of Crown Land timber on which the Crown may have dues to receive for administrative or

revenue purposes, unless the Minister is satisfied that no licensed scaler is available, in which case he may issue a special temporary license to a competent person. Licensed scalers are required to submit their measurement records for inspection by officers or rangers of the Crown Lands Department when so required, and shall make a report of the amount of timber measured on the conclusion of each season.

The Act of 1910 providing pensions for school teachers was enlarged by the additional provision of disability allowances. Under the new act, as under the old, male teachers of the age of 60 years and female teachers of the age of 55 years, who have taught in public schools of the Province for not less than 35 years, may upon application to the Board of Education and upon retirement from active service receive a life pension equal to one-half their average salary for the last five years before retiring. Under the new act, however, no such pension may be less than \$250 or more than \$800 per annum. Teachers of twenty or more years standing, on becoming incapacitated for further service and upon certification of total disability to teach or engage regularly in any other occupation, are now to receive annually as a disability allowance as many thirty-fifths (not to exceed 35) of a sum equal to one-half their average salary for the past five years, as there have been years of teaching or service, within the same minimum and maximum limits. Pensions hitherto allowed under the Act of 1910 must henceforth be not less than \$250. (The older act fixes only the maximum limit, which was \$400 per annum). A teachers' pension fund is provided for, out of which these payments will be made, to consist of teachers' contributions equal to 5 per cent of the Government allowance supplementing the salaries of teachers, and of contributions from the Government sufficient to allow the pensions and disability allowances to be paid out of

the fund. The new act applies also to inspectors, instructors, superintendents, and school board secretaries, holding teachers' certificates, though not actually engaged in teaching.

The Act of 1916, incorporating the Provincial Association of Graduate Nurses, was amended to provide reciprocal privileges with other provinces of Canada or with states of the United States, in regard to the issue of certificates to duly qualified nurses.

The Provincial Women's Institute was incorporated under an act in which the objects of the organization were stated to be the improvement of social conditions in rural and other communities by means of (a) the study of household science (including cookery, dietetics, sanitation, home nursing, house furnishing, sewing, house management, etc.) child welfare, immigration, legislation, etc.; (b) development of a community spirit with the object of improving education, moral, social and economic conditions; (c) fostering agricultural learning; (d) holding lectures and school courses, promoting travelling and other libraries, exhibitions, meetings, and conventions. An annual subsidy of \$10 may be paid each local institute having 15 or more active members. A superintendent of women's institutes and other officers may be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture; and a Provincial Advisory Board is also provided for, to consist of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, the Superintendent, and seven or more members chosen at the annual convention together with certain *ex officio* members, the duty of this Board being to advise the Minister in any matter arising in connection with women's institutes and their work. Junior institutes may also be formed by girls between 14 and 18 years of age.

By another Act the Maritime United Farmers' Co-operative, Limited, incor-

porated under the New Brunswick Companies Act of 1916, was reorganized, being subdivided into branch companies, which were given separate incorporation on assuming their share of the indebtedness of the main organization.

Provision was made for the incorporation of associations for the co-operative marketing of farm products, to consist of not fewer than ten persons. Subsidiary field organizations of local egg circles, live stock or other community clubs may also be formed, and producers in the vicinity of such clubs may become members by the purchase of at least one share of the capital stock of the central association. The shares held by one member must not exceed \$2,000 in value. Shares are transferable, but each member doing business through the association must retain at least one share. Elections will be by ballot, each member having one vote, regardless of the number of shares held by him. The liability of shareholders is limited, no member being held liable in respect of any debt due by the association beyond the amount of his personal holdings. One section

of the act states that "the business as conducted by the association shall be purely co-operative. The central association shall keep accurate account of the business transacted with each member, and should a surplus profit remain after all legitimate expenses have been paid and provision made for a reserve fund, it shall be distributed among the members in proportion to the business supplied by each member to the association".

The Provincial Government undertook to guarantee to the extent of \$15,000 the bonds of the Farmers' Co-operative Creamery Limited, to enable the company to carry on its business, large sums having been expended in the purchase of plant and real estate, and in the erection of buildings. This Association was incorporated by a statute of 1903.

Among other measures of the past session, important amendments were made with the object of protecting Crown Lands against forest fires; and the various Public School Acts were consolidated.

REPORT FOR 1921 OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD OF ONTARIO

THE report of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board for 1921, the seventh year of the operation of the Act, shows that the total benefits awarded during the year amounted to \$6,189,263 (including medical aid), as compared with \$7,780,145 during 1920, and \$4,192,860 during 1919. It may be noted that the large total for 1920 was partly due to the increase which had been provided by amendments made in that year in death pensions for accidents in previous years, this increase amounting to \$2,289,250.

The benefits awarded during 1921 averaged \$20,631 per day, the cheques issued averaged 485 per day, and the

accidents reported averaged 151 per day.

Reviewing the work of the past seven years the report states that during the entire operation of the act, 271,807 claims have been dealt with and \$27,947,653 has been awarded in compensation and medical aid benefits. More than 100,000 people are every year in some measure dependent upon these benefits for their support. The wage roll of all workmen covered by the act during the seven years totalled about 2¾ billion dollars. The average cost rate to employers of the benefits provided was about \$1.12 per \$100 of payroll. It will be recalled that in 1920

the workman's allowance was increased from 55 per cent to 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of his loss of earning capacity and the widow's allowance was increased to \$40 a month, with \$10 a month for each child under 16, or, where there is no widow, \$15 for each child, the total benefits, however, not to exceed 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of the workman's earnings.

For the purposes of the Act the industries of the Province are divided into two classes. "Schedule 1" industries are those in which the employers are liable to contribute to the Provincial accident fund, and Schedule 2 industries are those in which the employers are individually liable to pay compensation, the latter class including public bodies, railway, telephone and telegraph construction, etc. The amount of compensation paid during the year (excluding medical aid) in Schedule 1 industries was \$3,858,017, and in Schedule 2 industries \$1,668,452. Payments for medical aid in Schedule 1 industries amounted in 1921 to \$662,794, as compared with \$703,706 in 1920.

The total number of accidents reported during 1921 was 45,191 as compared with 54,851 in 1920, and 44,260 in 1919. Fatal cases numbered 386 as against 452 in 1920, and 429 in 1919. The number of accidents in which compensation or medical aid was paid during the year was 40,266, of which 34,271 were under Schedule 1, 5,161 under Schedule 2, and 834 were Crown cases. Of this total 343 were awards for death cases, 27 were for permanent total disability, 2,224 for permanent partial disability, 25,235 for temporary disability, and 12,437 were cases requiring only medical aid. Of the total 40,266 accidents in which compensation was paid during the year 5,749 occurred in 1920 and 34,517 in 1921.

In 1921 the number of firms under Schedule 1 was 17,917, representing a total payroll of \$337,005,458; and the estimated average rate of assessment on these firms, based on provisional figures,

is \$1.34, for each \$100 of payroll, as compared with \$1.23 for 1920, \$1.22 for 1919, \$1.09 for 1918, 99 cents for 1917, \$1.09 for 1916 and \$1.27 for 1915. The total payroll for Schedule 1 industries, as stated above, is provisionally estimated at \$337,005,458, as compared with \$464,589,211 in 1920, with \$325,225,970 in 1919, and with \$147,602,562 in 1915. The board has no similar data for Schedule 2 or for Crown industries, compensation and medical aid forming an individual liability and payrolls not therefore having to be filed. The payroll of these classes is probably, it is thought, about one-third that of Schedule 1 industries.

During 1921, 21,531 assessments were issued and 2,146 refunds were made. Of these 1,409 were refunds of assessments made on account of merit rating. A system of merit rating has been in effect since 1917, a maximum difference of 55 per cent of assessment being made between the employer with a good and one with a bad accident record; refunds up to 30 per cent are made to the former, and additional charges up to 25 per cent are levied upon the latter. Under this system, in 1920, \$311,874 was refunded, and \$184,844 was collected from employers.

The total income, actual and estimated, for all classes under Schedule 1 in 1921 was \$4,693,444, of which amount \$4,488,725 was collected on estimated payrolls. In the same period the total expenditure, actual and estimated, for all purposes and including the amount set aside for pensions, disaster reserve and compensation deferred, and the amounts paid for administration expenses and safety associations, was \$4,678,550, leaving a net provisional balance for the year of \$14,894. This balance, added to the balance of \$929,044, remaining over from 1920, makes a net provisional balance at the end of 1921 of \$943,938.

The administration expenses of the Board during 1921 amounted to \$226,661, as compared with \$207,052 in 1920.

The Province, under section 68 of the Act contributed over \$98,000 (being \$100,000, less its share of administration expenses) as well as paying the salaries of the Board. The cost of administration borne by Schedule 1 employers in 1921 was 2.18 per cent of the compensation and medical aid awarded during the year, or 1.78 per cent of the net assessments received during 1921, these figures being comparable with 1.41 per cent and 1.55 per cent, respectively for the previous year.

The amounts awarded for compensation and for medical aid during 1921 were as follows:

	Compensation	Medical Aid
Schedule 1..	\$3,858,017	\$662,793
Schedule 2..	1,343,549	furnished by
Crown Cases	324,803	employer
	\$5,526,469	\$662,793

The balance standing in the pension fund at the end of the year was \$8,620,546. Payments during the year from this fund amounted to \$636,107. The amount of the Disaster Reserve stood at \$218,616 on December 31, 1921.

The report contains revised figures for the Board's operations in 1920. Among these the following table of accident frequencies for a number of years expressed as a percentage of each 100 full year workers, may be quoted:

Year	Temporary Disability	Permanent Disability	Death	Totals
1915.....	3.63	.58	.12	4.32
1916.....	4.99	.79	.10	5.88
1917.....	5.78	.72	.07	6.57
1918.....	5.81	.66	.07	6.54
1919.....	5.81	.68	.07	6.56
1920.....	6.23	.67	.07	6.97

Accidents in which only medical aid was paid are not included in the foregoing table. On the same basis, however, the frequency of such cases was 3.66 in 1918, 3.70 in 1919, and 4.26 in 1920.

The average wage of injured workers in 1920 was \$25.57 weekly, as compared with \$22.26 in 1919. The total time loss, exclusive of cases in which medical aid only was paid and not including loss of man power by death or permanent disability was 630,856 days, or an average per injured worker of 24.81 days, as compared with 511,674 days and an average of 24.54 days in 1919, for all compensable cases. The average time lost by accidents causing temporary disability decreased from 19.66 days to 19.62 days, and the loss from permanent disabilities increased from 67.68 days in 1919 to 74.53 days in 1920. In 44.41 per cent of the temporary disability cases the disability terminated between one to two weeks, as compared with 46.76 per cent in 1919.

MINIMUM WAGE ORDER IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Re-issue of Order governing Fruit and Vegetable Industry.

AN order of the Minimum Wage Board of British Columbia, governing the fruit and vegetable industry, took effect in February, 1920. Subsequently the employers petitioned the Board to reopen the question of the amount of a fair minimum wage for this industry, and in accordance with the provisions of the Act a conference

was held at which representatives of all persons interested in the scale were heard. The recommendations made by this conference were reviewed and approved by the Board, and the scale of minimum wages was again fixed to take effect 60 days from July 4, 1922, the date of the new order, the previous order becoming null and void on the

same date. The new scale is practically identical with that of 1920. Its provisions may be re-stated as follows. The "fruit and vegetable industry" in the order, means the work of females engaged in canning, preserving, drying, packing, or otherwise adapting for sale or use any kind of fruit or vegetable. By "experienced" female employee is meant one who has worked for three months in the industry.

The minimum wage for an experienced female employee of 18 years of age or over remains at \$14 for a week of 48 hours, and inexperienced employees are still to be paid at the rate of \$10 a week during the first month's employment in the industry, and \$11 and \$12 respectively during the second and third months. The piece time rates are also unchanged. Where wages are paid on the basis of piece-work the minimum piece rates shall be such as will produce for an experienced employee the sum of \$14 for a week of 48 hours; and,

similarly, for an inexperienced worker the piece rate shall be such as will produce the wages specified for her class. In an "emergency" period, which, unless by special sanction of the Board, must not extend over 90 days in the year, the hours of labour may be extended to 10 hours in any one day, or up to 60 hours in any week, the excess time over 8 hours per day to be paid at the rate of 30 cents an hour for experienced employees. Time worked over 10 hours a day shall be paid at the rate of 45 cents an hour. The excess-time rates for inexperienced workers bear the same proportion to the rates for work under 8 hours.

With respect to experienced or inexperienced female employees under 18 years of age, the Board, pursuant to Section 11 of the Minimum Wage Act, orders that "wages, hours, and periods of experience shall be the same for all female employees under 18 years of age as for those of or above that age."

THE WORKING OF THE TRADE BOARDS ACTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

(Report and Recommendation of "Cave" Committee and Memorandum thereon by Organized Labour)

IN September last a committee was appointed by the British Minister of Labour under the chairmanship of Lord Cave "to inquire into the working and effects of the Trade Boards Acts and to report what changes, if any, are required." The report of the committee popularly known as the Cave Committee which has recently been issued (cmd. 1645; 55 pp., price 2s.), contains recommendations for the repeal of the existing Acts and the passing of a new law which would be a consolidation of the old ones with a number of amendments. A brief review is given of the circumstances leading up to the passing of the Trades Boards Acts of 1909 and 1913. In 1889 and 1890 a select committee of the House of Lords had investigated

the evils of the "sweating system", the employment of the poorer and more helpless class of workers for excessive hours at an inadequate wage under insanitary conditions. Recommendations were made for amendments to the Factory and Public Health Acts with a view to securing better inspection and the registration of outworkers. In 1906 the result of an inquiry by the Board of Trade showed that in certain trades wages were extremely low. In 1907 under instructions of the Home Department, Mr. Ernest Aves reported on the working of the wages boards of Australia and New Zealand. In the following year a select committee of the House of Commons on Home Work recommended the establishment of wages boards for the fixing of minimum time and piece rates for home workers. The committee supported the principle of establishing

wages boards to fix minimum rates for home workers, but recommended the establishment of the boards in only a few industries at first, as an experiment. This led to the passing of the Trade Boards Act, 1909. This act originally applied to four trades only: viz—Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring, Paper Box Making, Machine-made Lace and Net Finishing, and Chain Making. The Board was authorized to apply the Act to other trades by provisional order, subject to confirmation by Parliament, but only if the rates of wages in any such trade were exceptionally low, and if other circumstances rendered the application of the Act to the trade expedient. For any trade or branch of a trade to which the Act applied a trade board was to be established by the Board of Trade consisting of an equal number of representatives of employers and workers with additional appointed members, of whom one at least was to be a woman in the case of trades in which women were largely employed. The trade boards were to fix general minimum rates of wages for piece work, and they might also fix general minimum rates of wages for piece work and these rates might be fixed so as to apply universally to the trade, or to any special process or special class of worker or special area. A trade board was also empowered on the application of any employer to fix a special minimum piece rate to apply to his employees. Where no minimum piece rates had been fixed, the rate to be paid was to be such as would yield to an ordinary worker at least the same amount of money as the minimum time-rate. For six months after the fixing of a minimum rate, that rate was to be recoverable by the employee in default of a written agreement to the contrary, but after that period the Board of Trade was to declare the rate obligatory, and thenceforth failure to pay the rate fixed was to be punishable by summary conviction. In addition to the four trades mentioned in the Act, four more were added by provisional order in 1913. These were

Sugar, Confectionery and Food Preserving, Shirtmaking, Hollow-ware and Tin Box Making; and Linen and Cotton Embroidery. For the eight trades thirteen boards were set up, eight in Great Britain and five in Ireland, covering in all about half a million workers. The effect of the work of the boards was to remove from the trades concerned the reproach of "sweating".

During the war the trade boards were largely superseded by the Orders of the Minister of Munitions under the Munitions of War Acts. Fears were entertained lest at the end of hostilities there should be a sudden drop in the wages of unskilled workers, particularly women, without a corresponding drop in the cost of living. In 1917, a sub-committee of the Reconstruction Committee recommended certain amendments in the law so that women workers should be protected by trade boards machinery. In the same year the Whitley committee in its second report recommended that in those industries in which there existed little or no organization the machinery of the Trade Boards Act should be applied pending the development of such degree of organization as would render possible the establishment of a national council or district council.

These reports were followed by the passing of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, which became law on August 8. This Act amended the preceding one in a number of respects. The power given to the Board of Trade to make a Provisional Order applying the Act to a new trade was made exercisable by special order of the Minister of Labour without confirmation by Parliament, if he was of opinion that no adequate machinery existed for the effective regulation of wages throughout the trade, and that it was expedient that the principal Act should apply to that trade. In addition to minimum time rates and piece rates authorized by the original act, Trade Boards were authorized to fix overtime rates, "guaranteed time-rates," and "piece-work basis time rates." This last term

means a special time-rate with reference to which piece-rates are to be fixed. The rates fixed by a board were to become obligatory on a date fixed by the Minister in his Order of Confirmation. A trade board was authorized to make a recommendation to any Government Department "with reference to the industrial conditions of the trade."

This act led to a large increase in the number of boards, there having been 63 at the end of 1921. It is estimated that the Acts have now been applied to trades employing about 3,000,000 workers of whom about 70 per cent are women.

Evidence was submitted to the committee by representatives of employers' associations, of workers' organizations, of the Parliamentary Committee of the Co-operative Congress, by members of Trade Boards, and by officials or former officials of the Ministry of Labour and the Board of Trade.

The general tendency of the evidence was that nearly all the witnesses desired the retention of the provisions of the Act of 1909 directed against sweating; that while a strong minority of witnesses representing employers were willing that the Act of 1918 should continue in force subject to amendments, the majority desired the repeal or drastic amendment of that Act; that the witnesses representing the workers and the co-operative congress were in favour of retaining both Acts; but all witnesses representing employers' and workers' organizations wished to have the machinery of the Acts amended. The chief criticisms of the Acts were that the high minimum rates fixed by the Board had caused loss and dislocation of trade and unemployment; that in some trades the rates fixed for juvenile labour had interfered with the recruitment and training of young workers; that the lines of demarcation laid down in applying the Acts to trades, the multiplicity of boards set up for kindred industries; and the lack of co-ordination among the boards

had produced unfair competition, friction and confusion; and that the length of time required for revision of the rates when fixed rendered it impossible to modify wage rates so as to follow the trend of prices and cost of living.

The recommendations of the Committee were as follows:

(1) That the power of the Minister of Labour to apply the Acts to a trade be confined to cases where he is satisfied (a) that the rate of wages prevailing in the trade or any branch of the trade is unduly low as compared with those in other employments; and (b) that no adequate machinery exists for the effective regulation of wages throughout the trade.

(2) That in any case in which the Minister considers that a *prima facie* case exists for applying the Acts to any trade, he shall cause a public enquiry to be held into the matter and shall have regard to the report of such enquiry.

(3) That it be the duty of a Trade Board to fix (a) a general minimum time-rate for the general body of workers in the trade, such rate to be fixed with reference to the lowest grade of ordinary workers in the trade; and that a Trade Board be authorized to fix (b) if so authorized by Order of the Minister of Labour, a special minimum time-rate for workers performing work ancillary to that performed by the general body of workers; (c) a piece-work basis time-rate; (d) a guaranteed time-rate for piece workers; (e) minimum piece-rates for out or home-workers engaged in piece-work in the trade; (f) overtime rates based upon the above rates; and that such rates when confirmed be enforceable in manner now provided by the Trade Boards Acts.

(4) That a Trade Board have power to fix (a) special minimum time-rates and piece-work basis time-rates for special classes of workers in the trade or workers engaged in any special process; (b) minimum piece-rates for in-workers; (c) special minimum piece-rates for in-workers to be fixed on the application of an individual employer to apply in respect of workers employed by him; (d) overtime rates based upon the above rates; and to apply for confirmation of such rates, and that such rates if confirmed be recoverable by civil proceedings only.

(5) That any question arising under the last preceding recommendation be determined by agreement between the members representing employers and the members representing workers, and that for this purpose the assent of not less than three-fourths of the members of either side present and voting on the ques-

tion (not less than one-half of the members on the side being present) do bind the side.

(6) That provision be made for enabling the representative members of a Trade Board to refer any difference which may have arisen with regard to any rate proposed to be fixed under the recommendations numbered (4) above to such person or persons as they may appoint.

(7) That as regards any rate fixed or proposed to be fixed under the above recommendation numbered (4) the provisions of the Corn Production Acts (Repeal) Act, 1921, Section 4, Sub-sections (3) to (5) have effect subject to certain modifications.

(8) That as regards any manufacturing or productive trade to which the Acts have been or may be applied, the Minister of Labour be authorized, after consultation with the Trade Board for such trade, to set up for any area a district committee for the regulation of such trade in the area, and that every such committee have the powers conferred by the Acts upon district committees.

(9) That where a district trade committee has been established it shall be consulted by the Board before a proposal for a rate affecting the district is made.

(10) That a Trade Board which has established a district trade committee shall have power at any time to dissolve it.

(11) That as regards the distributive and retail making-up trades to which the Acts have been or may be applied (including the Laundry Trade), the Minister of Labour be authorized to divide the country into suitable areas and to set up for any area a District Board or District Boards for the regulation of such trades in the area.

(12) That a co-ordinating committee for each trade or group of trades for which District Boards are so formed be set up.

(13) That the Trade Boards which have not already adopted this course be recommended in fixing minimum rates for learners to have regard to experience not less than to age and to make suitable provision for late entrants.

(14) That Trade Boards be recommended in trades where apprenticeship is of value to encourage that system by fixing a minimum rate for apprentices lower than that fixed for learners of the same age.

(15) That the power of exemption conferred upon Trade Boards by the Acts be extended so as to cover any worker employed in a trade who from age or any other cause is incapable of earning the minimum rate applicable to him.

(16) That permits of exemption when given may be made retrospective to the date of application.

(17) That the rates fixed by Trade Boards be subject to confirmation by the Minister as at present, but that the Minister be authorized, before confirming any rate or referring it back to a Trade Board for reconsideration, to refer the matter to the Industrial Court for its consideration and advice, or to cause a public enquiry to be held into the matter.

(18) That the Minister of Labour be authorized to establish a Trade Board for two or more trades and to transfer to any such Board the powers of any existing Board.

(19) That the Minister of Labour be authorized, on the application of a proprietor of any establishment in which two or more trades to which the Acts apply are carried on, by Order to determine which minimum rates of wages shall apply to the workers or any class of workers in such establishment.

(20) That the Minister of Labour be authorized, on the application of a trader or of any person concerned, by Order to determine whether any worker or class of workers falls within the scope of an Order under which a Trade Board is established or of a determination made by such a Board.

(21) That any Trade Board or person aggrieved by any such decision shall have the right of appeal to a Judge of the High Court in manner provided by Section 10 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920.

(22) That the Minister of Labour be authorized, if he is of opinion that the circumstances of any trade or any branch of a trade to which the Acts apply are of such a character as to render the application of the Acts no longer necessary, by Special Order to withdraw that trade or branch from the operation of the Acts either altogether or for such period and upon such conditions as he may think fit, but that before making any such Order the Minister shall cause a public enquiry to be made into the matter.

(23) That the Minister be authorized by Order to empower the Lace Finishing Board, and any other Board to which he may consider that similar considerations apply, to fix a minimum remuneration for middle-women.

(24) That Trade Boards be authorized to fix a series of minimum rates to come into operation contingently on the occurrence of specified events.

(25) That Trade Boards be authorized in fixing overtime rates to make the payment of a daily overtime rate conditional on the completion by the workers of a specified number of hours' work in the week, subject to such work being provided by the employer; and also to fix such rates by reference to a dif-

ferent number of hours' work in different districts.

(26) That the provision which prevents a Trade Board from giving notice of a proposal to vary a rate within six months after it has been fixed, without the consent of the Minister of Labour, be repealed.

(27) That the period allowed for objections to a proposal for the cancellation or variation of a rate be reduced in the case of a rate specified in the above recommendation numbered (3) to one month, and in all other cases to 14 days, from the date of notice being given of the proposal.

(28) That the maximum period allowed to the Minister for confirming a cancellation or a variation of a rate or referring it back to the Trade Board be reduced (unless in his opinion there are special circumstances which make a postponement desirable, and excepting when he refers the rate to the Industrial Court or orders a public enquiry to be held) to 14 days.

(29) That where, as a result of objections to a proposal for a minimum rate, a rate different from the proposed rate is agreed to by not less than three-fourths of the Representative Members on each side of the Board present and voting, not less than one-half of the Members on each side being present, the Minister be authorized (unless he is of opinion that the difference is of so serious a nature that fresh notice of it should be given) to confirm such different rate as the minimum without any further notice thereof being given.

(30) That when on investigation it is found that an employer is not complying with the compulsory Order, the employer be warned forthwith of the non-compliance.

(31) That when a magistrate convicts an employer of an offence against the Acts it be the duty of the magistrate to order payment of all arrears incurred within six months before the commencement of the proceedings, but without prejudice to his power to order payment of arrears for a longer period.

(32) That it be the duty of the Minister to obtain an annual report on the working of the Acts and to present the same to Parliament.

(33) That provision be made for applying the amendments proposed in this report to the existing Boards.

(34) That the Trade Boards Acts be repealed and a Consolidating Act containing the necessary amendments be passed.

Memorandum of Advisory Council of the Trades Union Congress

The Trade Boards Advisory Council of the British Trades Union Congress

took under consideration the report of the committee on the Trade Boards Acts which is summarized above, and its opinion and recommendations have been published by the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party.*

With regard to unemployment, the Committee had stated "There is substance in the allegation that the operations of some of the Boards have contributed to the volume of trade depression and unemployment." The Council denied that this statement was warranted by the facts and quoted from figures based on the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Acts which showed that while the average rate of unemployment for the whole of the 12,000,000 workpeople in Great Britain at the end of August, 1921, was 13.15 per cent, the percentages in the largest occupational groups covered by trade boards were as follows: Distributive trades, 6.02; dressmaking, etc., 9.89; tailoring, 10.21; laundering, 5.78. In only two trade board industries—linen and jute—was the rate exceptionally high.

The views of the Advisory Council with regard to the recommendations of the Committee are as follows, the numbers referring to the recommendations as given above:

(1) With regard to the application of the Acts the Council state:

We are strongly of the opinion that it is desirable in the interests of the good order of industry and of the community as a whole that effective measures should be taken, not only to prevent "sweating," but to assure, so far as possible, that a reasonable wage, and, still more, proper facilities for collective bargaining, be secured to all workers. We therefore desire that the basis of the 1918 Act should be retained.

In reply to the recommendation of the Committee that a Board should only be established where the Minister is satisfied that (a) wages are unduly low and (b) no adequate machinery exists

*Trade Boards and the Cave Report. Published by the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party, 32, 33 and 34 Ecclestone Square, London, S. W. 1. Price: 6d.

for the regulation of wages, the Council say:

Where there is no adequate machinery wages are certain to be low, but it is difficult for the Trade Unions to prove low wages, and the difficulty of inducing workers to give evidence that they are underpaid is almost insurmountable. It should be sufficient to insist upon either "unduly low" wages or "absence of machinery," and to hold a public enquiry only in cases where employers or workers object to the establishment of a Board.

(2) The Council do not think that the history of the formation of Boards under the 1918 Act justifies the recommendation for public enquiry in every case in which it is proposed to apply the Acts.

(3) The Council object to the recommendation that a general minimum time-rate be fixed with reference to the lowest grade of ordinary workers in the trade on the grounds that:

(a) There may be in a trade groups of workers under such "sweated" conditions that the imposition at one step of any reasonable minimum rate would cause such disturbance as to force them out of the trade. In such cases the advance to a reasonable minimum must be sufficiently gradual to enable the trade to adapt itself to the new conditions. At the same time, and in the same trade, there may be other groups of workers—and these may constitute the greater number—in such position as to permit of the immediate imposition of a reasonable minimum rate. If the recommendation of the Committee be adopted, these latter workers must, quite unnecessarily, wait for a reasonable minimum until the gradual process of raising the particularly bad "pockets" is completed.

(b) In certain trades which employ a relatively small number of unskilled labourers, and where the whole of the trade for which the Board is set up consists of skilled workers, the lowest rate fixed would probably be entirely inappropriate to the great majority of workers in the trade.

(4) The Council take up the position that the powers of the Boards should remain as now in respect of all rates, and the proposal to restrict the power of the Boards in regard to fixing a general minimum piece-rate is opposed on the grounds that a general minimum piece-rate is the only means by which, in certain trades, the principle of a minimum

rate can be expressed, and no complaint against the exercise of the power to fix these rates has been addressed to the Committee. To obviate the danger that minimum rates for special classes may not be fixed where no agreement is reached, the Council recommend that the difference be referred as now to the vote of the appointed members of the Trade Board.

(7) They consider the alternative proposed by the Committee for obtaining legal sanction for this class of rates has already proved practically of no value in the agricultural industry, and the clauses providing for a type of exemption hitherto unknown to the Boards and for an appeal beyond the Boards are, they believe, thoroughly dangerous.

(8) They consider the proposal to invest the Minister of Labour with power to establish a district committee in a manufacturing trade as an unnecessary encroachment on the existing autonomy of the Boards.

(11) With regard to the distributive or retail making-up trade to which the Acts are or may be applied, the Council are of opinion that "the power to decide on rates of wages should be definitely placed in the hands of a Central Board or Committee, constituted so as to represent the interests of the various localities and in a position to survey the trade as a whole."

(15) With regard to the power of exemption of "slow workers" it is pointed out that under the present Acts the employers may place such workers on piece work without any further obligation, provided the piece rates yield the piece-work basis time rate to ordinary workers. Where this is not possible there is no difficulty in obtaining permits in all suitable cases on the present basis of exemption. They could not accept so general and indefinite a phrase as "age or any other cause."

(17) The proposal to authorize the Minister to refer any rate fixed by a Board to the Industrial Court or to

cause a public inquiry to be held into the matter is regarded as striking deeply at the autonomy of the Boards and bound to cause delay in giving effect to Board decisions.

(20) With regard to the proposal that the Minister of Labour be authorized to determine whether any worker or class of workers falls within the scope of an Order under which a Trade Board is established, the Council think that the Minister of Labour should consult the Board or Boards concerned before making any decision.

(21) The Council think that an appeal from a decision of the Minister of Labour should be to the Industrial Court rather than to the High Court, as being more suited to the hearing of technical industrial questions as well as being simpler and quicker in its proceedings and less costly. At present no Trade Board can appeal against a decision of the Minister without first obtaining the sanction of the Minister for the costs of the appeal. The Council think the Boards should be enabled to apply for sanction of costs in such cases

to some authority independent of the Minister.

(28) The Council appreciate the object of the Committee in recommending that the maximum period allowed to the Minister for confirming a cancellation or variation of the rate or referring it back to the Trade Board be reduced to 14 days, but consider the exception made in the recommendation leaves the Minister with as much scope for delay as he now has, and would prefer to limit the time to 14 days without any exception. The Council prefer that in addition to the rates mentioned in Recommendation (3) the responsibility for the enforcement of other rates should also be with the Minister of Labour, and request that in any case power should be explicitly given to the trade unions to take action on behalf of any worker aggrieved.

The Council regret that the Committee have ignored their suggestion that power be given to the Minister of Labour (before the Board has been set up) and to the Trade Board itself, once formed, to require a return of wages paid in any firm or firms.

THE RAILROAD CRAFTS AND HOW THEY ARE ORGANIZED.

(Reprinted from "Bloomfield's Labour Digest," July 29, 1922)

THE 2,000,000 men who are employed on railroads [in the United States*] may be divided roughly into three groups—train service brotherhoods with a membership of about 500,000 engineers, firemen, trainmen, switchmen and conductors, constitute the first group, says *Justice* in the current issue.

Four of these unions are outside of the American Federation of Labour. Only a small number of switchmen numbering about 10,000 still remain in the Federation. These are the men that actually take the trains out. They have to do the moving of steam and electric transport.

The second group is the shopmen, known as the Federated Shop Crafts,

but more correctly as the unions composing the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labour. Six international unions of the American Federation of Labour compose these unions of mechanics. They construct and repair the engines, passenger and freight cars, man the round houses and shops and couple up

*While the present article presumes only to apply to the United States it also has its application to Canada, inasmuch as all the unions mentioned herein (with one exception, that of the Brotherhood of Railroad Patrolmen) have local branches in Canada. In this country, however, there is also an organization, known as the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, which embraces in its membership such railway employees as clerks of all departments, freight handlers, foremen, checkers and porters, car checkers, baggage masters, parlour, sleeping and dining car service employees, locomotive wipers, asphalt men, crane men, labourers and express company employees.

and inspect trains of cars before they are sent out of the terminals.

This is the group now out on strike. These six international unions are working as an industrial unit through their department whose headquarters are in Chicago. The present strike is carried on by these unions, the six international presidents acting through Bert M. Jewell as spokesman. The unions involved in the order of their importance are the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, International Association of Machinists, Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, and Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.

The third group of the railroad employees is the largest and the least compact. Its numerical strength is estimated variously from 750,000 to 1,000,000. It is composed of the two largest groups of semi-skilled and unskilled workers, the trackmen, trestle builders and shop labourers in the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of

Way Employees, which claims over 300,000 workers, and the still larger union known as the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Freight Handlers and Station Employees. These compose the bulk of the miscellaneous groups. In addition, there is the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen, two small but skilled crafts, the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and oilers, composed of men working in the shops and roundhouses (already involved in the present strike, although unofficially), and two very small groups, the Brotherhood of Railroad Patrolmen and the Order of Sleeping Car Conductors.

Fourteen of the eighteen railroad labour unions are in the American Federation of Labour. Six of these have solidified and simplified their organizations by pooling their strength through the shop crafts organization. The remaining eight are in the closest of communication with the mechanical crafts through the railway employees' department, in which they are also represented.

THE AMERICAN CONSTRUCTION COUNCIL.

New organization to promote efficiency in the building industry.

AN association having as its object the organization of the American building industry on the basis of public service was formed at a convention held at Washington, D.C., on June 1920, under the title of the American Construction Council. Franklin D. Roosevelt, formerly assistant secretary of the United States Navy, was elected president, and John B. Larner, vice-president of the American Bankers' Association, treasurer. Attending the convention were representative architects, engineers, general contractors, sub-contractors, labour men, manufacturers of material and equipment, dealers, bond insurance and real estate interests, and construction departments of public utilities and of federal, state and municipal govern-

ments. Each of these groups will have equal voting power in the new organization. The Council will, however, be rather a council of existing associations than a new formation of itself.

Back of the Council, press despatches state, "is the desire to regain the good opinion of the public in those American cities where the building industry has been discredited . . . The revelations spread before the public by the Lockwood investigation in New York have doubtless done much to set in motion the movement which has resulted in the selection of Mr. Roosevelt . . . By choosing a general director of the building industry the Council hopes to win the favour of the public."

The immediate programme of action suggested for the Construction Council included the formation of a "code of ethics" acceptable to the whole industry and to the public, and enforced by means of a board of review, assisted by the press by engineering and trade associations and by the government, especially the Department of Commerce; the gathering of statistics and their interpretation; the establishment of an apprenticeship system; the establishment of uniform building codes (in this connection the adoption of a universal contract form was recommended); revision of the existing freight rates on construction materials; the setting up of local organizations throughout the country in order to secure the co-operation of all elements in the industry in conformity with the principle of the Council; the mitigation of the evils of seasonal employment; the encouragement of local building shows; simplification, standardization, and elimination of waste; education of the public regarding the advantages to be secured by the distribution of building operations more evenly throughout the year; promotion of the health and safety of workmen; reduction of loss of life and waste of construction materials by fire; the study of old buildings in order to improve methods of construction; education of the public as to proper maintenance of existing buildings.

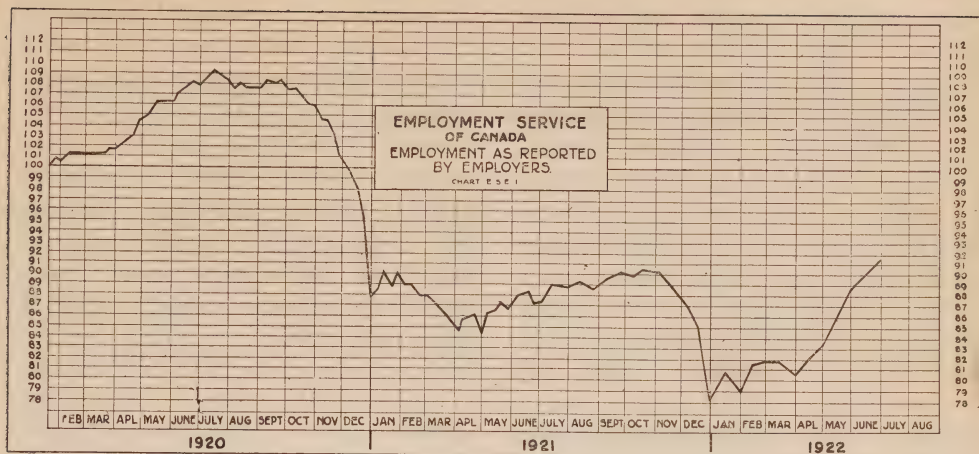
Approval of the American Construction Council from the side of labour was assured when the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour, at their convention in Cincinnati, Ohio, early in June, unanimously resolved to affiliate with the new organization. Mr. John Donlin, president of that department expressed his belief that the Council might become a very important factor in stabilizing the building industry, and hoped that all elements in the industry would become affiliated with it. He stated that the Council should be a "fact-finding agency" to determine rights and wrongs, and to eliminate the wrongs, which were inflicted by a few in each element. He recommended that the Council should establish and maintain local conference committees in all cities. These committees, in his opinion, would show how public confidence might be retained, how strikes and lock-outs might be avoided, and the industry generally protected against wasteful abuses. "If one member is working with detriment to his group," Mr. Donlin continued, "he should be called to task. Responsibility for any bad condition can be determined and the remedy applied. If the banker, manufacturer, dealer or worker is responsible, all the others are concerned. We must all be guided by a determination for absolute justice."

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA FROM MARCH 31, 1922, TO JUNE 30, 1922, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS.

EMPLOYMENT as indicated by the concerns making returns during the quarter ending June 30 showed a decidedly upward trend, the index number gaining over ten points since the end of March. Seasonal expansion accounted for the greater part of the gains, though increases were general in most groups.

The accompanying chart illustrates graphically the favourable trend recently indicated by employers, the curve of employment climbing uninter-

ruptedly during the quarter. During the corresponding period of 1921 a general upward tendency had been evidenced but the movement fluctuated with the monthly closing and re-opening of the railway car shops, which influenced employment very largely at that time. The gains reported during the three months under review caused the curve to rise to a slightly higher level than at any period of last year and to be several points above the course followed during the same quarter in 1921.



Statements tabulated by the Dominion Headquarters of the Employment Service of Canada from some 6,300 concerns showed the following net changes during the quarter:

Month Ending	Increase in staff.	Percentage of change.
April 30.	20,153	3.0
May 31.	47,836	7.1
June 30.	13,122	1.8

There was, therefore, a total increase of 81,111 persons in the working forces of the firms reporting. All districts shared in the upward movement; concerns in Quebec and Ontario together employed over 50,000 additional workers, while the gains in the other provinces were on a somewhat smaller scale, though they represented large percentage increases. In all districts the level of employment was higher at the end of the quarter than at the close of June, 1921.

The most pronounced gains made during the three months under review were those in railway construction, which absorbed nearly 20,000 additional workers since March 31. These increases were widespread in application, being most extensive in Ontario and the Prairie provinces. In the lumber division increases in employment affecting over 16,000 workers were reported, most of these men being absorbed by the sawmills in Ontario and Quebec.

In New Brunswick and British Columbia considerable expansion was indicated also. Highway construction was very much more active, particularly in Ontario. Building contractors generally reported substantially larger staffs, this industry, as indicated by the concerns making returns, having provided work for almost 6,600 additional workers since March 31. The transportation division was decidedly busier, increases in employment being indicated by steam railways, on street and electric railways and also in shipping and stevedoring. The gains in the first named were general, except in the Maritime provinces, where reduced activity was indicated largely as a result of the closing of the winter ports. The greater part of the increase on street and electric railways occurred in Ontario. The re-opening of the summer ports accounted mainly for the expansion in water transportation. Seasonal activity in fish canning and smoking establishments caused large net additions to staffs in the Maritime provinces and British Columbia during the quarter. The lobster season, however, was drawing to a close at the end of June, releasing from employment considerable numbers of men along the Eastern coast, but the salmon industry in British Columbia continued to report larger working forces than for many months. The pulp and paper industry was decidedly

busier, mainly in Quebec and in lesser degree in Ontario, the Maritime provinces and British Columbia. Following a period of low activity, operations were resumed with considerable briskness in asbestos mines in Quebec. Stone quarrying was also decidedly busier, to meet the requirements of the building season. The same factor caused noteworthy improvement in the situation as reported by manufacturers of glass, brick and cement, who indicated very much larger staffs than for many months. The commencement of the fruit preserving season provided employment for many additional persons during May and June, mainly in Ontario. The production of confectionery also showed an increase. Tobacco factories were decidedly busier, as were also tin can and petroleum concerns. There was a rather slight expansion on the whole, in the volume of employment afforded in the iron and steel industry. The closing of the railway car shops at the end of both April and June caused considerable losses in personnel, but the situation during May had shown sufficient improvement to counteract the declines. The production of crude, rolled and forged products, agricultural implements and structural iron and steel showed expansion, and steel shipyards and automobile factories were busier also. Both retail and wholesale trade were more active than during the preceding quarter, there being increases in employment affecting between 600 and 700 persons in each case. The re-opening of summer hotels caused pronounced gains in employment, especially in the Maritime and Western provinces. In the logging division, river driving during April absorbed large numbers of men, but the completion of such operations resulted in heavy reductions in employment during June.

The contractions recorded during the quarter under review were on a much smaller scale than were the increases indicated above. The largest declines occurred in the textile industry, where seasonal inactivity mainly in garment factories, caused reductions affecting over 1,500 persons. Hosiery and knitting mills, on the other hand, were somewhat busier and the production of cotton and woollen cloth showed a slight increase. Boot and shoe factories in April and May reported fairly large decreases in staff. There was some revival in trade during June, but not sufficient to make the balance favourable for the quarter. The shrinkage in both textile and leather industries occurred almost wholly in Quebec and Ontario. Activity in the coal fields declined to some extent; there was a large contraction during April and the situation remained practically unchanged during the two following months. This decline was chiefly recorded in the Maritime Provinces. The strike in existence in Alberta and parts of British Columbia affected employment in those districts to a considerable extent.

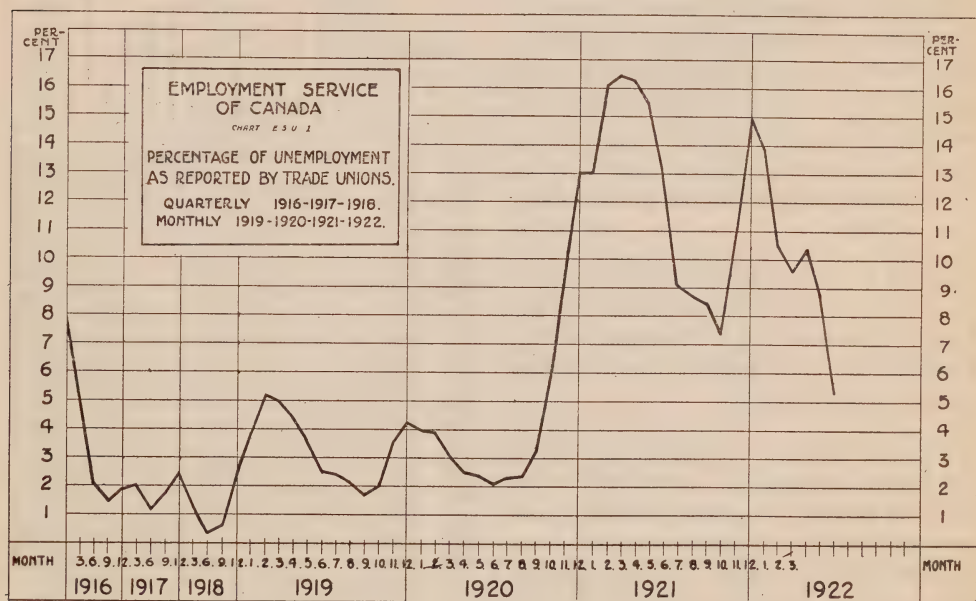
The level of employment in the majority of groups was higher than during the corresponding period of 1921. A particularly favourable situation in that comparison was indicated by the concerns making returns in the lumber, textile, electric current, transportation and construction groups. On the other hand, the index numbers of employment in the iron and steel, communication, coal mining and logging industries were somewhat lower.

A summary of employment conditions during the month of June appears also in the regular monthly article on page 814 of this issue.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS DURING THE QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1922, AS REPORTED BY UNIONS MAKING RETURNS

THE present article on unemployment among the members of local trade unions deals with the situation reported during the quarter ending June 30, 1922. At the end of April the percentage of idleness stood at 10.4, or

as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures



.8 per cent higher than in March. Conditions improved considerably during the succeeding two months, and at the close of May only 5.3 per cent of the members reported were out of work. There was much less unemployment during the period under review than during the corresponding period last year; the percentage was nearly 8 points lower at the end of June, 1922, than at the end of June, 1921. (Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons occupied in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of sickness or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts are not considered

have reference only to the unions reporting).

The building trades showed considerable improvement during the quarter under review as compared with the preceding three months, as did also the fishing and lumbering divisions. The transportation industries, moreover, were slightly busier.

The accompanying chart shows the curve of unemployment as reported by trade unions by quarters for 1916-17-18 and by months for 1919-20-21 and to June of this year. The curve during the period under review continued the downward movement indicated since the

beginning of the year. As compared with the curve for the corresponding quarter of last year which was also downward, the decline was steeper and the curve was on a considerably lower level.

New Brunswick and Ontario registered the lowest percentages of idleness during the quarter, while the greatest improvement as compared with the preceding three months was shown in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. The situation everywhere was decidedly more favourable at the end of each month of the quarter than during the corresponding period of last year, except in Manitoba during April, when the percentage was higher than during April, 1921.

Table I on this page summarizes the returns by provinces and Table II on page 875 shows the percentage of unemployment reported in the different groups of industries.

The percentages of unemployment in the manufacturing and construction industries during the first month of the quarter were very much smaller than in April of last year. In the former group, the increases in activity in the textile and iron and steel trades were most pronounced, garment workers, machinists, carmen and moulders particularly reporting considerable improvement. Pulp and paper mill workers also were busier. Tradesmen in the transportation industries were more fully employed, idleness in the steam and street and electric railway divisions declining to a noticeable extent.

During May, the situation in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel and pulp and paper, was decidedly more favourable than in the same month

of last year. The percentage of idleness in building construction was much smaller, there being a 7 per cent decrease. Tradesmen in the railway operation group were considerably busier, but unions in the water and local transportation divisions reported reduced activity. Employment for

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADES UNIONS BY PROVINCES.

Month	Nova Scotia and Pr. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Jan. 1920	2.72	3.97	3.41	2.66	4.50	4.92	4.01	11.78	4.02
Feb. 1920	5.08	2.37	2.31	2.91	4.62	5.24	5.12	10.21	3.96
Mar. 1920	1.88	3.06	3.25	2.34	3.18	4.03	2.06	7.60	3.18
April 1920	.61	1.03	2.56	2.27	2.71	3.19	1.71	6.01	2.52
May 1920	.58	.53	3.96	1.70	2.63	1.32	1.49	5.57	2.40
June 1920	.56	.40	3.03	1.60	1.41	2.15	1.15	5.81	2.14
July 1920	.10	.20	2.85	1.51	1.33	.89	1.43	9.25	2.35
Aug. 1920	.26	1.02	4.50	1.73	.31	.53	.67	4.66	2.37
Sept. 1920	.25	.10	7.59	1.89	.49	.14	.55	5.09	3.29
Oct. 1920	.34	.42	9.54	3.01	3.34	.34	.88	15.65	6.99
Nov. 1920	2.21	.45	14.73	6.39	4.32	4.13	3.62	24.70	10.24
Dec. 1920	6.90	11.00	19.57	12.29	7.76	10.13	9.24	11.59	13.95
Jan. 1921	5.85	8.11	13.27	14.16	8.51	10.09	9.72	21.56	13.07
Feb. 1921	14.35	7.30	10.72	14.76	9.85	12.07	10.34	42.08	16.12
Mar. 1921	17.88	11.68	16.88	12.98	10.54	12.07	9.77	34.59	16.48
April 1921	21.56	12.44	20.70	11.91	11.07	12.83	12.67	25.67	16.27
May 1921	12.85	6.22	26.54	9.14	10.39	9.38	11.96	21.67	15.46
June 1921	14.26	11.66	20.70	6.74	7.99	6.81	9.37	24.44	13.15
July 1921	12.23	10.86	8.68	7.83	6.61	4.85	6.26	16.72	9.10
Aug. 1921	7.39	8.34	11.48	8.01	3.54	3.06	4.76	12.73	8.71
Sept. 1921	8.68	6.90	13.80	6.22	3.92	2.51	2.98	12.48	8.47
Oct. 1921	2.76	5.63	10.66	5.73	4.16	3.26	4.03	14.81	7.42
Nov. 1921	6.92	5.73	20.81	6.05	8.47	5.49	5.89	18.04	11.06
Dec. 1921	5.90	6.91	26.83	9.66	15.51	10.41	6.79	24.70	15.09
Jan. 1922	18.44	8.60	14.68	11.12	19.79	13.26	9.49	25.60	13.85
Feb. 1922	11.04	7.42	7.45	10.14	17.02	9.87	8.45	20.12	10.56
Mar. 1922	9.46	7.14	7.72	8.32	14.08	11.02	10.12	17.74	9.83
April 1922	20.03	3.49	10.64	5.89	14.86	8.69	12.33	19.51	10.39
May 1922	12.07	3.09	16.35	3.89	7.11	6.35	5.85	10.90	8.78
June 1922	7.22	3.46	5.41	3.93	6.69	4.96	8.10	7.10	5.34

*Revised figures.

civic workers was in greater volume, while sawmill workers recorded smaller percentages of idleness. On the other hand, fishermen were not nearly as fully employed.

Improvement continued to be registered in the manufacturing group during June, the iron and textile trades recording considerably less slackness than in the same month of last year. Construction and steam railroad oper-

(Continued on page 878)

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations					
January 1920	24.21	.....	5.50	2.90	2.69	1.05	1.51	1.31	4.4	7.0	1.8	1.34	4.71	3.23	2.61	3.92	2.22	8.16	11.77	3.42	3.13	2.57	36	08	08	0	3.38	68	5.42	4.28				
February 1920	3.57	.....	4.52	2.52	2.01	.90	.05	1.31	2.6	.07	.02	.15	4.53	2.93	4.93	1.93	2.22	7.56	12.14	3.43	3.74	2.37	10	.08	.08	0	3.33	.68	5.42	4.33				
March 1920	3.43	.....	1.53	1.87	2.01	.80	.0	1.28	.88	.08	.02	.15	3.96	1.93	4.7	14.12	2.22	7.56	12.14	3.43	3.74	2.37	10	.08	.08	0	3.33	1.63	4.51	4.33				
April 1920	0	.....	1.19	2.13	3.11	.57	.02	1.24	.23	.16	.05	.40	3.26	2.96	.17	1.92	.....	1.33	5.52	3.18	3.44	2.38	1.03	.08	.08	0	2.82	1.63	3.05	2.83			
May 1920	0	.....	1.17	3.13	4.79	.79	.0	1.17	1.12	1.10	.02	.09	3.44	3.99	4.7	1.53	2.62	1.33	5.52	3.18	3.44	2.38	1.03	.08	.08	0	1.92	.04	2.94	2.83				
June 1920	2.4	.....	.55	2.47	3.75	1.03	.0	1.17	1.10	.61	.02	.18	3.84	3.99	4.7	1.53	2.62	1.33	5.52	3.18	3.44	2.38	1.03	.08	.08	0	1.27	.04	2.17	2.88			
July 1920	.....	.....	.55	2.47	3.75	1.03	.0	1.17	1.16	1.0	.02	.18	3.84	3.99	4.7	1.53	2.62	1.33	5.52	3.18	3.44	2.38	1.03	.08	.08	0	1.27	.04	2.17	2.88		
August 1920	.....	.....	.55	2.47	3.75	1.03	.0	1.17	1.16	1.0	.02	.18	3.84	3.99	4.7	1.53	2.62	1.33	5.52	3.18	3.44	2.38	1.03	.08	.08	0	1.27	.04	2.17	2.88		
September 1920	.....	.....	.55	2.47	3.75	1.03	.0	1.17	1.16	1.0	.02	.18	3.84	3.99	4.7	1.53	2.62	1.33	5.52	3.18	3.44	2.38	1.03	.08	.08	0	1.27	.04	2.17	2.88		
October 1920	1.0006	7.65	2.97	1.50	1.20	1.68	2.18	2.35	2.50	.08	5.73	30.74	1.39	2.36	17.36	5.35	10.27	2.64	4.55	16.80	54	.05	13	13	11	1.04	.02	1.63	3.25				
November 1920	1.4311	8.20	2.97	1.50	1.20	1.68	2.18	2.35	2.50	.08	5.73	30.74	1.39	2.36	17.36	5.35	10.27	2.64	4.55	16.80	54	.05	13	13	11	1.04	.02	1.63	3.25				
December 1920	6.5011	13.05	4.38	2.31	1.77	2.57	7.26	38.08	55.40	2.07	50.23	8.92	9.89	7.84	47	0	3.25	12.44	2.87	2.76	3.40	1.29	.16	16	15	15	1.04	.02	1.63	3.25			
January 1921	11.10	2.68	1.28	19.35	23.28	6.03	7.32	2.92	13.99	44.94	10.64	60.15	19.50	15.19	19.16	26.12	0	3.25	12.44	2.87	2.76	3.40	1.29	.16	16	15	15	1.04	.02	1.63	3.25				
February 1921	70.50	9.79	1.52	14.67	23.17	5.08	7.32	3.86	14.42	15.54	5.59	21.03	18.16	15.73	26.91	7.73	0	7.29	30.77	8.93	55.70	6.05	2.43	.15	15	15	15	1.3	4.60	1.26	3.74	13.42			
March 1921	63.05	65.64	8.40	11.25	16.15	4.00	2.97	4.57	7.72	8.52	5.15	2.73	7.44	18.94	34.77	20.36	6.03	28.52	31.38	10.66	56.57	8.02	3.14	.324	3.24	3.24	3.24	1.3	3.61	3.58	3.61	16.12			
April 1921	32.11	63.75	11.60	17.95	7.35	4.53	6.80	3.92	14.14	3.78	3.08	4.12	12.04	29.43	35.25	30.98	12.07	28.38	25.67	8.29	7.95	9.75	1.24	.291	2.91	2.91	2.91	0	8.50	5.06	10.40	16.48			
May 1921	28.26	42.23	12.61	22.57	8.47	3.60	4.39	3.16	5.59	43.56	1.98	61.41	17.89	26.48	29.67	24.17	16.87	6.63	20.03	9.37	4.48	10.94	4.76	5.64	5.64	5.64	5.64	0	3.73	3.79	4.22	16.27			
June 1921	25.25	33.34	16.65	30.87	23.02	1.50	0	2.27	1.76	46.61	2.32	68.55	1.95	23.24	30.86	19.91	14.46	3.83	13.74	15.42	8.24	8.13	9.88	.93	4.82	4.82	4.82	4.82	0	6.09	5.08	7.73	15.43		
July 1921	17.96	35.67	11.22	9.16	22.04	3.15	2.00	2.82	9.89	7.26	4.14	8.57	2.65	13.24	30.86	19.91	14.46	3.83	13.74	15.42	8.24	8.13	9.88	.93	4.82	4.82	4.82	4.82	1.51	2.33	0	6.09	5.08	7.73	15.43
August 1921	14.47	22.61	7.53	11.22	11.08	3.38	6.03	9.29	8.64	6.26	2.97	8.50	3.45	16.07	12.06	35.51	0	3.37	11.72	4.45	7.15	5.19	.53	.14	14	14	14	1.75	6.65	.92	8.67	9.10			
September 1921	20.16	22.61	9.07	13.90	11.44	7.70	6.33	8.29	3.39	13.82	3.67	17.85	8.44	19.11	16.41	33.54	0	3.37	11.72	4.45	7.15	5.19	.53	.14	14	14	14	1.75	6.65	.92	8.67	9.10			
October 1921	25.64	32.00	3.6	10.89	11.21	5.96	3.50	7.05	6.82	14.22	4.19	17.85	9.58	12.01	10.09	9.45	35.69	0	3.37	11.72	4.45	7.15	5.19	.53	.14	14	14	1.75	6.65	.92	8.67	9.10			
November 1921	61.64	18.55	8.6	17.65	7.99	3.09	4.01	2.63	11.83	43.96	4.35	59.75	14.01	10.09	9.45	35.69	0	3.37	11.72	4.45	7.15	5.19	.53	.14	14	14	1.75	6.65	.92	8.67	9.10				
December 1921	70.60	45.03	18.31	24.67	21.55	3.86	3.45	4.07	12.27	45.80	4.35	59.75	14.01	10.09	9.45	35.69	0	3.37	11.72	4.45	7.15	5.19	.53	.14	14	14	1.75	6.65	.92	8.67	9.10				
January 1922	73.07	6.54	11.14	15.81	10.14	6.02	6.98	5.63	37.34	13.87	4.24	17.87	5.19	25.19	10.97	29.66	0	2.53	32.76	7.91	9.45	8.03	6.47	.22	22	22	22	22	0	4.88	2.28	10.73	15.06		
February 1922	63.45	9.34	7.17	15.81	10.14	6.02	6.98	5.63	37.34	13.87	5.07	17.87	5.19	25.19	10.97	29.66	0	2.53	32.76	7.91	9.45	8.03	6.47	.22	22	22	22	22	0	4.88	2.28	10.73	15.06		
March 1922	58.21	38.65	23.61	10.76	10.02	3.31	3.95	2.97	18.19	1.94	4.56	16.60	16.55	8.95	9.38	8.65	0	1.62	8.34	3.29	7.24	9.22	7.59	3.61	.47	47	47	47	47	1.04	4.95	5.04	9.43		
April 1922	55.52	38.65	23.61	10.76	10.02	3.31	3.95	2.97	18.19	1.94	4.56	16.60	16.55	8.95	9.38	8.65	0	1.62	8.34	3.29	7.24	9.22	7.59	3.61	.47	47	47	47	47	1.04	4.95	5.04	9.43		
May 1922	37.72	2.73	10.95	15.04	3.22	2.71	1.01	3.46	10.40	5.26	4.39	54.53	15.67	6.94	10.53	24.42	0	1.62	8.34	3.29	7.24	9.22	7.59	3.61	.47	47	47	47	47	1.04	4.95	5.04	9.43		
June 1922	26.67	.93	9.33	6.53	13.03	3.80	2.27	4.31	4.40	5.26	4.39	54.53	15.67	6.94	10.53	24.42	0	1.62	8.34	3.29	7.24	9.22	7.59	3.61	.47	47	47	47	47	1.04	4.95	5.04	9.43		

*Revised figures.

TABLE III.—UNEMPLOYMENT ON JUNE 30, 1922

Occupation	Nova Scotia and P. E. I.				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. re- porting		Unem- ployed		No. re- porting		Unem- ployed	
	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent
1-Fishing													2	221	25	11.31
2-Lumbering and logging.....																
3-Mining	11	4732	485	10.25					2	310	0	0				
4- Coal Miners.....	10	4432	485													
5- Miners (Non-metallic Minerals)...	1	300	0						2	310	0					
6-Manufacturing Industries.....	11	395	14	3.54	16	1369	74	5.41	74	22132	1485	6.71	196	16251	989	6.09
<i>Vegetable Products (Except Textile, Fibres and Wood):</i>																
7- Soft Drink Workers.....									1	90	0		2	105	0	
8- Cigar and Tobacco Workers.....					1	12	0		1	19	7		5	281	45	
9- Bakers, Confectioners, Sugar Re- finery and Cereal Mill Emp.....									5	1404	243		5	237	4	
<i>Pulp and Paper Products:</i>																
10- Pulp and Paper Mill Workers.....									2	190	0	0	10	1988	50	2.58
11- Compositors	1	107	2		1	89	0		3	605	0		10	2035	9	
12- Pressmen and Assistants.....					1	32	0		2	378	40		6	673	37	
13- Bookbinders													2	110	36	
14- Stereotypers and Electrotypers.....													3	164	0	
15- Engravers and Lithographers.....									2	138	1		4	471	44	
16- Others																
<i>Wood Products (Except Paper):</i>																
17- Furniture Workers, Wood Work- ers, etc.....	1	35	0						3	53	6		11	527	3	
18- Match Makers.....									1	335	0					
<i>Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products:</i>																
19- Textile and Carpet Workers.....					1	291	0	0	1	2527	168	6.65	4	190	0	0
20- Tailors													6	206	2	
21- Garment Workers.....					1	10	0		7	7710	420		4	189	0	
<i>Animal Products (Ex. Textile Fibres):</i>																
22- Butchers, Meat and Fish Packers													1	35	0	
23- Leather Workers													10	601	23	
24- Fur Workers.....									7	1214	261		1	300	6	
<i>Iron and its Products:</i>																
25- Blacksmiths					2	111	22		2	224	17		6	288	12	
26- Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders	1	11	0		1	24	6		4	168	3		11	499	34	
27- Machinists	2	47	0		2	584	32		6	555	85		24	2466	341	
28- Moulders	3	97	12		1	49	2		1	30	10		17	894	152	
29- Patternmakers									1	170	40		5	63	4	
30- Railway Carmen.....	3	98	0		2	95	0		11	2515	51		29	2926	75	
31- Sheet Metal Workers.....					2	53	6		3	241	20		8	477	10	
<i>Non-Ferrous Metals:</i>																
32- Metal Polishers.....					1	19	6		1	135	4		4	63	14	
33- Jewelry Workers.....									1	25	0		3	398	78	
34- Mill and Smeltermen.....																
<i>35-Clay, Glass and Stone Products</i>																
36-Mineral Products (Gas, Oil, etc.)									1	38	9	23.68	1	53	10	18.87
37-Misc. Mfg. Industries (Unclassified Workers)									1	608	2	.33	1	10	0	0
38-Building & Construction trades									7	2700	98	3.55	3	52	0	0
39- Steam Shovel and Dredgemen	5	211	18	8.53	2	108	0	0	29	4137	199	4.81	107	8522	256	3.00
40- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers													1	390	12	
41- Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers	2	132	10						2	194	0		2	124	18	
42- Carpenters and Joiners.....					1	78	0		5	1342	0		31	2433	89	
43- Electrical Workers.....									13	1386	68		37	3763	41	
44- Granite and Stone Cutters.....	1	28	6						1	26	0		7	190	1	
45- Painters, Decorators and Paper- hangers	2	51	2						3	313	88		8	180	15	
46- Plumbers and Steamfitters.....									2	610	43		6	341	25	
47- Tile-layers, Lathers and Roofers					1	30	0		3	266	0		10	842	55	
48- Hod-carriers and Bldg. Labourers													2	62	0	
49-Transportation	35	2507	87	3.47	27	2297	67	2.92	81	8494	327	3.85	218	21322	783	3.67
50-(a)Shipping and Stevedoring.....	1	78	15	19.23					3	1205	15	1.24	3	78	0	0

AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS.

[illegible]

TABLE III.—UNEMPLOYMENT ON JUNE 30, 1922

Occupations	Nova Scotia and P. E. I.				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed	
	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent
(b) Steam Railway Operation:																
51- Conductors	2	78	0	.....	2	194	0	.....	5	343	3	.....	26	1580	32	.....
52- Locomotive Engineers.....	6	217	1	.....	4	355	5	.....	13	850	2	.....	28	2136	16	.....
53- Locomotive Firemen.....	5	362	7	.....	1	19	7	.....	11	783	139	.....	24	2155	263	.....
54- Trainmen	6	673	42	.....	5	648	52	.....	9	1925	149	.....	25	4813	379	.....
55- Railway Employees, n. e. s....	7	344	8	.....	5	286	3	.....	18	1020	12	.....	43	1831	58	.....
56- Express Employees.....	1	41	0	.....	2	105	0	.....	3	423	2	.....	6	218	0	.....
57- M. of Way Employees and Ry. Shop Labourers.....	6	514	14	.....	8	690	0	.....	18	1809	5	.....	48	4380	30	.....
(c) Local Transportation:																
58- Street and Electric Ry. Emp.	1	200	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	136	0	.....	13	3877	5	.....
59- Teamsters and Chauffeurs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	154	0	.....
60-Communication	9	415	0	0	6	148	0	0	9	1520	11	.72	10	3282	26	.79
61- Telegraphers—System Division...	7	323	0	.....	6	148	0	.....	8	1420	11	.....	8	3167	26	.....
62- Telegraphers—Local Division....	2	92	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100	0	.....	2	115	0	.....
63-Trade (Retail Shop Clerks)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	598	4	.67	1	160	0	0
64-Services	5	100	0	0	7	243	3	1.23	23	3342	166	4.97	98	6302	125	1.98
(a) Governmental:																
65- Federal Employees.....	5	100	0	.....	4	130	0	.....	6	380	0	.....	40	1787	0	.....
66- Civic Employees.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	89	0	.....	8	2493	153	.....	12	2492	25	.....
(b) Miscellaneous:																
67- Hotel and Restaurant Emp....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	28	0	.....	2	152	10	.....
68- Theatre and Stage Employees	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	24	3	.....	2	28	5	.....	12	440	58	.....
69- Barbers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	189	0	.....	14	488	2	.....
70- Stationary Eng. and Firemen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	182	0	.....	15	837	9	.....
71- Others .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	42	8	.....	3	142	21	.....
72-All Occupations.....	76	8360	604	7.22	58	4165	144	3.46	223	40533	2192	5.41	632	56060	2204	3.93

ation employees were somewhat busier. Employment in the former industries stood over 8 points higher than on June 30, 1921. Lumber workers and loggers reported very much less idleness, while approximately the same percentage of unemployment was indicated by fishermen.

The accompanying tabulations (Table

III) show in some detail the returns for the month ending June 30, 1922, for which month reports were received from 1,437 labour organizations representing 151,564 members, of whom 8,101 were out of work, a percentage of 5.3. The table also gives the general percentages of unemployment in the various trades and industries for April and May.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 1922.

A COMPARISON of the work of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the period April-June, 1922, with the same period of a year ago shows slightly increased volume of business. During this period the number of vacancies offered by employers increased more than 5 per cent over the same period of 1921, but applications for work declined slightly. Placements effected by the offices show-

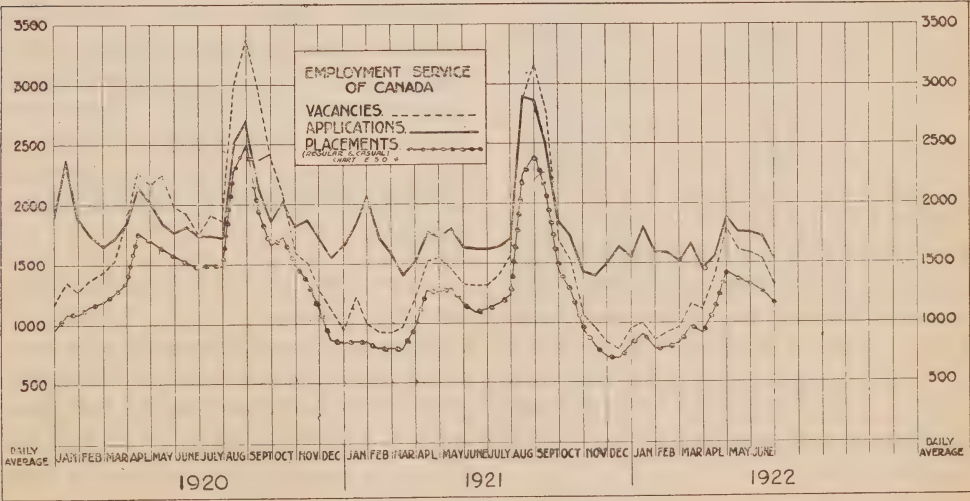
ed a slight increase over the corresponding period a year ago, the increase in regular employment being more pronounced than that in casual work. The accompanying chart, which presents the returns from the offices on the basis of daily averages over half-month periods, shows that the curves of applications, vacancies and placements, rose rapidly during April of this year when the spring demand for farm workers and

AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS.

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada					
No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. reporting		Unemployed			
Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent		
																			April 1922	May 1922	June 1922
5	345	3	.....	5	248	1	.....	4	342	10	.....	5	287	0	.....	54	3417	49	1.17	1.85	1.43
5	328	0	.....	6	355	19	.....	5	268	20	.....	7	354	0	.....	74	4863	53	2.03	.95	1.30
7	475	110	.....	10	508	44	.....	6	503	89	.....	5	607	2	.....	69	5412	661	15.61	16.53	12.21
6	997	136	.....	7	851	144	.....	4	645	48	.....	8	717	11	.....	70	11269	961	13.72	10.54	8.53
7	577	23	.....	10	365	10	.....	8	549	72	.....	7	313	11	.....	105	5385	197	2.73	3.71	3.66
2	220	0	.....	3	101	0	.....	2	136	0	.....	2	126	0	.....	21	1370	2	4.27	2.66	15.56
12	1930	17	.....	13	1462	10	.....	10	1327	20	.....	10	789	60	.....	125	12901	156	3.55	1.27	1.21
1	41	0	.....	3	157	0	.....	2	425	0	.....	2	488	17	.....	23	5324	22	.92	3.09	.41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	165	0	.....	4	319	0	1.49	3.77	0.59
7	1003	0	0	7	458	0	.....	7	786	0	0	8	919	0	0	63	8531	37	.47	.46	.43
7	1003	0	.....	7	458	0	.....	7	786	0	.....	8	919	0	.....	58	8224	37	.49	.47	.45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	307	0	0	0	0.62
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	0	0	7	768	4	1.04	0	.52
1	395	75	18.99	11	413	2	.48	22	1297	98	7.56	17	1660	37	2.23	190	13752	506	4.95	2.84	3.68
2	158	0	.....	4	181	0	.....	2	80	0	.....	3	432	0	.....	66	3248	0	0	0	0.65
1	59	4	.....	4	150	0	.....	11	832	74	.....	6	636	0	.....	44	6751	256	4.51	.53	3.79
1	68	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	112	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	360	38	17.99	10.87	10.56
2	86	46	.....	1	23	2	.....	3	64	15	.....	1	42	20	.....	22	671	149	8.77	18.85	22.21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	181	3	.....	5	232	0	.....	24	1090	5	6.19	2.07	.46
1	24	1	.....	2	59	0	.....	1	28	0	.....	2	318	17	.....	23	1448	29	10.77	7.12	2.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	184	29	3.26	6.44	15.76
87	9256	619	6.69	110	5948	295	4.96	113	10872	881	8.10	138	16370	1162	7.10	1437	151564	8101	10.39	*8.73	5.34

*Revised figures.

building tradesmen was at its height. During May and June declines were reported in all three curves, those of applications and vacancies reaching a point at the end of June, 1922, lower than at the same time a year ago. The decline in placements was not so marked. Further expansion in the volume of



business is anticipated for the following weeks especially during the harvest season.

During the period April 1 to June 30, 1922, the offices reported that they had made 99,876 references to positions and had effected a total of 94,447 placements, of which 71,002 were in regular employment and 23,445 in casual work. This represents an increase of approximately 3 per cent over the same period a year ago when 91,600 placements were made. Of the placements made in regular employment during the period under re-

view, 62,332 were of men and 8,670 of women. The number of applications registered at the offices during the period was 126,140 (98,360 of men and 27,780 of women), as compared with 129,367 during the corresponding period of last year. Vacancies reported during the period under review increased slightly the number reported being 113,524 (of which 83,368 were for men and 30,156 for women), as compared with 107,670 during the previous year.

A report in some detail of the work of the offices for the month of June, 1922, may be found on page 817 of this issue.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING TRADES AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING APRIL-JUNE, 1922.

EMPLOYMENT in the building trades as indicated by the value of the building permits issued in 56 cities showed a substantial increase during the three months ending June 30, 1922, as compared with the preceding quarter. The volume of business authorized, moreover, was considerably higher than during the same three months in 1921. In April there was an increase of 53.7 per cent over March; the May figures were 26.2 per cent higher than in April, while in June there was a further expansion of 11.1 per cent over the May total. The aggregate value of the building authorized during the quarter under review was \$47,647,176 in comparison with \$16,310,387 for the preceding three months and with \$38,566,053 for April, May and June, 1921. There was therefore an increase of \$31,336,789, or 192.1 per cent, as compared with the first three months of this year; and of \$9,081,123, or 23.6 per cent, over the corresponding quarter of 1921.

During April, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba reported increases in the value of the building permits issued as compared with the same month of last year. The most pronounced gain occurred in Ontario where the total exceeded that for April, 1921, by \$1,860,543, or 34.3 per cent. Increased activity in Toronto largely accounted for this expansion. Of the declines in the remaining provinces, that of \$830,120, or 65.8 per cent, in Alberta was the most noteworthy. This contraction was recorded almost wholly in Calgary, where the value of the permits issued in April, 1921, had been unusually high.

All provinces except British Columbia reported increases in the volume of building authorized during May as compared with the same month in 1921. The gains in Ontario were again the most notable, the value standing at \$2,041,019, or 31.4 per cent higher than in May

of last year. Toronto registered an important share of the expansion, while the increase in Ottawa also was very large. The value of the permits issued in British Columbia was \$285,637 or 22.3 per cent lower in this comparison, there being a decided falling off in the amount of building contemplated in Prince Rupert.

In June, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Alberta recorded slight declines in the permits issued as compared with the corresponding period of last year, the decrease of \$68,440 or 13.9 per cent in the last named province being the largest. Elsewhere the value was considerably higher. In Ontario there was an expansion of \$1,983,164, or 32.9 per cent, of which increased activity in Toronto accounted for a large share. The value of the building contemplated in that city stood over \$1,600,000 higher than in June, 1921. On the other hand, there was a contraction in the same comparison of approximately \$1,000,000 in Windsor.

The accompanying table shows in detail the value of the building permits issued in 56 cities by months during the second quarter of this year. The 35 cities for which a continuous monthly record has been kept since 1910 are marked by asterisks.

A comparison in some detail between the statements for June and those for May, 1922, may also be found on page 818 of this issue.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS.

City	April, 1922	May, 1922	June, 1922
	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island....	10,000	Nil.	2,000
Charlottetown.....	10,000	Nil.	2,000
Nova Scotia.....	147,783	583,350	340,940
*Halifax.....	105,563	547,050	183,380
New Glasgow.....	10,200	3,865	18,400
*Sydney.....	32,000	32,435	139,210
New Brunswick.....	317,768	303,585	341,605
Fredericton.....	48,250	50,000	80,215
*Moncton.....	135,318	178,285	245,790
*St. John.....	134,200	75,300	15,000
Quebec.....	2,619,710	3,963,593	3,559,752
*Montreal-Maisonneuve	2,038,884	2,831,690	2,558,977
*Quebec.....	339,776	618,448	438,190
Shawinigan Falls....	33,450	5,550	11,050
*Sherbrooke.....	34,000	122,000	136,000
*Three Rivers.....	35,485	49,500	57,900
*Westmount.....	138,165	336,405	357,635
Ontario.....	7,835,219	8,544,952	8,005,913
Belleville.....	8,300	13,900	15,300
*Brantford.....	57,145	73,040	48,750
Chatham.....	61,675	16,870	40,300
*Fort William.....	51,528	117,574	67,350
Galt.....	19,066	61,415	59,940
*Guelph.....	60,505	62,863	430,100
*Hamilton.....	731,300	680,800	440,575
*Kingston.....	67,437	72,594	38,312
*Kitchener.....	280,220	383,600	561,045
*London.....	368,775	439,825	317,180
Niagara Falls.....	242,247	63,670	68,172
Oshawa.....	82,350	109,965	41,165
*Ottawa.....	905,810	867,551	422,500
Owen Sound.....	35,200	59,500	32,750
*Peterborough.....	98,802	178,518	29,389
*Port Arthur.....	12,260	30,296	27,770
*Stratford.....	304,775	168,828	62,433
*St. Catharines.....	119,334	140,821	151,088
*St. Thomas.....	30,790	29,133	16,550
Sarnia.....	134,062	111,377	63,550
Sault Ste. Marie.....	119,610	121,686	68,150
*Toronto.....	3,555,790	4,193,991	4,392,980
Welland.....	15,720	74,100	104,311
*Windsor.....	444,495	417,205	440,025
Woodstock.....	27,486	57,029	50,033
Manitoba.....	1,380,084	1,180,950	1,387,174
*Brandon.....	17,600	49,200	38,305
St. Boniface.....	61,234	23,140	107,860
*Winnipeg.....	1,301,250	1,108,650	1,249,000
Saskatchewan.....	368,955	1,281,431	710,337
*Moose Jaw.....	41,605	84,121	49,692
*Regina.....	195,855	344,550	381,100
*Saskatoon.....	71,495	852,760	279,545
Alberta.....	431,450	110,900	423,125
*Calgary.....	205,200	383,400	161,400
*Edmonton.....	195,525	497,575	246,975
Lethbridge.....	28,580	29,760	12,270
Medicine Hat.....	2,145	165	2,480
British Columbia.....	1,031,201	996,525	1,029,434
Nanaimo.....	11,320	24,230	14,710
*New Westminster.....	22,725	29,025	35,700
Point Grey.....	472,900	435,000	448,500
Prince Rupert.....	15,000	21,000	14,400
South Vancouver.....	59,036	66,070	64,640
*Vancouver.....	364,475	361,640	384,530
*Victoria.....	85,745	65,500	66,954
	\$	\$	\$
Total—56 cities.....	14,082,170	17,765,326	15,799,680
*Total—35 cities.....	12,583,779	16,418,034	14,465,200
April, May and June, 1921	\$	\$	\$
Total—56 cities.....	12,263,764	13,402,165	12,900,124
*Total—35 cities.....	10,763,827	11,051,289	11,802,736

FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, JULY, 1922.

DURING July the Department of Labour received for insertion in the LABOUR GAZETTE the following information relative to one fair wage contract awarded by the Department of Public Works. This contract contains the usual fair wage clause which provides for the prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed, and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour, and which otherwise prevents abuses and secures the legitimate rights of the labour employed.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of fair wages, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

For building for Royal Canadian Mounted Police 4 main houses, 3 store

houses, 3 blubber houses, and 4 latrines in the Arctic Regions. Name of contractor, O. A. Gignac, Quebec, Que. Date of contract, July 7, 1922. Amount of contract \$10,250.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in July for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, and the performance of work under sanitary conditions:

Nature of order	Amount of order
Making metal dating stamps and type, and other hand stamps and brass crown seals	\$ 1,109.21
Making and repairing rubber stamps, dates, etc.	155.94
Supplying mail bag fittings.....	6,250.00
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.	12,202.69
Repairing letter boxes, etc.....	20.00
Repairing scales	90.00
Mail clerks' tin boxes.....	176.39

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees, but verbal agreements are also included in the records, the latter being schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, other important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour

are given, with other information of general interest.

Mining and Quarrying

AVONDALE AND WENTWORTH, N.S.—WENTWORTH GYPSUM COMPANY, LTD., AND THE AVONDALE AND WENTWORTH BRANCHES OF THE QUARRY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION. Agreement to be effective from May 24, 1922, until May 1, 1925, and from year to year unless one month's notice is given.

Wages: Minimum wage per day, \$2; breakers, loaders, dumpmen, shovelmen, locomotive firemen, men loading cars with plaster by hand, night watchmen, blacksmiths' helpers, railroad men, steam shovel firemen and sidemen, signalmen, skip dumpers, steam drill

men, \$2.75; blowers, train brakemen, carpenters, pumpers, and donkey runners, steam shovel cranemen, machine repairmen, \$3.00; sub-bosses, train conductors, wharf foremen, car builders, locomotive engineers, boss carpenters at Wentworth, cable and stationary engineers, steam shovel engineers, \$3.75; stevedores, \$3.00 per day; where no work on barges, work to be given them in the quarry at schedule pay for work done. Rate for horses and carts except those under steam shovel, \$3.75; rates for horses and carts hauling material from under steam shovel, \$4.00; rate for horse hauling cars, \$3.75; rate for water carts, \$3.75; men owning same having privilege, when not hauling water, of working with them in the quarry, if such work is available. Overtime, time and one-half; Sundays and holidays, double time; hours per day, 9; Saturdays, 8½. Union men to have preference over non-union men of all work at all times. Horses and carts to be supplied by the union, when possible. No union man to have more than one horse and cart on the works, if another union man is asking to have his horse and cart put on.

Provision made for an adjustment committee of the men to meet the superintendent or the manager to settle disputes. Failing settlement, a joint committee to be appointed. No strike, lock-out or suspension of work during this adjustment.

Wages to be adjusted every six months, starting on June 28, 1922, (except the minimum wage) so that the daily wage shall bear the same proportion to the Department of Labour figures for the cost of living for the month prior to each adjustment date as \$2.75 bears to \$21.61.

NEWPORT STATION AND WINDSOR WHARF, N.S. — WINDSOR GYPSUM COMPANY AND SWEETS CORNER BRANCH OF THE QUARRY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION. Agreement to be effective from May 27, 1922, until May 1, 1925, and from year to year thereafter unless one month's notice of change is given. This

agreement is similar to the one summarized above, except for certain variations in rates and the addition of a few clauses, as follows:

Wages: Auger turners, per day, \$2.90; wharf dumpmen, \$3.00; (these are to be given work in the quarry when no work is available on the wharf); car builders \$3.00.

Any man relieving a man drawing higher pay to receive wages of man relieved. Union men to have preference of work at all times. If notified that vessel is to be loaded and sufficient men are not on hand, company may employ non-union men.

Union, while agreement is in force, is to have at least two representatives from employees of the company on the adjustment committee.

Should company require services of any class of labour not specified in the agreement, class to be paid for at rate of wages of previous agreement.

Building and Construction

BROWNSBURG, QUE. — PROPRIETOR OF GRANITE QUARRIES IN CHATHAM TOWNSHIP AND PAVING CUTTERS' UNION No. 39. Agreement for the year 1921 with piece work rates as summarized on page 949 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1921, has been renewed for the year 1922.

GRANITEVILLE, QUE.—QUARRYMASTERS' AND PAVING CUTTERS' UNION, BRANCH 60. Agreement to be in effect for the year 1922, with 3 months' notice of change prior to expiration. Piece work rates: Blocks 3½"—4½" wide, 4¾"—5¼" deep, 8"—12" long, \$33.00 per thousand; 3½"—4½" wide, 4½"—5" deep, 7"—10" long, \$30.00 per thousand; 3½"—4½" wide, 4"—4½" deep, 7"—10" long, \$27.00 per thousand; 4" cubes \$17.00 per thousand; flange blocks, 3½"—4½" wide, 4¾"—5¼" deep, 9"—10" long, with equal number 5"—6" long, \$47.00 per thousand. Day work, per hour, 87½ cents; hours per day, eight, with four on Saturdays.

Should anything arise so that the average paving cutter cannot make a standard rate of pay through rough stone or other cause, prices to be adjusted while such conditions prevail.

Quarry masters to supply tools and to furnish compressed air, or failing air a 10 per cent increase on above prices.

Prices of other sizes of blocks required to be adjusted by agreement subject to approval of the District Director.

Only union men to be employed. Branch secretary to be informed by masters when more men are required and information to be spread throughout the union.

LONDON, ONT. — LOCAL EMPLOYING FIRM AND THE STONECUTTERS' ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA. Agreement to be in effect from March 16, 1922, to March 16, 1923, with one month's notice of change.

Wages: per hour, 87½ cents; hours, 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays. Overtime, only when necessary, time and one-half for first two hours; thereafter double time; certain holidays to be observed, others to be optional. Only union men to be employed as stonecutters for pneumatic and hand cutting, if available.

Provision for joint arbitration committee for all differences and grievances. No strike or lockout to take place during arbitration.

One apprentice for five or less journeymen, and one additional for each additional five; never more than three to a shop. Apprentices to serve four years at wages mutually agreed upon.

Carving may be done by day work or sub-contract.

Workmen may work for and employers employ and discharge whomsoever they see fit.

All stonecutters who withdrew from the London union after May 1, 1921, to be reinstated in as good standing as when they left the union upon payment of their back monthly dues.

PEMBROKE, ONT.—CERTAIN LOCAL EMPLOYERS AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS No. 2466. Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1922, until May 31, 1923, and from year to year thereafter unless thirty days' notice of change is given.

Wages: per hour, journeymen, 65 cents; foremen, 75 cents, for outside construction; inside carpenters and woodworking machine operators with three or more years' experience, 50 cents. Any carpenters receiving more than the minimum not to be reduced; any man incapacitated by old age, accident or other cause may work for any rate mutually agreed upon, if approved by local Union. Overtime, time and one half; Sundays and holidays, double time; work on Labour Day only to save life and property.

Hours per day, outside work, nine; inside work, ten hours. No union member in the employ of a recognized contractor to be allowed to work after hours for any other contractor or private party.

Employees to charge ten cents more per hour to employers of day labour not signatory to this agreement, except civic or government work.

No union member to work for contractors who do not comply with this agreement; and no contractor to employ any carpenter, known to have been expelled from or fined by Union for violation of the agreement.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS' SECTION, WINNIPEG BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND THE HOISTING AND PORTABLE ENGINEERS' UNION. Agreement to be in effect from June 26, 1922, to March 1, 1924.

Wages per hour: Engineers operating steam shovels, drag lines, trenching machines, derrick cars, drop-hammer pile drivers, pumps in caissons, clam shells and orange peels, irrespective of motor power, \$1; engineers operating boom, guy and bull-ring derricks, steam hammer pile drivers and cable ways, ir-

respective of motor power, 90 cents per hour; engineers operating all other machines used in building and construction work and all stationary engines and boilers in building and construction work, 85 cents; firemen on above machines, 60 cents.

Hours per day, eight, with four on Saturdays; overtime after 6 p.m. and noon Saturday; time and one half, except work performed outside of building work, where straight time will be paid from noon until 6 p.m. Saturday; holidays, double time; time and one-half on Sunday when machines work on account of necessity. No work on Labour Day except in case of necessity.

Engineers required to steam-up boilers before working hours to be paid one hour straight time, all engineers to be paid time and one-half after working ten hours including steaming-up time. Engineers to be allowed necessary time for washing out boilers and making repairs at regular rates.

Sufficient engineers to be employed so that only one change of engines shall be made in any half day.

When the union cannot supply engineers for gasoline mixers, contractor may employ a man until engineers are available.

Both parties to meet in January to formulate a new agreement.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS' SECTION, WINNIPEG BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, DISTRICT COUNCIL, LOCALS 343 AND 2655. Agreement to be effective from June 19, 1922, to April 30, 1923.

Object of the agreement, to stabilize industry and prevent any lockout or strike and insure peaceable adjustment of grievances and disputes.

Wages per hour, 85 cents.

Hours per day, 8, with 4 on Saturdays. Not more than eight hours in twenty-four to be worked on shift

work. Overtime up to 12 hours, time and one half; thereafter and Sundays and legal holidays double time, no work on Labour Day.

Provision for a joint arbitration committee. "No stoppage of work to take place before the matter under dispute is brought before the Committee and a settlement reached."

Men hired in Winnipeg and sent out of town to have transportation paid.

Both parties to meet during January to formulate a new agreement.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS' SECTION, WINNIPEG BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND BRICKLAYERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 1. Agreement to be effective from June 19, 1922, until April 30, 1924.

Object of agreement: to stabilize industry and prevent any lockout or strike and insure a peaceable adjustment of grievances and disputes.

Wages, per hour \$1.10.

Hours per day, 8, with 4 on Saturdays. In case of more than one shift being worked in 24 hours, straight time to be paid. Overtime to be paid time and one-half up to 10 p.m., thereafter, or after 12 noon on Saturdays or Sundays or legal holidays, double time. When consecutive shifts are worked, 7½ hours to constitute a day's work.

No strike or leaving work until matter is brought before joint arbitration committee, provided for in the agreement.

Men hired in Winnipeg and sent out of town to have transportation paid.

Foreman to be a union member in good standing and to receive at least ten cents per hour above journeymen's rate. This to apply if at least three members are employed.

Both parties to meet in January to formulate a new agreement.

Pulp, Paper, Printing

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN LOCAL EMPLOYERS AND VANCOUVER BOOKBINDERS' UNION No. 105. Agreement effective from July 4, 1921, to August 31, 1922. Agreement may be extended from year to year provided arrangements can be made adjusting wages and hours by arbitration. Object of agreement: to prevent strikes, lockouts and boycotts.

Wages per week, journeymen, \$39.60.

Hours, 44 per week. Overtime: up to 10 p.m. and Saturday afternoon, time and one half; Sundays and holidays, double time.

Only journeymen union members to perform certain work specified in agreement. No member to do any work under a piece or contract system. Employer to employ non-union men only when union fails to supply competent help.

One apprentice to four men, two to eight men, one to each additional five men. Where four men and only one apprentice employed, an additional boy to be allowed to work in shop on senior apprentice entering his third year. During third year, apprentices to receive not less than one third of journeymen's wage; fourth year, one half; fifth year, two thirds. Apprentices to work overtime only when journeymen are working.

Conciliation and arbitration to govern the adjustment of disputes.

Special provision for women's section of Bookbinders' Union:

Wages per week, journeywomen, \$19.80; junior women, first six months, \$10; second six months, \$11; third six months, \$12; fourth six months, \$13.

Jurisdiction claimed over certain classes of work.

One apprentice to the shop, one to three journeywomen, two to five journeywomen; three to nine; one additional to

each five thereafter. Girls entering the trade serve two years.

FORT FRANCES, ONT.—FORT FRANCES PULP AND PAPER CO. LTD. AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS, No. 159. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1922, to April 30, 1923, and for another year unless 30 days' notice of change be given. The agreement also covers work in mills in International Falls, Minnesota. The sections covering work in Fort Frances, Ontario, are as follows:

Paper machines to operate from 8 a.m. Monday to 8 a.m. Sunday; only certain specified work to be done on Sunday. Tour workers to work eight hours and not to leave post until relieved, but not to be expected to work more than sixteen consecutive hours. Employees not on tour work to work eight hours per day, with time and one half for overtime. Paper machines to be shut down on Dominion Day for 32 hours, Labour Day for 24 hours, Christmas Day for 40 hours. Wages for machine help, per hour on Fort Frances machines: machine tender \$1.14; back tender, 98 cents, 3rd hand, 71 cents; 4th hand, 55 cents; 5th hand, 43 cents.

Labour saving devices that can be installed to improve efficiency of the operation of the plants are desired and before such installation is made an agreement between the union and companies is to be arrived at as to just what saving is accomplished. Any members of the union eliminated by this installation to be given preference for any position that may be open at the same scale of wages.

A vacancy to be considered as existing only in case a member of the union leaves the employ of the company either through dismissal or voluntarily. If such vacancy exists after a two weeks' period, time and one half to be paid to members working overtime until vacancy is filled.

Provisions made for settlement of grievances by superintendent or by president of the company, or his representative, and president of the union, or his representative, or by an arbitration committee, for which, in case of a deadlock, the Provincial Minister of Labour shall select a third man.

FORT FRANCES, ONT.—FORT FRANCES PULP AND PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED, AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS. Agreement to be effective from May 16, 1922, to May 1, 1923, and for another year unless 30 days' notice of change is given.

Union members to be given preference when new men are hired; new employees to join union within fifteen days.

Ground wood and sulphite mill to operate six days a week and a longer period when necessary for the operation of the paper machines.

Hours per day: day workers, 8 hours, 6 days per week. Overtime, time and one half; tour workers (three tours per day), 8 hours. Tour work between 8 a.m. Sunday and 8 a.m. Monday, time and one half. Tour workers working overtime other than tour work, time and one half.

Necessary work done on Dominion Day (32 hours); Labour Day (24 hours); and Christmas Day (40 hours), to be paid at time and one half.

No strike or lockout to occur during life of this agreement.

Rules governing mill employees as issued by the company to be part of the agreement.

When an occupation ceases by reason of shut down, company to endeavour to retain employees at other occupations.

Provisions for installations of labour saving devices as in preceding agreement.

Provisions made for settlement of grievances by superintendent or by pre-

sident of company, or his representatives, and president of organization, or his representative, or by joint arbitration committee.

Wages, per hour.—*Wood room*: night oiler, conveyor man, wood handling river conveyor, wood handling off cars, sawyers' helpers, cleaner, 32 cents; drum barkers, hand barkers, 36 cents; day oiler, slasher sawyer, 37 cents; night foreman, 45 cents. *Ground wood room*: sliver screens, 32 cents; wet machine men, truckers and scale men, 37 cents; screen men helpers, oilers, 38 cents; block handlers, 39 cents; grindermen and ground wood screens, wet machine, stock runners, rack men, 40 cents; repairmen, 54 cents; tour foremen, 59 cents. Boiler-house, hog fuel unloaders, ash handlers, 37 cents; firemen, 54 cents, head fireman, 61 cents; steam engineers, 63 cents. Beater-room, broke beater, 38 cents. *Finishing room*: checker, roll finishers, loaders, wrapper cutter, 40 cents; new men, minimum, 37 cents. *Storehouse*: store labourers 32 cents. *Core department*: 1st coreman, 39 cents; 2nd coreman, 34 cents; labourer, 32 cents. *Yard*: labourers, teamsters, 32 cents. *Mechanical Department*: mechanics, minimum, 65 cents; helpers, minimum, 54 cents; mason's helpers, 32 cents.

Company reserves right to install the apprentice system as provided under the by-laws of the Carpenters and Joiners' Union.

Minimum rate for new employees in the finishing and loading department to be 37 cents per hour.

Company to reserve the right to have any of the day employees work between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m.; but company not to ask any of the day employees to work over eight consecutive hours, between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. without paying time and one-half for such overtime; exception to be that in the wood-room, when on two tours, overtime rate will not apply until employee has worked his regular eight hours. Overtime rates to

be paid tour workers only after the vacancy has existed for two weeks, or when tour worker works overtime on day work.

IROQUOIS FALLS, ONT. — ABITIBI POWER AND PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED, AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOODS OF PAPER MAKERS, STATIONARY FIREMEN AND OILERS, CARPENTERS AND JOINERS AND ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS. Agreement to be effective from May 1, 1922, until May 1, 1923, and for another year unless thirty days' notice of change be given.

When men are hired or laid off, preference to be given to union members. Employees whose rates are fixed for the term of this agreement to join the local within fifteen days.

Paper mill not to be operated more than six days a week, from 8 a.m. Monday to 8 a.m. Sunday. No employees to be required to work on paper machine between 8 a.m. Sunday and 8 a.m. Monday, except for certain specified work. Operating paper machines, etc. to be done only by members of Paper Makers' Union except when assistance is necessary from swipers, sweepers, and labourers.

Operation of ground wood and sulphite mills to be six to six and one-half days per week, when pulp is needed, or longer when mutually satisfactory. Hours of employment of day workers working outside the walls of the mill, 8 per day, 6 days per week. Over eight hours straight time up to and including the tenth hour; hours for day workers inside the mill, 8 hours, 6 days per week. Work over eight hours, time and one-half. Tour workers working between 8 a.m. Sunday and 8 a.m. Monday, time and one-half. Tour workers required to work overtime at other than tour work, time and one half. On following holidays no unnecessary work may be performed: Labour Day, 24 hours, Christmas Day, 40 hours, July

1, 32 hours. For necessary work on these holidays, time and one-half.

No strikes or lockouts to occur during the life of this agreement.

Provisions for settlement of grievances by local management or general management and the International Organizations, or by a joint committee.

IROQUOIS FALLS, ONT.—ABITIBI POWER AND PAPER CO., LTD., AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP AND SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1922, to May 1, 1923. This agreement is similar to that in effect between this Company and the other Unions as summarized above.

It also provides for an apprentice system in the mechanical trades, wage rates being the following percentages of the journeymen's minimum rate: 1st year, 25 per cent; 2nd year, 45 per cent; 3rd year, 65 per cent; and 4th year, 85 per cent; thereafter 100 per cent.

Wages, per hour.—Wood room foreman, 76 cents; assistant foreman and knife changer and drum operators 56 cents; sawyers and oilers, 40 cents, others 37 cents. Grinder-room foreman 76 cents; assistant foreman and jiggerman, 58 cents; others, 40 cents. Sulphite mill, Cooks, 83 cents; acid makers, 77 cents; stock runners, 65 cents; cook's first helper, 59 cents; cook's second helper, 40 cents; riffler men, 54 cents; others, 37 and 40 cents. Wet room: foreman, 76 cents; others, 37 and 40 cents. Electrical Department: operators, 63 to 73 cents; motormen, 65 cents; wheelmen, 54 cents; No. 5 machine men (day) 70 cents; shift, 59 cents; motormen, 59 cents. Finishing room: foreman and head coremaker, 65 cents; electric trucker, 62 cents; others 37-40 cents. Steam plant, head fireman, 76 cents; engineers, 65 cents and 72 cents; coal crusher, 64 cents; fireman, 59 cents; others, 40 and 57 cents. Sanitary Department and miscellaneous: Store-

man, 59 cents; bull gang, 40 cents; broke hustlers, 37 cents. Yard: Engineers and conductors, 76 cents; locomotive firemen and brakemen, 64 cents; teamsters 39 cents. Mechanical Department: minimum for mechanics, 65 cents, for mechanics, helpers, 54 cents.

If the privilege is granted to other companies by the union of withdrawing foreman from the union, this company is to share in the privilege.

Manufacturing—Clothing.

TORONTO, ONT. — ASSOCIATED CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS AND THE AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA. Agreement to be effective from May 1, 1922, to May 1, 1925, with ninety days' notice of amendment, abrogation or wage adjustment prior to May 1 in each year.

The union may at the time of any wage discussion bring up the question of an unemployment fund. In case of emergency in the market warranting a discussion of the wage scale during the second half of the first year of the agreement, question may be opened by either side.

No strike, lockout, or stoppage of work to take place.

Hours per week: forty-four, with the exception of one term, in which case the hours will be forty.

Overtime to be dispensed with as far as possible. Necessary overtime to be paid time and a half, with double time on Dominion holidays.

Provision for a board of arbitration to settle controversies and grievances, expenses being borne by both parties.

The employees' association agrees to operate preferential union shops, union to supply additional help when required, and failing which employers may secure workers.

Union to be open to receive non-union workers and employers to place no

obstacles in the way of union recruiting new members.

Union undertakes, in co-operation with the employers, to organize and conduct an efficient employment office, a joint committee to enquire into operation of the same.

Three weeks to be a probationary period for new members regularly employed in the trade; for others five weeks.

Full power of discharge and discipline to be with employer; power to be exercised with justice. Union may investigate cases of discharge without cause and bring same before board of arbitration.

Employees absent from work more than a day without giving reason to forfeit position. Workers absent through sickness to be reinstated.

A market contract shop committee to be established with power to make rules and regulations governing contract shops and in so far as possible work to go to shops accredited by the committee.

Manufacturers to have the privilege of developing workers through the apprentice system on a basis to be determined jointly.

Equal division of work to be observed as far as practicable in slack season, scales of production to be observed.

It is not the intention of the agreement to restrict output but to encourage maximum production and minimum cost.

Manufacturing—Miscellaneous.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT. — ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS OF THE CITY AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, No. 303. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1922, to May 1, 1923.

Hours per day, 8, with .4 on Saturdays.

Wages: per hour, qualified electrician, 80 cents; first class wireman, 60 cents; first class helper, 50 cents. Overtime: until midnight, time and one-half; thereafter, and legal holidays and Sundays, double time.

Local to furnish competent union help when required, otherwise non-union men may be employed.

Violation of agreed rules to be taken up by a joint committee.

Manufacturing—Food, Drink, Etc.

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.—THE LETHBRIDGE BREWERIES, LIMITED, AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA, No. 354. Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1922, to May 31, 1923.

Only good standing union members to be employed; union secretary to supply help when necessary, otherwise during busy season (April 1 to October 1) extra help may be employed on permit cards at minimum wage rates, this not to cause lay-off of union men.

No discrimination for upholding union principles.

Hours per week, 48, 8½ per day, with 5½ on Saturdays. Work after regular hours or on Sundays or legal holidays, time and one-half.

Minimum wages: per hour—operating engineers, 79 cents with 8-hour shifts. In brewing and bottling department, \$34.50 and \$36 per week; new men, first six months, \$27; thereafter excepting soft drink department, \$30; beer drivers per month, \$140; teamsters, \$115; hours (exclusive of stable work) 48 per week. Soft drink department men to receive not less than \$20.

Company may put in one apprentice in each department. Apprentices to serve two years. Minimum wages per week: first year \$18, second year \$21.

In lay-off, extra men to be laid off first, then union men according to seniority.

Provision for a board of arbitration to settle differences.

Transportation—Water

ST. JOHN, N.B.—CERTAIN FIRMS AND INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 272, SCOWMEN AND LUMBER HANDLERS. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1922, to December 1, 1922.

Wages: per hour, 45 cents.

Hours: per day, 9.

Men having been ordered out to work and finding their services not required, to be paid a minimum of two hours, except when weather conditions prevent working.

When working on Sundays and holidays, double time from midnight. No work on Labour Day. Overtime after 5 p.m. and after 12 noon on Saturdays; during summer, double time, except when culling, stamping or handling for surveyors alongside of ships, when ordinary rates shall prevail.

When required to work through meal hours, double time until relieved.

Number of men in gang to be at discretion of the foreman and not to be reduced during the day.

MONTREAL, QUE.—HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS AND THE HARBOUR UNION OF MONTREAL. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1922, to May 1, 1923, for shops, yard, and elevator system, and for other employees, until the close of navigation season of 1922.

Wages, per hour—*Construction work*: Crane engineers, machinists (cranes) blacksmiths, joiners, construction locomotive engineers, concrete mix engineers, 55 cents; pavers, 50 cents; small concrete mixer, concrete mix runner, 52 cents; pile driver engineer, air compressor engineer, 47 cents; painters, 40 cents; roofers, iron workers, 45 cents; firemen, 38 cents; diver, 75 cents; diver's helpers, trackmen, blacksmith's helper, concrete men, track pavers, con-

crete mix handlers, handymen, 36 cents; wharf labourers, 33 cents; dumpmen, sweepers, 32 cents; carters, \$4.24 per day; teamsters, \$6.50 per day. *Grain Elevator system*: Elevator No. 1 chief weighman, millwright, 58 cents; weighmen, assistant millwright, distributors, 53 cents; feed tenders, marine leg men, main towermen, 48 cents; machinery men, 47 cents; labourers, 32 cents. Elevator No. 2, weighmen, auto scalemen, distributors, trippermen, 53 cents; feed tenders, towerman, 48 cents; carpenters, 47 cents; oilers, 42½ cents; labourers, 32 cents. *Shovellers and baggers*: shovellers, 46 cents, sewers and scalemen and baggers, 42½ cents. *Conveyor system*: millwright, 58 cents; rope splicer, 53 cents; feed tenders, main towerman, 48 cents; conveyormen, 42½ cents; labourers, 32 cents. Harbour yards—machinists, blacksmiths, joiner, 55 cents; assistant plumber, 45 cents; handymen, blacksmith's helper, 36 cents; labourers, 32 cents. *Machine shop and shipyard*: gang steamfitter, 58 cents; gang boiler-maker, 60 cents; patternmaker, 55 and 60 cents; steamfitters, 47 and 55 cents; machinists, first class, sawyer, blacksmith, first class, 55 cents; boilermaker, 55 and 42 cents; riggers, 50 cents, machinists, second class, planers, engineers, 47 cents; carpenters, 45 cents; handymen, 36 cents; setters and filers, 38 cents; labourers, 32 cents. *Dredging Fleet*: Engineers, 54 and 63 cents, and by the month; cranemen, 52 cents; assistant engineers, 44 and 48 cents, and by the month; firemen, 38 cents and by the month; deckhands, 34 cents, and

by the month; oiler, 38 cents; handymen, 36 cents; others by the month. *Round house*: Mechanics, 42, 55 and 60 cents; helpers, 36 cents; apprentices, 32 cents. *Electrical Department*: linemen, 50 cents; power-house operators and winder, 45 cents; machinists, power-house floormen, motor tenders, arc lamp trimmers, assistant operators, 42½ cents; wiremen, 42 cents; hoistmen, 40 cents; wiremen's helpers, 35 cents; labourers and groundmen, 33 cents.

In case of one or more shifts, all work over ten hours, time and one-half. This rate to apply also on Sundays and certain legal holidays in emergency work. Day and night watchmen not to be entitled to overtime for Sundays and holidays.

Public Utilities

LONDON, ONT. — PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION AND LINE EMPLOYEES OF THE SAME. Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1922, to June 1, 1923, with thirty days' notice of termination. Minimum wages, per hour, foremen, 74 cents; journeymen, 66 cents; others, 50 and 60 cents; labourers, 40 cents.

Hours per day: Nine. The first five hours (until 10 p.m.) overtime, time and one-half; thereafter double time, Sundays and public holidays, double time.

Manager to receive a grievance committee, when satisfaction cannot be obtained from the superintendent.

The commission not to discriminate against union men.

Promotion to be by seniority, other qualifications being equal.

PRICES, RETAIL, AND WHOLE SALE, IN CANADA, JULY, 1922.

THE general movement in prices during July was slight, though both the index number of wholesale prices and the budget retail prices of foods showed slight advances.

In retail prices the average cost of a weekly family budget of 29 staple foods in sixty cities at the beginning of July was \$10.27, as compared with \$10.18 for June; \$10.97 for July, 1921; \$16.84 for July, 1920; \$11.62 for July, 1917; and \$7.42 for July, 1914. The total for food, fuel, and rent averaged \$20.67 for July; \$20.58 for June; \$21.53 for July, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920; \$18.41 for July, 1917; and \$14.17 for July, 1914. Most of the items showed small increases, the chief of which were in beef, pork, and sugar. Dairy products were practically unchanged while mutton, flour, and potatoes were slightly lower. Fuel and rent were unchanged.

In wholesale prices the Departmental index number of 271 commodities stood at 225.3 in July as compared with 224.3 in June; 238.6 in July, 1921; 346.8 in July, 1920; 294.0 in July, 1919; 248.7 in July, 1917; and 134.6 in July, 1914. The general decline noted in June in farm products and foods was less apparent in July, though grain and live-stock and meats continued to fall. Dairy products, fish, and miscellaneous foods showed an upward tendency. All the other groups advanced except house furnishings, drugs, chemicals, and sundries in which decreases appeared. The chief increases for the month were in butter, sugar, wool, raw silk, jute, coke, linseed oil, and turpentine, with smaller increases in metals, gasoline, and coal oil. The chief declines were in grains, cattle and beef, sheep and dressed lamb, boots, some chemicals, glassware and and crockery.

The index number of wholesale prices is based on the quotations for 271 commodities and is the simple average of the percentages of current prices of the

several commodities in relation to the average prices for the base period, 1890-1899, these being therefore, made equal to 100. The quotations for most farm products are obtained weekly and averaged for the month; the quotations for other commodities are taken for the middle of the month. The table of index numbers shows the changes by groups and sub-groups for the previous month and for the corresponding month back to 1913.

An index number of wholesale prices in Canada constructed by the United States Federal Reserve Board is described in another article. This index is third in a series being constructed for various countries to reflect trade conditions, the first two being for the United States and Great Britain.

A special index number (comprising fifty of the more important commodities selected from the 271 articles in the Departmental list) including 20 foods, 15 raw materials, and 15 manufactured goods based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, showed the fourth consecutive advance at 150.7 in July, as compared with 149.3 in June; 148.6 in May; 147.8 in April; 153.3 in July, 1921; and 249.7 in July, 1920.

Professor Mitchell's revised index number of wholesale prices in Canada from 1919 to date, based on 40 articles with prices during 1900 to 1909 as 100, again moved to higher levels. The figure for July stood at 165.3 as compared with 164.9 in June and 160.9 in May. Food-stuffs receded slightly but manufacturer's goods advanced.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index number of prices of exports rose to 154.23 for July, as compared with 152.25 for June, and 158.47 for July, 1921. The index of imports rose to 161.68, as compared with 154.02 for June and 150.25 for July, 1921.

(Continued on page 902)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA

Commodities.	Quantity	1900*	1905*	1910	1911	1912	1913	July 1914	July 1915	July 1916	July 1917	July 1918	July 1919	July 1920	July 1921	June 1922	July 1922
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.0	44.4	49.4	49.2	52.6	63.6	79.6	79.8	84.0	70.2	63.2	64.2
Beef, shoulder, roast....	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	33.6	33.4	35.2	43.5	57.8	55.2	54.4	40.6	35.0	35.6
Veal, roast foreq'r....	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.4	17.3	19.2	22.3	28.3	28.3	28.1	22.6	19.1	19.1
Mutton, roast, hindq'r	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	20.9	21.3	23.9	28.9	36.8	36.3	37.3	30.3	29.3	28.0
Pork, fresh, roast ham	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.2	19.5	22.4	30.0	37.7	42.1	40.7	32.9	31.3	31.8
Pork, salt, mess.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	37.4	34.4	38.8	54.1	70.4	75.2	74.0	57.8	53.6	54.2
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	25.5	26.6	28.7	39.8	51.0	56.3	57.0	48.0	41.3	42.5
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	36.8	35.8	40.4	62.3	73.8	83.8	75.8	43.2	44.0	43.6
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	26.9	25.3	31.0	38.8	49.3	52.7	59.2	38.2	33.5	33.9
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	24.9	24.9	28.0	35.9	43.1	48.1	52.6	35.1	31.7	31.4
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	43.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	51.0	52.2	45.0	59.3	70.8	78.8	88.2	76.8	69.0	69.0
Butter, dairy, solid....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	55.2	53.9	58.1	58.0	49.8	56.2	60.4	75.5	91.4	106.2	118.5	63.0	71.4	70.2
Butter, cream'y, prints	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	30.0	32.6	34.5	42.5	51.7	60.4	66.3	37.2	42.0	42.0
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.1	24.6	25.6	33.4	33.4	40.3	40.6	34.8	29.8	30.0
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.4	22.6	23.6	30.3	30.6	38.8	38.4	28.2	26.1	26.2
Bread, plain, white....	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	63.0	73.5	70.5	110.4	117.0	120.0	144.0	121.5	103.5	105.0
Flour, family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	33.0	41.0	37.0	69.9	68.0	67.0	84.0	63.0	50.0	49.0
Rollod oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	21.5	26.0	24.0	31.4	40.5	37.0	44.0	30.0	28.0	28.0
Rice, good, medium....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	11.6	12.0	13.4	16.8	23.2	24.6	34.2	19.8	19.6	19.8
Beans, handpicked....	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	11.8	14.8	19.4	31.5	34.2	22.6	29.2	17.0	17.8	17.6
Apples, evaporated....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.5	12.0	13.1	11.9	13.4	15.8	22.9	24.6	22.1	21.1	23.1	24.1	24.9
Prunes, medium size....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.9	12.4	13.6	13.1	15.5	18.0	22.0	27.2	18.4	19.7	19.8
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	22.0	32.0	38.4	39.5	43.6	47.2	93.6	44.4	31.2	33.6
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.3	11.0	12.0	11.0	10.2	14.6	17.6	18.3	20.4	22.2	43.4	21.0	14.6	15.8
Tea, black, medium....	¼ "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.5	9.9	11.6	14.6	15.4	16.4	13.7	13.7	13.9
Tea, green, medium....	¼ "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.8	10.3	11.3	14.1	15.6	16.8	14.9	15.0	15.2
Coffee, medium.....	¼ "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.9	10.0	10.1	11.2	13.4	15.4	13.7	13.5	13.8
Potatoes.....	2 Pks	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	50.3	29.3	58.6	118.2	66.0	62.7	197.4	35.9	45.7	43.9
Vinegar, white wine....	½ Pt.	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	.9	1.0
All Foods		5.48	5.96	6.95	7.14	7.34	7.35	7.42	7.74	8.46	11.62	13.00	13.77	16.84	10.96	10.18	10.27
Starch, laundry.....	½ lb.	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	4.0	4.7	4.6	5.0	4.4	4.1	4.0
Coal, anthracite.....	½ ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	53.2	52.1	54.7	63.2	73.8	71.9	105.0	110.9	107.4	105.8
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	38.0	35.8	38.0	57.8	58.7	61.8	76.6	75.6	68.2	68.8
Wood, hard.....	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.5	41.7	41.9	52.0	69.2	74.7	82.2	87.4	76.9	77.0
Wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.8	30.6	30.2	39.7	50.8	57.8	63.3	62.5	57.4	58.5
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	23.5	23.7	22.8	25.6	27.8	28.9	37.2	33.7	31.2	31.3
Fuel and lighting....		1.50	1.63	1.76	1.78	1.82	1.91	1.89	1.84	1.88	2.38	2.80	2.95	3.64	3.70	3.41	3.41
Rent		2.37	2.89	4.05	4.05	4.60	4.75	4.83	4.09	4.04	4.37	4.81	5.25	6.38	6.83	6.95	6.95
Grand Totals		9.37	10.50	12.79	13.08	15.79	14.02	14.17	13.70	14.41	18.41	20.66	22.02	26.92	21.53	20.58	20.67

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5.61	5.83	6.82	6.78	7.17	7.29	7.24	7.63	8.47	11.58	13.14	14.04	17.09	11.12	10.30	10.31	
Prince Edward Island.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	5.80	6.11	6.34	6.59	6.60	7.37	9.69	11.38	12.23	14.52	10.34	9.50	9.29	
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	7.07	7.45	8.41	11.07	12.81	13.26	16.63	11.13	10.29	9.99	
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	5.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	6.92	7.19	8.22	11.26	12.91	13.10	16.03	10.42	9.54	9.72	
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	6.67	7.25	7.20	7.29	7.50	8.55	11.90	13.05	13.67	17.05	10.74	10.08	10.23	
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.41	7.88	7.87	7.52	8.03	8.35	10.62	12.75	13.59	16.54	11.04	9.89	10.02	
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.08	8.16	8.25	7.99	8.10	8.67	10.85	12.90	13.61	16.25	10.99	10.03	9.82	
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.08	8.15	8.33	7.78	7.99	8.22	11.73	13.01	14.06	16.70	10.91	10.02	9.86	
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	8.79	9.03	9.03	8.78	8.99	9.01	12.30	13.86	14.69	18.23	12.19	11.48	11.80	

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Lamb leg roast, per lb.	Pork			Bacon	
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.				Fresh leg roast per lb.	Fresh chops, loin, per lb.	Saltmeat, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.
Dominion (Average)....	cents 32.1	cents 27.1	cents 24.4	cents 17.8	cents 13.4	cents 18.1	cents 28.0	cents 35.3	cents 31.8	cents 34.0	cents 27.1	cents 42.5	cents 47.6
Nova Scotia (Average)	32.1	27.7	24.5	19.3	15.6	15.5	23.8	37.0	29.0	30.1	25.9	40.1	44.0
1-Sydney	33.3	28.1	26	21.3	17.6	16.7	23	33.3	32.5	32.3	27.8	39.9	41.3
2-New Glasgow	26.6	25	21.2	18	16.2	12.6	20.6	36.5	25.5	26.7	25.5	40	43.7
3-Amherst	28	26.3	19.5	16.8	13	14	21.5	37.5	26.7	26.3	24.3	35	41.4
4-Halifax	37.5	28.1	29.2	19.4	15	17.7	27	40	34	35	25	40.5	42.5
5-Truro	35	31	26.5	21	16	16.5	22	37.5	26.5	30	26.7	45	51.2
6-P.E.L.—Charlott't'n.	31.5	29.8	29.4	19.5	14.2	14.7	22	30.5	25.7	25	24.6	36.9	39.3
New Bruns. (Aver.) ..	31.8	27.7	25.0	18.9	15.5	16.3	23.5	30.1	30.7	30.1	24.9	41.2	44.0
7-Moncton	29.8	26.7	24	21	14	20.7	25	35	34	33.3	26	40.5	45
8-St. John	36.4	28.4	28	19.3	14.8	14.4	25.5	33	29.6	31	23.7	39.4	42.5
9-Fredericton	35.8	30.8	28.3	19.2	18.8	13	25	27.5	34.2	30	25.7	40	43.3
10-Bathurst	25	25	19.7	16.2	14.2	17	18.3	25	25	26.2	24.3	45	45
Quebec (Average).....	28.2	27.4	24.4	18.1	12.4	15.5	24.1	33.4	25.3	26.3	23.8	39.7	42.1
11-Quebec	25.4	26.5	22.1	18.4	12.1	15.6	23.7	31.5	24.1	24.2	26.5	38.6	39
12-Three Rivers	30	29.2	29.2	20.6	14.2	15.2	24	32.9	25	26.7	23.5	40	45
13-Sherbrooke	36	31	30	27.5	17	17.5	25	35	22	31.5	23.7	38.5	41.4
14-Sorel	25	25	20	13	10	11.5	20	32.5	23.5	23.5	22	50	50
15-St. Hyacinthe	20.6	22.9	18.4	13.3	10.4	10.9	17.5	27.1	22.1	22.8	18.8	33.3	.....
16-St. John's	30	30	30	20	15	25	30	35	25	25	25	40	40
17-Thetford Mines	25	25	17	18	12	17	.....	25	20	20	23.5	38	38
18-Montreal	32.5	29.2	29.7	15.5	10.8	8.9	27.7	40.4	32	32.9	24.4	40.8	44.5
19-Hull	28.9	27.8	23.5	16.3	10.5	18.1	25	32.5	29.1	29.7	27.2	38	39
Ontario (Average).....	34.0	28.3	25.5	18.8	13.8	20.7	27.6	35.3	34.3	36.8	28.4	41.7	45.2
20-Ottawa	33.6	28.6	26.1	19.9	12.4	18.6	24.1	34.7	32.1	32.5	28.8	41.5	46
21-Brockville	35.8	31	28.3	19	14.3	18.8	27.5	35	35	35.7	30	42.5	46
22-Kingston	31.2	24.4	24.2	17.5	11.4	14.6	23.1	29.4	29.4	31.9	25	37.4	41.4
23-Belleville	33.3	26.6	26.8	18.8	13.3	21.6	27.5	38.3	31.7	31.7	.....	43.3	47.7
24-Peterborough	34.1	28.4	23	19	12.1	20.8	26.3	34.3	32.5	37.3	26.6	45.4	52.2
25-Orillia	35.8	28.1	26.2	18.8	14.8	21.8	26.6	33.2	31.2	32	25.2	43.5	46
26-Toronto	35.7	27.7	26.9	15.9	13.1	18.2	24.4	36.5	35.6	39.4	34.3	41.7	46.7
27-Niagara Falls	37.2	29.2	29	19.5	10.6	25	32.5	40	40.7	22	38.1	38.8	38
28-St. Catharines	31.8	26.3	21.2	15.2	10.8	17.9	30	32.5	38	40.3	35	33.2	37.2
29-Hamilton	37	28.3	26.6	18	14.2	22.2	26.5	35	34.2	40.2	35	40.3	42.9
30-Brantford	34.4	29.4	25.7	19.6	14.7	20.5	26.2	35.8	38.8	40.9	30	39.7	43.7
31-Galt	35	30	28	19.3	16	21	25	33.3	37	39.3	30	41.6	44.3
32-Guelph	34.4	29.2	24.4	19.3	15.5	22.1	30	40	33	38.6	23.5	36	40
33-Kitchener	33.7	30.4	24.7	21.3	16.2	26.3	30	35.6	35.7	38.9	.....	39.2	41.3
34-Woodstock	34.2	26.9	26.8	18.9	14.4	19.3	28.8	38.8	35	38.5	.....	37.5	40.9
35-Stratford	33.7	29.5	24	20.2	14.7	22.2	27	31	30.8	36.1	25	35.2	39.7
36-London	35.4	29.8	26.7	19.3	13.7	21.9	29.3	38	36.5	39.3	30.7	39.2	42.6
37-St. Thomas	34	28.6	24.6	18.2	14	18.5	27.2	33.3	36.6	40	31	36.9	40.1
38-Chatham	32.4	28.2	23.5	17.5	13.2	22.4	25	28	31	37.5	26.6	36.6	37.5
39-Windsor	31.3	25.4	23.6	18.5	13.1	23	27.5	37	36.4	37.8	25	36	41.6
40-Owen Sound	30	25	25	19	12.5	21.2	25	28	30	31.5	23	36.7	38.3
41-Cobalt	35	32.5	31.5	20.2	16.8	15	25	35	34	32.6	26	44.3	45
42-Sault Ste. Marie	33.3	28.3	23.3	18.3	12.6	20.7	26.2	33.1	32.1	33.3	25	43.2	46.7
43-Fort Arthur	33.7	28.8	25	19.2	16	23.7	37.5	43.5	39	40	35	45.7	52.5
44-Fort William	33.2	27.4	23.1	19.2	15.4	20.6	32.5	42.5	32.5	35	32.5	42.2	45.7
Manitoba (Average)...	30.2	23.9	22.4	13.2	11.8	18.4	31.4	34.1	30.4	33.9	28.2	45.5	50.4
45-Winnipeg	32.4	24.6	24	13.9	12.3	17.5	31.7	36.8	33.1	37.7	28.3	43.5	50
46-Brandon	28	23.1	20.8	12.5	10.7	19.2	31	31.4	27.6	30	28	47.5	50.7
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	30.9	23.2	22.2	14.9	10.8	19.0	31.3	33.3	29.3	34.4	25.4	49.6	56.3
47-Regina	33	21.6	21.2	13.6	11.5	19	32	33.6	34	36.2	.....	49.4	57.5
48-Prince Albert	30	25	25	15	10	18	30	30	30	35	25	45	50
49-Saskatoon	27	21.3	21.5	15.2	9.5	20	23.3	33.3	26	33.3	26.2	51	60
50-Moose Jaw	33.7	25	21.2	15.7	12	19	35	36.2	27	33.1	25	53	57.5
Alberta (Average)....	28.1	22.2	17.9	13.1	10.4	14.6	32.3	36.6	29.3	35.3	24.7	50.1	53.6
51-Medicine Hat	30	25	18	14	10	15	35	40	28	40	30	55	55
52-Edmonton	26.9	20.6	17.9	12.5	10.5	15	31.7	38.3	35	33.2	26.7	51	54
53-Calgary	26.6	20	18.2	12.6	8.8	12.9	32.5	36.2	27.8	34.9	20	49.2	54.5
54-Lethbridge	28.7	23	17.3	13.4	12.1	15.4	30	32	26.5	33	22	45.2	51
British Colum. (Aver.)	34.0	27.3	24.7	17.9	14.2	25.0	35.2	40.6	37.0	38.7	30.8	50.4	57.5
55-Pernie	33.3	25.3	25	18.7	12.5	23.3	.....	.....	40	40	31.5	43.3	50
56-Nelson	33.7	25	25	17.2	13	22.5	35	42.5	35	35	28.5	48	57.5
57-Trail	33.3	25	22	18	12.5	25	35	38	35	35	23.3	52.5	57.5
58-New Westminster	35	25.2	25	20.5	13.1	22.5	35	37.5	40	40	32.8	50.9	60
59-Vancouver	36.2	29.1	24.9	16	15.4	24.5	36	41.7	35.2	40	31.6	49.4	54.7
60-Victoria	31.1	23.8	23.7	15.1	14.1	25.5	32.6	40.4	31.8	37.6	26.2	55	60
61-Nanaimo	34.3	29.3	27.3	21	19	31.7	35	41.7	36.7	36.7	35	50.5	56.7
62-Prince Rupert	35	30	25	16.5	14.3	25	37.5	42.5	42.5	45	32.5	53.7	63.7

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY 1922

Ham, boiled, sliced per lb.	Fish													Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.
	Cod steak, fresh, and frozen, per lb.	Haddock, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Herring, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Other fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod bone- less, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon sockeye, lb. tin.	Canned salmon medium, lb. tin.	Canned salmon pink, lb. tin.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
67.4	16.3	14.0	27.5	13.1	18.1	22.7	12.9	57.2	21.1	20.2	50.9	34.0	22.2	21.8
64.9	11.5	11.3	26.0	.....	.....	31.7	.....	50.2	17.9	16.3	40.3	34.2	23.2	22.4
63.6	10	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	54.4	16.1	.....	36.7	35	24.1	22.6
65	13	15	25	.....	.....	30	.....	56.3	17.6	20	39.3	32.7	22.5	20.9
70	10-12	10	25	.....	.....	20-30	.....	53	17.8	15	40	35	21	21.3
58.9	12	8	25	7	.....	.....	10	37.5	19.7	15	45	33.5	21.3	22
67	.....	12	30	.....	.....	40	.....	50	18.3	15	.....	35	27	25
60	10	10	35	.....	.....	20-25	.....	50	19	20	.....	36.5	28.3	24
62.2	12.0	14.0	33.3	.....	.....	22.0	.....	50.1	17.9	16.8	40.5	34.5	24.6	21.0
66.3	12	12	35	.....	.....	.....	10	57	19.2	18	45	35	28.3	20.3
65	.....	15	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	16.9	16.3	36.5	32	25.9	22
67.5	12	15	35	.....	.....	25-30	.....	45	17	15	40	31	20	21.5
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13-20	.....	38.3	18.5	18	.....	40	24	20
65.9	13.4	10.6	28.8	9.4	17.6	16.5	9.3	61.8	20.5	20.2	51.9	33.6	22.5	21.4
64.1	10	10	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	55	20	20	51.7	33.2	24	23.9
67.5	10	10-12	30-35	.....	.....	.....	7.5	62.5	.....	20	52.7	27.7	21.7	22.1
69.2	15	15	35	.....	.....	.....	10.5	.....	22.3	.....	52	30	21.2	21
62.5	13	10	25	10	18	.....	10	65	.....	25	50	37.5	20.2	21
63.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	25	20.5	15
62.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	10	60	.....	.....	55	33.3	21	16
69.6	15-20	8-8.5	25-27.5	10	10-25	20	9	68.3	21.6	20	52.6	31.1	22.2	20.7
68.5	15	8-11	25	8.3	15	8-18	10	60	18.1	16	50.8	35	22.1	22.6
68.8	18.2	16.0	29.4	14.1	19.3	18.3	11.7	60.3	21.2	19.5	53.5	34.4	23.1	21.1
68.1	16	12.5	32	10	22	10-35	10	.....	22.9	18	53.8	31.6	21.5	21.9
69.4	.....	.....	30-32	.....	15-20	.....	10	.....	17.5	15	52.5	35	20	21.7
70	10-12.5	10	20-25	8-10	18-20	.....	.....	47.5	20.5	17.2	43.2	32.8	24.3	21.6
71	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	30	21.9	20.3
68.3	15	15	35	12	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	52.5	32.5	31.2	23.5
66.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	20	20	50	30.3	22.9	22.2
70.1	18-20	12-14	30	12-18	15-18	15-22	.....	.....	20	21.1	53.4	32.4	22.2	21.1
69.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	58.1	35	22.5	21.6
69.5	20	.....	30	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56.6	37.7	27.3	20
66.4	20	15-20	35-40	15-18	25	.....	15	75	20.7	23.2	52.4	34.2	23.3	19.8
70.3	.....	20	25	12.5	20	20	12.5	.....	25	20	52.8	36.2	23.6	20.3
69.5	18	18	30	.....	20-25	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	56.3	38	21.3	20.2
67.2	.....	30	20	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.5	36.1	22.8	22
67.8	20	.....	20	.....	15	.....	.....	50	25	27.5	52.5	30	21.4	19.6
68.6	15	30	15	20	25	15	.....	.....	20	.....	53	37.8	21.7	19.7
65.9	20	25	12.5	25	.....	12.5	.....	.....	18	20	56	36.2	22	19.8
71.1	15	25	10	17	.....	.....	.....	50	16	16	52.8	31.9	21.1	20.7
67.7	20-25	15	30	15	18	.....	10	50	20	18	55.3	38.3	26.3	21
70	18	15	30	12	18	.....	12	.....	20	21.5	55.2	32.5	23.5	21.4
68.7	.....	.....	15-20	25	.....	25	.....	25	.....	.....	52.2	32.7	23.5	20.5
65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	36.6	24	21.6
65.8	20-25	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	70	25	.....	60	40	23.5	24.7
67.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	.....	.....	18	15	50.8	32.5	27	19.8
73.8	.....	25-30	.....	.....	18	18	8.3	90	22.5	17.5	51.7	30	18.3	25
71.9	22	30	.....	.....	15	16	.....	50	22.5	19	53.8	40	21.2	19
72.8	.....	27.5	.....	16.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.9	33.7	19.9	22.9
75	.....	20	25	12	18	.....	.....	75	22.5	18.3	51.3	32.3	19	21.7
70.6	.....	30	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52.5	35	20.7	24
68.7	.....	25.8	12.5	15.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.7	52.0	34.6	18.0	23.8
70	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	23	50.5	32.5	18.1	23.2
65	.....	25-30	.....	15-18	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	20	55	40	20	25
67.9	.....	25	12.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.2	22.2	50.7	31.2	16.5	23.3
71.7	15-20	20	20-25	10-15	12-15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.7	.....	17.5	50
66.1	18.3	24.0	15.4	15.0	.....	17.4	.....	.....	22.5	22.1	51.2	31.2	18.8	21.8
66.7	.....	25	17.5	.....	17.5	.....	17.5	.....	25	25	52.5	35	20	20
62.2	17.5-20	23-25	12.5-15	.....	12.5	25-30	15	.....	20	21.2	50.5	29	22	25
68	18	25	15	.....	15	.....	16	.....	20	21.4	49.4	32.5	16.7	23.2
67.5	18	22	15	.....	15	.....	21	.....	25	20.7	52.5	28.3	15.5	19
68.4	18.4	23.1	12.8	.....	.....	27.9	16.5	.....	24.3	24.3	49.9	33.6	20.6	22.9
70	22	25	15	20	35	35	16.5	.....	27.5	24.4	.....	.....	25	27.5
65	25	25	20	30-35	20	.....	.....	.....	30	27.5	48.3	30	20	22.3
63.5	25	30	15	.....	35	20	.....	.....	25	25	50	30	25	24
70	18	20	10	.....	15-20	.....	.....	.....	20	25	45	30	20	21.7
72	14	20	9	.....	25	16.4	.....	.....	22.3	21.6	50	30	17.6	32
69.5	10	20	8	.....	25	12.5	.....	.....	18.5	20.7	50	35	13.5	21.4
67.5	15	25	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	21.2	25	50.9	45	25	22.2
70	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	30	25	55	35	18.3	22.3

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter			Oleomargarine, best, per lb.	Cheese		Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.
	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh, No. 1 and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids, per lb.	Dairy, prints, per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.		Old, per lb.	New, per lb.		
Dominion (Average)...	cents 33.9	cents 31.4	cents 11.5	cents 35.1	cents 35.1	cents 42.0	cents 28.3	cents 30.6	cents 26.2	cents 7.0	cents 18.1
Nova Scotia (Average)	36.3	32.7	11.4	36.3	36.4	44.0	33.7	29.1	26.8	7.6	17.8
1-Sydney	40.5		12			44.3	33.7	29.7	27.2	7.3	19.2
2-New Glasgow	33.7	31.5	12	40	39.4	45.5		30	26.1	8	17.4
3-Amherst	32	31.7	10	30	33.8	40		27	26	8	17.5
4-Halifax	39	35	12	35	36.3	43.9	32.3	23.7	28	7.3	16.9
5-Truro	36.2		11	40	36.2	46.3	35	30	26.7	7.3	17.8
6-P.E.L.—Charlott'n.	27.3	26	10-11	33.5	34	40.2		25.5	25	6.1	17.7
New Bruns. (Aver.)	33.5	32.3	10.5	30.1	33.5	43.4	27.3	26.3	25.7	7.9	17.7
7-Moncton	33.3		11-13		35.2	44.3		30	30	8-8.7	18
8-St. John	35.4	32	10	29.2	33.4	42	27	23	24.4	7.3	18
9-Fredericton	35.3	35	10	30	33	37.3	25	22	23.5	8	16.5
10-Bathurst	30	30	10	31	32.5	50	30	25	25	8	18.2
Quebec (Average)....	35.8	33.6	10.1	35.4	37.3	40.1	26.4	29.4	25.1	6.3	18.4
11-Quebec	36.2	35	12	32.7	36.7	39.8	26	32	26.3	7.5	17.5
12-Three Rivers	38	34.6	10		38	40.7	24	31.2	26.5	6	20.7
13-Sherbrooke	38.1		09.1	35	36	40.2	27.7	33.3	21	7.3	17.2
14-Sorel	32.5		12			39.5	27.5	25	23	5.3	19.5
15-St. Hyacinthe	32.8	32	6			40.2	25	25	22.5	5.3	18.3
16-St. John's	38.7	35	10	40		41	28	37.5	28	6	17.5
17-Thetford Mines	31.9	30	10	30	38	38.6		23.7	27.5	6	20
18-Montreal	39.3	34.8	12	40.6	41	42.6	27.1	32.3	26.4	6.7-7	18.1
19-Hull	35	33.5	10	34.2	34	38.6	26	25	24.3	6	16.9
Ontario (Average)....	34.1	32.7	11.2	36.1	36.4	40.9	26.9	30.9	25.6	6.5	17.7
21-Ottawa	37.3	35.6	10	36.6	36	41.5	28.4	30.1	25.4	6.7	17.9
21-Brockville	31.6		8	38		40.7	28.3		24.8	6	22.2
22-Kingston	32.1	30.5	8-9	33.5	34	39.6	25.9	28.8	21	6	15.5
23-Belleville	29.6	26.7	8	41.5	40	42.4	27.2	28	27.7	5	17
24-Peterborough	31.6	30	10	32	34	39.4	24.5	34.2	23.9	6.7	18.3
25-Orillia	31.4	31	9-11.5	35	34.6	39.9	25	23	25	6	17.7
26-Toronto	38.4	34.5	011.8	35	37.6	43.5	27	31	27	6	17.6
27-Niagara Falls	37.6	37.5	12		38	43.3	31	33.2	26.6	6.7	17
28-St. Catharines	36.6	35	12	35	40	41.2	25.5	37.5	23.6	6.7	15.9
29-Hamilton	36.4	35.4	11	38	36.8	42.4	25.7	30.4	26.8	5.3	16.9
30-Bramford	35	35	12	36.7	36.3	40.3	24.8	32.5	27.8	6.7	17.3
31-Galt	34.2		12	35	36	39.8	26.7	32.1	24.7	6.7	17.3
32-Guelph	34	35	10	36.5	36.7	40.5	27.3	31.9	26.4	6.7	17.3
33-Kitchener	32.3		012.5	35	34.6	38.4	25.4	27.2	24	26.7	17.6
34-Woodstock	30.4	30	9	33.2	33.7	37.6	27.4	28.7	23	6.7	17.4
35-Stratford	30	30	10	34.2	37	39.6		23.6	25.5	6.7	17.5
36-London	32.5	32	10	36.2	40.4	42.4	25.6	35.9	25.7	5.3-6	17
37-St. Thomas	31.2	30	10	38	38.5	39.7		32	22.3	6.7	17.4
38-Chatham	29	28	12	36	34.7	40.4	26.6	32	27	6.7	18.5
39-Windsor	33.1	32.5	15-20	35	39.5	43.7	30.3	30.8	26.4	6.7	16.3
40-Owen Sound	30	28	10		35		26.6	31.2	24.4	6	16
41-Cobalt	45	41.2	15			42.9	27.7	28.7	25	7.4	19
42-Sault Ste. Marie	36.4	34	13	36.7	34.5	41	25.8	30	26.7	6.7	19
43-Port Arthur	36.2	30	012.5	40		43.1	27.5	26.7	30	7.3	20
44-Port William	40	36.6	012.5			43.7	28	27.5	27.1	6.7	17.3
Manitoba (Average)...	29.7	27.4	12.3	29.4	30.8	41.4	28.3	30.2	28.1	6.6	19.2
45-Winnipeg	33.2	29.8	12	31.2	33.8	42.4	28.6	31	26.2	6	20.3
46-Brandon	26.1	25	12.5	27.5	27.7	40.3	28	29.3	30	7.2	18
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	29.1	27.7	12.8	26.7	28.2	40.5	31.7	29.4	26.4	6.7	17.6
47-Regina	30	28	13		26.7	38.9	35	25	24.2	7.2	18.3
48-Prince Albert	30	27.5	012.5	30	32.5	41.7	32.5	35	27.5	6.7	14
49-Saskatoon	30	27.5	13	25	28.6	41.7	27.5	27.5	29	6.6	20
50-Moose Jaw	26.2		12.5	25	25	39.7		30	25	6.4	18
Alberta (Average)....	28.3	25.0	11.0	30.0	29.6	42.6	29.2	31.5	27.0	7.5	18.9
51-Medicine Hat	25.1	25	12	30		41.2		30	27.5	8	23.5
52-Edmonton	29.1	25	10		27.9	44.4		28.5	25.7	8	15.4
53-Calgary	31.3		10	30	31.2	43.6	28.3	37.5	31.2	7.2	20
54-Lethbridge	27.5	25	12	30	29.6	41.1	30	30	23.7	7.3	16.5
British Colum. (Aver.)	36.5	30.7	14.3	40.8	40.0	46.0	30.8	30.6	28.6	8.4	19.0
55-Fernie	38.3	31.7	15	45		46.2	34.2	30	28.3	10	16
56-Nelson	37.6	30	017	40	40	44.4	30	30	28.7	7.3	17
57-Trail	38.3	35	15			42.5	30	30	30	7.7	17.2
58-New Westminster	33	27.5	11.1	40	40	46.9	30	28.3	26.7	9	22.5
59-Vancouver	35.3	32.5	011.1	35	40	46.3	29	31	27.2	6.7-7.4	20.3
60-Victoria	31.9	30	012.5	43		48.5	28.5	32.5	27.2	7.1	18
61-Nanaimo	32.5	25	13	42.5		49.7	35	33.3	32.3	8	20.6
62-Prince Rupert	45	34.2	20	40		43.7	30	30		10	20

a. Price per single quart higher.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY 1922

Flour		Rolled oats, per lb.	Cornmeal, per lb.	Barley, pearl, per lb.	Rice				Tapioca medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
Spring wheat, in 24 lb. bag, per lb.	Ordinary family, in 24 lb. bag, per lb.				Rangoon "B", per lb.	Patna, per lb.	Japan, per lb.	Siam, per lb.		Tomatoes, 2½/s, per can	Peas, standard 2/s per can	Corn 2/s, per can.
cents 5.3	cents 4.9	cents 5.8	cents 5.8	cents 9.2	cents 8.9	cents 11.5	cents 10.9	cents 9.2	cents 12.0	cents 19.2	cents 18.9	cents 17.0
5.7	5.3	5.8	5.8	8.6	11.2	11.6	10.3	9.8	14.3	20.1	19.8	18.5
6.1	5.6	6.4	6	8.3	10	11	12.3	9	14.2	21.5	20.8	20.3
5.5	5	5.8	5.4	7.5	12	10.8	10	8	13.4	19	19.3	18.8
5.4	5.2	5	5	8	8	10	10	10	12.5	20	19.7	17.3
5.6	5.5	5.9	6.4	8.4	15	11	9	10.7	17.4	19.3	19.1	17.6
6.0	5.4	6	5.2	10.7	11	15	10	11.3	14	20.7	20	18.3
5.2	4.8	5.2	5.9	7.5	10	11.4	10	10	14.4	19	18.2	18.3
5.6	5.3	5.9	5.7	9.0	10.7	11.9	12.5	10.4	14.0	19.3	18.2	17.3
6.0	5.3	5.8	6.5	7	.....	12.3	10	10	14	20	20	18.8
5.3	5.2	6.3	6.8	11	12	11	.....	9	16.3	19	17.8	16.7
5.4	5.2	5.5	4.3	11.5	10	12.5	15	12.3	12.3	18.3	18.3	16
5.7	5.6	6	5	6.3	10	.....	10	.....	13.5	20	16.6	17.5
5.4	5.1	6.1	6.5	9.4	9.5	11.2	10.3	8.6	13.3	17.2	18.9	15.7
5.4	4.6	5.8	7	8.9	10.3	11.2	10.7	7.6	14.3	17.4	18.1	16.3
5.4	5.2	6.2	5	10.7	9	9.3	9	8	15	17.5	20.4	15.4
5.2	5.2	5.7	5.5	9.2	10	11	10	9	12.9	17.6	18.7	15.3
5.4	5.0	6	10	10	10	9.3	.....	8	13.3	16	20	14.5
5.4	4.6	6	5	.....	8	10.7	10	10	14.7	18.2	20.7	17
5.3	5.2	8	7	10	10	15	15	.....	11.3	17.7	17	15
5.9	5.2	6	5.5	8	10	11	.....	9.3	14.5	17.9	20.7	17.2
5.5	5.3	5.7	7.4	9.3	8.6	10.8	9.7	8.9	11.5	17.1	17.4	15.2
5.3	5.2	5.7	5.7	9.3	.....	12.5	7.5	8	12	15.4	16.9	15.1
5.2	4.8	5.4	5.7	9.6	9.5	11.4	11.8	9.8	11.7	18.0	17.7	15.4
5.8	5.6	6.1	6.8	9.6	7	10.3	10	9.4	10.9	18	17.9	15.9
5.0	5.0	5	6.3	9	9.7	12.5	.....	.....	10	17	16	14.3
5.0	4.6	5	4.8	10.6	10.3	9.3	10	10.2	10.8	15.1	15.9	14.1
5.9	5.6	5.7	5	8	10	10	11.2	10	11.2	17.9	16.8	14.8
4.8	4.6	4.9	4.7	10.5	9.6	10	10.6	8	10.5	17.8	17.3	16.3
5.0	4.7	5	5.7	10	9.1	13.7	12	10.6	11.2	18.2	18.1	15.3
5.5	4.8	5.5	5.6	9.5	10	10.7	10.7	9.1	11.1	17.3	17	15.1
6.0	5.2	5.6	5.8	10	8	11.5	11.5	10	12.9	19.3	19.3	16.4
5.6	5	5.2	5.6	9.7	8.7	11.2	12.5	10.6	12	18.2	17.1	13.6
5.3	5	5.1	5.4	8.9	6.9	12.5	8.9	8.8	11.2	17.1	17.3	14.8
5.3	4.4	5.3	5.3	9.5	.....	11	11.3	8	10.7	18.1	17.7	15.6
4.9	4.7	5.5	6.9	9.7	8.1	12.5	12.1	.....	12.1	17.7	18.5	15.8
5.0	4.9	5.5	6.2	10.1	12.5	12.7	9.6	9.2	10.8	17.9	18.1	14.4
4.5	4.3	5.2	6.2	8.9	8.7	12.7	13.7	11.1	14.4	18.7	18.4	16.3
5.6	4.6	5.1	5.2	9.7	8.3	11	12.5	8.3	11	17.4	17.1	15.2
4.5	4.5	6.2	6.8	9.5	10	11	14.2	.....	13.3	18.3	18.2	15.5
5.0	4.8	5.2	5.8	9.1	9	11.3	11.5	9.4	10.6	17.5	17.6	15
5.1	4.9	4.5	4.7	9.3	12.5	12.3	12.1	14	11.4	17.9	17.9	14.7
5.0	4.8	5.6	5.7	9.2	10.5	11.7	12	9.6	11.4	19.2	18.7	15.3
5.2	5.2	5.2	5.7	10.5	10	11.5	12	.....	12.2	18.1	16.8	16
5.0	5.0	5.4	4.5	8.1	8.3	12.2	10.8	12	11.9	18.4	16.9	14.5
5.5	.....	7.3	9	12.5	10	11.5	15	7	13.8	19.4	19.6	18.7
5.2	.....	5.3	5	9.3	10	11.2	11.2	10	12.6	18.5	17.9	16.3
5.0	.....	5.4	4.7	7.4	10.4	9.4	15	9.3	12.5	19.2	17.5	14.2
5.3	4.8	4.8	4.6	10.5	10	12.5	12.5	11.1	12.6	18.7	18.2	16.1
5.1	4.7	6.1	6.0	8.9	13.8	13.4	10.9	8.3	12.4	21.0	20.9	19.2
5.1	4.7	6	5.4	9	12.5	11.7	11.7	8.1	11.7	20.3	20	18.2
5.1	.....	6.2	6.5	8.8	15	15	10	8.4	13.1	21.7	21.7	20.1
5.0	4.7	5.2	5.5	9.1	.....	12.6	9.2	8.2	11.3	22.5	20.6	19.7
5.0	4.8	5.2	6	10.2	.....	11.7	9.4	7.2	11.5	19.9	19.1	18.1
4.7	4.4	5.6	6.5	9.3	.....	.....	.....	8.6	12.5	24.2	21.7	20
5.0	4.8	5	5.6	8.5	9	13.7	8.1	8.7	11.2	23.1	21.4	21.3
5.3	.....	5	4	8.3	.....	12.5	10	8.3	10	22.7	20	19.3
4.9	4.5	5.0	5.0	8.3	11.0	11.0	10.1	8.7	10.4	22.3	20.9	18.2
5.0	4.8	5	5	10	12	12	10.2	12	12	21.7	21.6	18.4
4.9	4.6	4.7	4.6	7.9	10	10	10.2	8.1	9.6	21.6	20.2	18.9
4.8	4.2	5	6	8.7	.....	.....	10.4	7.5	10.6	23.5	21.8	19.7
4.7	.....	5.1	4.2	6.7	.....	.....	9.7	7.2	9.4	22.3	20	15.9
5.3	4.8	5.5	6.2	9.4	8.0	9.7	9.9	8.0	9.7	21.3	20.5	19.8
5.2	.....	5.8	7.2	10.3	.....	.....	12.5	10	10.8	21.9	21.7	21.7
5.5	.....	4.8	4.5	10	10	9.2	9.7	8.7	11.2	20.8	22.5	20.8
5.6	.....	4.7	4.8	8.1	.....	.....	10	.....	10	20	20	19.2
5.0	.....	5.5	8	9.2	.....	.....	9	6	8.7	20.7	20	18.4
5.3	5.0	5.1	5.5	9.2	8.1	10	9	7	9.2	21.6	20	19.5
5.2	4.6	6	5	9.5	6	.....	8.7	8	9	22.2	20	19.2
5.0	.....	5	7.1	10.2	.....	10	10	8	9.7	21.2	20	19.3
5.6	.....	7	7.3	8.7	.....	.....	10	.....	9	21.7	20	20

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Beans, dry, com- mon, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples			Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, per chole, per packet (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.
			Per bag, 1½ bu. (90 lb.)	Per peck, (15 lbs.)	Fresh, best or eating, per gal.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.			
Dominion (Average)...	cents 8.8	cents 10.7	\$ 1.318	cents 26.2	cents 54.0	cents 38.2	cents 24.8	cents 19.8	cents 26.9	cents 23.2
Nova Scotia (Average)	8.9	9.8	1.177	23.0	45.0	28.8	24.9	19.2	27.4	23.6
1-Sydney	10.4	10.4	1.21	26.9			24	20.9	29.7	25
2-New Glasgow	9.1	10.5	1.15	20.3			24.7	19.7	27.4	20
3-Amherst	6.7	9.2	.975	19.3	40	20		16	23.5	25
4-Halifax	9.4	9	1.21	24.4			23	18.5	23.7	25
5-Truro	9	10	1.35	24.2	50	37.5	27.7	20.6	27.5	23
6-P.E.L.—Charlott'n.	8.7	10.9	.683	13.7		25	21.7	21.2	25.4	25
New Bruns. (Aver.) ..	9.0	9.4	.959	21.3			24.2	20.8	26.3	22.5
7-Moncton	9.8	9.6	1.20	25				21.5	27	25
8-St. John	8.2	8	1.26	20.6	45		25.5	22	26.3	20
9-Fredericton	8.4	9.1	.625	18			25	20.5	24.8	20
10-Bathurst	9.7	10.8	.75	21.6			25	19	27.2	25
Quebec (Average).....	9.1	9.8	1.310	27.1	49.7	42.5	23.8	19.9	28.5	25.5
11-Quebec	9.9	10.3	.959	23.8			24.2	20.1	30	26.1
12-Three Rivers	10.2	8.8	1.50	30	50	35	25	20	27	25
13-Sherbrooke	8.4	9.3	1.29	23.6	55	50	25	21.9	26	25
14-Sorel	9.7	12.5	1.17	27.5			23.5	18	30	30
15-St. Hyacinthe	8.4	10	1.60	30	40		22	19.3	31.7	20
16-St. John's	8	8.3	1.50	30			25	19	30	30
17-Thetford Mines	8.2	7.5	1.32	24.3			25	21.2	26.2	25
18-Montreal	9.3	9.8	1.35	25.1	53.9		23.1	19.6	28.2	23.4
19-Hull	10	11.9	1.30	29.7				20	27.2	25
Ontario (Average).....	9.0	11.8	1.493	30.1	53.6	41.1	25.2	19.7	26.3	21.3
11-Ottawa	9.5	11.3	1.43	28.9		60	25	19.6	26.6	24.2
21-Brockville	8	14.3	1.50	30			25	19	27	18.5
22-Kingston	8.2	10.5	1.46	29.6			25	18	25.8	20.5
23-Belleville	8.3	10.5	1.75	32.5				19	23.7	23.2
24-Peterborough	9	12.7	1.44	28.8	62.5	50	25	19.3	26.3	20.4
25-Orillia	8.9	12.8	1.26	25				20	26	21.2
26-Toronto	9.2	10.4	1.53	27.6	55	38.7	18.6	18.7	24.8	20.9
27-Niagara Falls	10.5	13.1	1.65	27.3				22.5	28.7	22.5
28-St. Catharines	9.5	11	1.80	33	70			19.8	28	19.7
29-Hamilton	9.3	10.1	1.52	31.4	52.5		26.7	18.9	23.7	19.6
30-Brantford	9.3	10.8	1.82	35.5	50			19	24.7	20
31-Galt	9.4	11.1	1.65	33.3			30	22	26.6	20.8
32-Queph	8.8	10.7	1.38	29.2			25	18.2	24	20.8
33-Kitchener	8.6	11.2	1.64	32.5				20.6	26.9	21.5
34-Woodstock	6.5	11.5	1.71	34				20.4	25	20
35-Stratford	9	12.5	1.64	35	47.5	35	25	20.6	27.2	20.5
36-London	7.8	10.3	1.68	32		30	25	19.7	24.2	20.2
37-St. Thomas	9.6	10.7	1.80	36.5				18.2	25.7	19.9
38-Chatham	7.9	11.8	1.52	31.2	35		20	21.6	24.8	19.9
39-Windsor	9.6	10	1.70	36.6	35	35	30	21.7	26.3	20.4
40-Owen Sound	9.6	12.5	1.48	31.7			25	18	25	19.6
41-Cobalt	9.7	11.4	.83	25			21.7	20.7	32	24.2
42-Sault Ste. Marie	9.4	13	1.45	31.7			25	19	29.6	25
43-Port Arthur	9.3	11.9	.775	21.7		40	30	18.3	25.8	25.8
44-Port William	9.1	13.6	.919	20.7	75	40	26	18.6	29.3	24
Manitoba (Average)...	10.0	8.5	.925	18.9			25.6	21.3	27.8	25.0
45-Winnipeg	9.5	9	.80	19			23.7	20.8	25.5	25
46-Brandon	10.4	8	1.05	18.7			27.5	21.7	30	25
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	8.6	12.8	.822	18.1			25.4	19.2	24.2	25.5
47-Regina	8.1	12.8	.961	20			24.9	19	25.2	25.3
48-Prince Albert	8.8	14.2	.75	12.5			25	20.7	22.5	27.5
49-Saskatoon	9.4	12.1	.862	20			26.7	19.7	29	24
50-Moose Jaw	8.1	11.9	.715	20			25	17.5	20	25
Alberta (Average)....	8.2	10.8	1.031	22.6	77.5		26.4	21.0	28.7	24.6
51-Medicine Hat	8.7	9.2	1.25	25	85		27.5	21	30	28.7
52-Edmonton	8.1	10.3	a. 776	13	70		25	20.6	28.3	21.7
53-Calgary	8.5	11.7	a1.179	32.5			25	21	29.2	25
54-Lethbridge	7.6	11.9	a. 918	20			28.2	21.3	27.3	22.8
British Colum. (Aver.)	8.3	8.9	1.616	31.7			24.7	20.2	27.8	24.2
55-Pernie	9.7	12.5	a1.728				25	17.5	32.5	30
56-Nelson	9.2	10.8	a1.512	35			25	20	27.5	22.5
57-Trail	8.1	9.6	a1.523	30			25	20	27.3	25
58-New Westminster	7.2	7	a1.152				22.5	20	26.2	23.3
59-Vancouver	7.2	6.4	a1.359				23.1	18.8	26	22
60-Victoria	8.4	8.1	a1.593					23.3	25.7	23.3
61-Nanaimo	8.2	7.7	a1.809	30			30	23	28.6	24.3
62-Prince Rupert	8	9.1	a2.25				22.5	19	28.3	23.3

a. Price per 90 lb. bag calculated from price quoted. b. New potatoes not included in the average.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY 1922

Jam		Canned Fruits			Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.	Honey, clover, strained, per 5 lb. tin.	Sugar		Tea				
Strawberry, pure, per 4 lb. tin.	Raspberry, pure, per 4 lb. tin.	Peaches, 2's, per can.	Pears 2's, per can.	Plums 2's, per can.				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black medium, (bulk), per lb.	Black medium, (packets), per lb.	Green medium, (bulk), per lb.	Green medium, (packets), per lb.	
\$ 1.002	\$.987	cents 34.6	cents 33.4	cents 25.7	\$.842	cents 50.9	\$ 1.188	cents 8.4	cents 7.9	cents 54.6	cents 56.8	cents 61.3	cents 60.2	
1.007	.983	33.8	34.1	25.7	.928	60.8	1.413	8.5	8.1	49.6	55.2			
1.02	1.02	37	36.1	27.5	.95	.....	1.50	8.8	8.1	52.1	57.2			
1.02	.975	27	31.8	22.8	.924	65	1.40	8.5	8.5	47	55			
.90	.90	35	36.5	22.5	1.00	45	1.00	8.7	8.2	50	57.5		3	
.987	.94	35	33	27.5	.825	75	1.75	7.9	7.4	49	51.2	60	4	
1.11	1.08	35	33.3	28	.94	58.3	.....	8.8	8.2	50	55		5	
1.25	1.25	34.3	33	28.3	.90	75	1.75	7.7	7.2	47.6	55	.....	55	6
.978	.956	33.7	34.9	28.8	.901	51.2		8.3	7.6	49.8	52.6	65.6	.....
1.10	1.00	33.8	35	30	1.00	65	.....	8.7	7.9	50	53.7			7
.863	.875	35.7	35.7	28.3	.737	45	.....	8.4	7.6	49	49	71.7	52.5	8
.95	.95	30.4	30	26.7	.867	42.3	.....	7.8	7.4	50	52.5	70	50	9
1.00	1.00	35	38.7	30	1.00	52.5	1.00	8.1	7.5	50	55	55	55	10
1.063	1.049	35.1	34.4	25.4	.903	49.7	1.116	7.7	7.2	57.3	58.2	60.0	57.1	
1.00	.977	37	35	25	.936	45	.....	7.5	7	53.5	59	58.2	60.6	11
1.00	1.00	31.2	31.7	18.3	.95	47.5	1.00	7.7	7.2	56.7	61.8	60	60	12
1.11	1.09	33	33.7	24.6	.792	46	1.20	7.7	7.2	59.4	57.5	58	58.7	13
1.00	.967	37.5	31.2	30	.917	52.5	.....	7.5	6.7	53.3	55	57.5	50	14
1.12	1.12	35	40	.....	.....	48.7	.....	8.2	7.4	65	63.3	65	63.3	15
1.12	1.12	40	40	25	1.00	60	1.25	7.5	7.3	60	50	62.5	50	16
1.20	1.20	37.5	35	33.3	.....	52.5	.....	8.2	7.5	60	63.7	63.7	57.5	17
1.07	1.04	31.9	30.8	21.6	.791	48	1.06	7.3	7	58.4	59.1	62.3	59.2	18
.947	.93	32.5	32.5	25	.937	46.7	1.07	7.7	7.3	49	54.2	52.9	54.2	19
.946	.939	33.5	30.9	24.0	.817	46.4	1.025	8.2	7.8	54.8	57.4	59.8	57.8	
.981	.996	36.1	34.2	22.7	.789	47.5	1.12	7.6	7.1	58.6	57.7	63.6	58	20
.775	.725	33.3	30	20	.80	44.2	1.00	8.5	8	51.7	57.5	57.5	60	21
.95	.937	28.7	27.1	17.1	.821	44.2	.967	7.9	7.4	46.9	53	53.6	55.5	22
1.00	1.00	33.7	36.5	25	.78	45.2	1.00	7.8	7.5	50.7	55	52.5	56.7	23
.936	.95	32.5	27.6	23.7	.792	46	.80	8.1	7.8	52.1	57.9	54.2	57.5	24
.937	.90	32.5	30	16.7	.775	47	1.05	8.2	7.9	49.2	56.7	57	61.7	25
.86	.862	28.9	25	18.6	.724	44.1	1.06	7.9	7.5	52.9	61.7	51.7	58.3	26
1.04	1.04	33.6	31.1	24.1	.975	47.5	1.10	8.1	7.7	60	58.3	63.9	58.3	27
.892	.873	30	27.1	24.3	.741	41.3	1.00	8.7	8.7	57.6	62.1	68.7	59.3	28
.932	.898	28.8	27.5	18.9	.732	43.6	.953	7.8	7.4	55.7	58.3	59.7	59.4	29
.878	.898	32	28	23	.783	43.7	.90	8.4	8.3	57.5	61.6	59.2	56	30
.792	.844	32.9	29.3	22	.80	45.5	.967	8.1	7.7	57.5	58.1	60.7	61.7	31
.925	.91	31.7	31.2	19.3	.775	48.7	1.04	8.1	7.8	54.4	55.6	58.3	55	32
.897	.897	33	28.3	26	.90	43.2	1.13	8.1	8	53.7	55.9	60	56.2	33
.886	.886	36	32.5	22.5	.746	44.7	1.00	8.7	8.1	53	59	62	57.5	34
.989	.962	34.7	33.7	25	.89	47	1.00	9.5	8.6	58	61.2	61.7	61.8	35
.928	.925	33.5	31.2	25.6	.81	45.8	.95	8.2	7.6	56.2	57.1	62.2	57.1	36
.929	.929	35	31.2	30	.80	46.2	.962	7.5	7.2	69.2	69.2	67.5	56	37
.981	.981	37.5	31	33	.793	47.5	1.00	8.1	7.4	52.8	57.2	58.6	58.2	38
1.10	1.05	34	35	28.7	1.02	52.5	1.13	8.2	7.8	56.4	58.4	58.4	58.4	39
.912	.912	36.6	30	35	.70	43.7	.95	8.1	7.9	54	53.7	58.3	57.5	40
1.08	1.08	35	33	28.7	.93	57	1.17	9.1	8.6	45	55	70	58.7	41
1.03	.975	33.7	31	28	.825	46.2	1.13	8.5	8	52.5	55	60	53.3	42
1.03	1.03	35	32.5	19.8	.883	51.7	1.07	8.1	7.9	57.5	55	50.8	57.5	43
1.00	1.00	40	37.9	22.5	.839	45.7	1.17	8.1	7.7	57.9	55	65.6	57.5	44
.978	.975	34.9	34.0	25.0	.771	47.5	1.250	8.9	8.4	54.5	58.7	63.4	63.8	
.981	.974	34.7	32.9	23.7	.742	47.4	1.33	8.5	8	53.9	58.7	60	67.5	45
.975	.975	35	35	26.2	.80	47.5	1.17	9.2	8.9	55	58.7	66.7	60	46
1.017	1.010	34.7	30.4	25.0	.832	52.2	1.418	9.3	8.6	55.0	57.2	62.0	63.1	
.979	.951	34.6	32.1	25.3	.803	51.2	1.49	8.9	8.4	52	58.1	60	65	47
1.01	1.02	37.5	30	25	.875	51.7	1.50	9.2	8.6	60	58.7	.....	.....	48
1.03	1.02	31.6	31.9	27.1	.80	53.3	1.23	9.7	9	53	57	66	64.2	49
1.05	1.02	35	27.5	22.5	.85	52.5	1.45	9.2	8.5	55	55	60	60	50
1.060	1.023	35.3	37.3	25.7	.828	53.7	1.368	9.7	8.8	52.6	56.7	63.6	66.3	
1.03	1.02	40	40	25	.894	55	1.16	9.7	9.2	52.5	52.5	65	73.3	51
1.08	1.04	35	34	27.5	.793	56.8	1.44	9.5	8.7	50	57.3	56	63	52
1.06	1.02	30	36.7	23.3	.767	53.3	1.52	10	8.5	56.7	59.5	65	66.7	53
1.07	1.01	36	38.3	27	.858	49.6	1.35	9.7	8.7	51.2	67.6	68.3	62	54
1.053	1.028	37.8	38.6	30.3	.805	57.3	1.422	8.7	8.0	53.5	55.9	64.5	70.6	
1.22	1.15	43.3	40	35	.75	60	.....	9.5	8.3	55	62.5	.....	.....	55
1.05	1.02	40	40	33.3	.783	60	1.75	9.4	8.8	50	56.7	67.5	70	56
1.00	1.00	35	36.5	30	.80	56.7	1.50	8.7	8	53.3	55	66.7	67.5	57
.925	.925	45	35	25	.862	55	1.55	7.9	7.3	52.5	50	70	65	58
1.02	.99	32	36.1	24.4	.773	50.7	1.18	8.2	7.6	52.1	54.8	67.5	71	59
1.02	1.02	35	38.7	25	.77	62	1.00	8.5	8.3	52.5	55	65	.....	60
1.09	1.09	39	41	33.3	.85	57.5	.....	8.4	7.8	61	58.5	65	70	61
1.10	1.03	33.3	31.7	26.7	.85	56.7	1.55	9	7.8	51.7	55	50	80	62

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Coffee		Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit XXX, per quart	Salt, fine in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch laundry, per lb.	Soap laundry, standard, per bar.
	Ground, medium, per lb.	Beans, roasted Rio, etc., per lb.							
Dominion (Average)...	cents 53.6	cents 51.3	cents 28.5	cents 15.2	cents 3.8	cents 44.6	\$.748	cents 11.9	cents 8.4
Nova Scotia (Average)									
1-Sydney	58.2	56.9	29.3	12.7	4.1	46.0	.544	12.6	8.4
2-New Glasgow	59	55	33.6	13.2	4.5	48	.60	12.2	8.8
3-Amherst	56	55	28.6	12.8	3.5	48	.445	13.7	8.8
4-Halifax	60	.....	26.5	11	4.5	40	.60	12	8
5-Truro	55	60	28.3	15	5	49.6	.60	12.6	7.6
	61	57.5	29.6	11.6	3.1	44.2	.475	12.7	9
6-P.E.L.—Charlott'n.	60	58.7	28.8	17.1	3.2	47	.534	13	8
New Bruns. (Aver.) ..									
7-Moncton	60.2	59.5	27.9	11.8	4.1	37.9	.473	12.1	8.6
8-St. John	61.2	60	30	11.7	3.2	.....	.50	14.3	9
9-Fredericton	61.3	60	26.6	11.2	4.2	37.5	.48	11.3	9
10-Bathurst	55.8	53	26	11.6	4.8	36.3	.413	10.8	8.3
	62.5	65	29	12.7	4	40	.50	12	8.2
Quebec (Average).....									
11-Quebec	54.7	53.1	28.1	14.1	3.8	45.5	.821	11.7	8.1
12-Three Rivers	54	53.4	28.6	17.1	3.6	41.1	.825	10.8	8.6
13-Sherbrooke	56	50	26	15.4	4.5	47.5	1.00	11.4	7.9
14-Sorel	54	50	27.6	14.1	3.6	38	.75	11	7.5
15-St. Hyacinthe	47.5	56.7	28.7	13.3	4.2	50	1.12	11.2	8.7
16-St. John's	58.7	50	27.5	13	5.2	48	.72	12.5	8
17-Thetford Mines	55	55	27.5	15.5	2.5	53.3	.65	14	8.4
18-Montreal	62.5	60	29.5	11.9	3.3	48.7	.833	11.5	8.2
19-Hull	54.6	52.9	27.3	15	3.5	47.6	.739	11.2	7.9
	50.4	50	30	12	3.8	44.2	.70	11.7	7.8
Ontario (Average).....									
20-Ottawa	53.2	52.4	27.1	12.9	3.3	42.6	.71	10.9	8.6
21-Brockville	50.2	52.1	26.9	11.9	3.7	47.2	.679	10.4	8
22-Kingston	55.8	.....	26.7	13.3	3.7	36.7	.60	10.4	8.3
23-Belleville	50	48.3	26.3	12.9	3.3	42.5	.60	10	8.2
24-Peterborough	51.2	50	25	11.2	3.1	40	.70	11.2	8
25-Orillia	55.8	50	29	12.9	2.6	43.3	.625	10.3	8.2
26-Toronto	54.2	60	25.8	12.8	3.2	40	.66	10.3	9.2
27-Niagara Falls	53.9	53.9	26.4	11.2	3.6	41.5	.629	10.3	8
28-St. Catharines	55	54	28.7	13.2	3.8	40.7	.65	11.1	8.6
29-Hamilton	54.7	53.3	25.6	12.1	2.6	35	.742	10	8.1
30-Brantford	55.3	54.3	26.3	11.3	3.2	40	.668	10.5	8
31-Galt	54.6	53	25.4	10.8	2.9	39.5	.75	10.3	8.7
32-Guelph	52.5	57.5	26.1	13.4	2.8	47.8	.65	10.7	8.4
33-Kitchener	55.2	50.8	25.8	13.1	4.1	46.1	.725	11.2	8.7
34-Woodstock	50	.....	27.2	12.2	2.9	42.8	.70	10.6	8.8
35-Stratford	53.7	50	25	11.9	2.6	40	.587	11	8.7
36-London	47.5	39	26	13.1	3	45	.68	11.5	8.8
37-St. Thomas	55.1	53.8	28.4	12.8	2.8	43.6	.656	10.3	8.6
38-Chatham	60.7	56.3	27.1	13.1	3.8	47.1	.68	10.4	9
39-Windsor	49.1	47.3	27.1	12.9	3.1	40	.717	10.3	8.4
40-Owen Sound	53.2	51.5	29.1	13.5	3.6	49.3	.75	10.2	8.2
41-Cobalt	55	65	25	12.3	3	32.5	.587	11.6	9.5
42-Sault Ste. Marie	55	51.7	32.5	15	3.5	50	1.02	15	8.9
43-Port Arthur	52.5	48.7	28.7	15	3.5	49.2	.783	14	8.9
44-Port William	45	47.5	26.7	16.3	4	43.3	.875	10	8.2
	55	56.2	31.1	13.1	4.1	42.9	1.05	10.5	9.5
Manitoba (Average)...									
45-Winnipeg	51.5	40.4	28.9	15.4	3.7	41.0	.845	13.0	7.8
46-Brandon	50.4	43.3	29.1	16.3	3.5	43.7	.79	12	7.4
	52.5	37.5	28.7	14.5	3.9	38.3	.90	14	8.1
Saskatchewan (Aver.)									
47-Regina	52.7	46.8	31.9	18.7	4.5	40.7	1.003	14.8	8.5
48-Prince Albert	49.5	46.9	29.6	17	3.8	39.4	.762	13	7.5
49-Saskatoon	47.5	40	31.2	20.2	5.9	45	1.25	15	8.2
50-Moose Jaw	53.6	53.3	34.2	20.1	3.9	48.3	1.00	16	9.3
	60	.....	32.5	17.5	4.3	30	1.00	15	9.1
Alberta (Average)....									
51-Medicine Hat	49.0	42.1	30.8	19.4	4.2	45.7	.892	13.3	7.7
52-Edmonton	50	43.3	31.2	26.7	4.6	41.7	1.00	13	6.9
53-Calgary	51	41.7	31.5	16.8	3.9	45.7	.95	12.5	8.6
54-Lethbridge	50	42.5	31.2	15	4.8	52.5	.70	13	8.5
	44.8	41	29.3	19	3.6	43	.917	14.7	6.9
British Colum. (Aver.)									
55-Fernie	50.2	47.1	30.0	23.1	4.4	52.3	.868	12.1	5.9
56-Nelson	53.3	47.5	28.3	17.5	4.5	53.3	.775	13.3	n5
57-Trail	53.3	50	28.3	23	3.6	42.5	.....	10	6.5
58-New Westminster	46.8	42.7	28.3	23.3	4.2	50	.80	13.7	n5
59-Vancouver	50	51.7	30	24.4	4.1	56.7	1.03	13.3	6
60-Victoria	51	45.5	28.7	22.7	4.1	49	.83	10	6
61-Nanaimo	48.7	46.2	31	23	4.1	51.2	.85	10.7	n5
62-Prince Rupert	53.6	50.5	31.7	22.4	6.6	56	.89	13.3	8.7
	45	42.5	33.3	23.3	4.8	60	.90	12.5	n5

a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively.
d. Lignite. f. Jackpine, poplar, etc. h. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY 1922

Coal		Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Matches parlour, (500), per box	Rent	
Anthracite, per ton	Bituminous, per ton	Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood cuttings etc., per cord.			six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month	8-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences or none, p. m.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	cents	cents	\$	\$
16.934	11.007	12.321	14.160	9.359	11.029	9.574	31.3	14.6	27.798	19.336
.....	9.065	9.200	10.600	7.000	7.800	9.143	33.1	14.8	23.700	16.400
.....	a7.20	6.00	7.00	5.00	6.00	.....	33-35	15	16.00-20.00	10.00-14.00
.....	a7.00	10.00	b10.00	b8.00	b8.00	b11.43	30-33	14	25.00	18.00
.....	8.75-9.00	7.00	9.00	6.00	8.00	6.00	32	15	12.00-17.00	7.00-10.00
16.50	11.25	15.00	16.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	35	15	40.00	25.00-35.00
.....	11.00	8.00	11.00	4.00	5.00	.....	33	15	16.00-26.00	12.00-15.00
18.50	10.50-11.50	12.00	14.00	8.00	9.00	b9.00	24-28	15	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00
17.250	11.656	10.500	12.500	7.000	8.687	5.582	31.8	14.5	25.750	17.500
.....	11.25-13.50	10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	.....	34	15	25.00-45.00	18.00-24.00
16.50	9.00-13.50	16.00	18.00	8.00	10.00	b8.42	30-32	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-20.00
18.00	12.00	8.00	.....	.....	.....	b4.80-5.60	30	13	25.00	.....
.....	11.00	8.00	10.00	5.00	7.00	b3.125	32	15	18.00	12.00
15.893	10.750	12.810	14.667	9.445	10.625	10.417	28.9	14.4	22.278	14.813
.....	10.00	b14.67	b14.67	b12.00	b12.00	b10.00-12.00	30	15	22.00-27.00	.....
15.50	10.00	10.00	18.00	8.00	12.00	b7.50	30	13	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00
16.50	11.50	12.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....	30	15	25.00	22.00
16.50-17.00	12.00	b16.00	b17.33	b10.67	b13.33	10.00	25-30	15	14.00-15.00	7.00-10.00
14.00	.....	.....	a16.00	a10.667	a10.667	.....	28	.....	22.00	12.50
16.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	8.00	b10.00	b12.00	22-28	12	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
15.75-16.50	11.00	15.00	16.00-17.00	10.00-11.00	12.00	b12.00-15.00	28	15	15.00	10.00
16.25-16.50	.....	10.00	14.00	7.50	9.00	8.50	30-45	15	22.00-37.00	14.00-22.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23-25	15	20.00-25.00	15.00-18.00
16.185	11.500	13.421	15.485	10.706	12.856	11.466	27.4	14.3	29.600	20.500
16.25-16.50	.....	12.00	14.00	8.00	10.00	8.50	30-35	15	28.00-36.00	21.00-27.00
16.50	.....	.....	b18.461	.....	b16.615	b14.40	25	15	25.00	16.00
16.50	10.00	14.00	16.00	13.00	14.00	b14.00	25	14	18.00-25.00	15.00-20.00
15.50	11.00	12.00	13.00	10.00	12.00	10.00	22-25	10	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00
16.00	9.50	12.00	13.50	7.00	8.50	6.00	23	15	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
16.50	10.00	10.00	12.00	8.00	10.50	b7.724	25	15	15.00-20.00	13.00-15.00
15.50	10.25	16.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	12.00-14.00	30	13	35.00-40.00	22.00-23.00
15.00	c	.....	c	c	c	c	30-30	15	20.00-25.00	18.00-23.00
15.00	.....	e16.00	e18.00	e15.00	e16.00	bc20.00	28-29	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
15.25	14.00	15.00	15.50	13.00	.....	.....	25	12	25.00-35.00	20.00-30.00
15.50	12.00	.....	.....	.....	15.00	b10.00	28-30	15	35.00-40.00	18.00-25.00
15.00	10.00	16.00	18.00	13.00	14.00	.....	27	12.5	25.00	16.00
15.50	11.00	17.00	18.00	11.00	12.00	b9.00	27	15	24.00-30.00	18.00-20.00
15.00	13.00	14.00	16.00	10.00	12.00	.....	28-30	15	40.00	30.00
16.00	9.00-14.00	12.00	15.00	10.00	12.00	b13.33	28	15	20.00	15.00
16.00	11.00	17.00	.....	16.00	.....	.....	25	.....	30.00-40.00	17.00-19.00
16.00	15.00	15.00	16.00	.....	13.00	12.00	25-27	14	30.00-45.00	17.00-30.00
16.00-16.50	13.00	12.00-13.00	17.00	14.00	14.00	b16.00	30	15	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
15.50	10.00	.....	b20.00	b20.00	b20.00	b9.00-15.00	23	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
16.00-17.50	10.00-12.50	.....	c	c	c	c	25-30	15	30.00-50.00	20.00-35.00
16.50	10.00	14.00	15.00	.....	10.50	10.50	15	15	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00
19.00	15.00	11.00	12.00	10.00	12.00	27-30	15	15	22.00	14.00
17.00	10.00-11.50	9.00	12.75	7.00	10.50	b7.00	28-30	15	35.00	20.00-25.00
18.00	9.50-14.00	.....	8.50	9.50	9.50	.....	25	13.3	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
18.50	10.50-12.50	10.50	11.50	8.50	9.50	.....	25	15	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
21.250	12.250	10.750	12.000	8.250	9.500	.....	32.5	15.0	35.000	24.500
20.50	12.00	8.50	10.00	7.50	9.00	9.00	35	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00
22.00	12.50	13.00	14.00	9.00	10.00	.....	30	15	25.00-30.00	18.00-20.00
24.750	12.375	13.000	13.625	10.000	11.125	10.500	36.3	15.0	35.000	23.125
24.50	13.00	f14.00	f13.00	.....	10.00	13.00	35	15	35.00-50.00	30.00
.....	d10.50	f7.00	f8.50	6.00	7.50	.....	35	15	25.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
25.00	d13.00-15.00	f18.00	f11.00	14.00	9.00	13.00	40	15	30.00-40.00	20.00
.....	d12.00	.....	f22.00	.....	18.00	5.50	35	15	35.00	25.00
.....	7.500	.....	.....	.....	10.750	8.500	36.3	15.0	31.250	20.750
.....	c	c	c	c	c	c	15	15	25.00	17.50
.....	5.00	.....	.....	8.00	b7.00-8.00	5.00	35	15	40.00	25.00
.....	d8.50-9.50	.....	.....	.....	b14.00	b12.00	38-40	15	20.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
.....	a8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30.00	18.00
.....	11.116	.....	.....	9.125	9.824	5.264	39.9	15.0	25.500	19.813
.....	7.50-7.75	.....	.....	12.00	.....	b4.00	50	15	20.00	15.00
.....	11.00-13.75	.....	.....	9.00	11.75	.....	50	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-25.00
.....	9.75-12.75	.....	.....	8.00	10.50	.....	45	15	30.00	20.00
.....	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	b7.50	40	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-14.00
.....	10.75-11.50	.....	.....	7.50	7.50	5.00	35-40	15	29.00	25.00
.....	11.50-12.00	.....	.....	7.50	b9.544	b4.491	27	15	18.00-22.00	15.00-17.00
.....	a8.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	b5.33	35	15	22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00
.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30.00-40.00	20.00-30.00

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of July of over one hundred staple food-stuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given, is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers who did a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915, when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts, with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuel. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family

in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that the comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Retail Prices

Meats at the beginning of July again averaged higher. Sirloin steak was up about $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound, averaging 32.1c, the increase being fairly general though prices in New Brunswick and Quebec averaged slightly lower. Round steak averaged 27.1c per pound as compared with 26.4c in June. Rib roast was lower in Alberta and British Columbia but averaged slightly higher for the Dominion at 24.4c per pound. Shoulder roast also showed small advance in the average at 17.8c per pound but was down in the Western provinces. Stewing beef and veal were practically unchanged in the average, advances in the east being offset by declines in the west. Mutton averaged 28.0c per pound in July as compared with 29.3c in June, the decline being general except in Manitoba and Saskatchewan where prices averaged higher. Lamb, roast, averaged slightly higher at 35.3c per pound. Pork, roast, advanced from an average of 31.3c per pound in June to 31.8c in July, the increase being fairly general. Mess pork was slightly higher. Bacon averaged about 1c per pound higher at $42\frac{1}{2}$ c, though some localities showed declines. Boiled ham showed a general increase, being up from 63.7c per pound in June to 67.4c in July. In fish, fresh cod, halibut, and whitefish, salt herring, salt cod, and finnan haddie were slightly lower while other varieties were practically unchanged. Canned salmon, sockeye, was down somewhat at 50.9c per pound tin. Lard showed little change in the average. Eggs, fresh, which have showed little change since April, averaged 33.9c per dozen in July as compared with 33.5c in June, and

50.7c in March. Milk was unchanged in the average, increases in Amherst, Belleville, and Victoria being offset by declines in Sydney, Kitchener, and Medicine Hat. Butter showed little change. Dairy solids averaged 35.1c per pound as compared with 35.7c in June, being higher in Ontario and Quebec but lower in the Eastern and Western provinces. Dairy prints were higher in Quebec but generally lower in the other provinces. Creamery prints were unchanged from June in the average at 42c per pound, increases in Quebec and Ontario and Manitoba being offset by declines in the other provinces. Cheese was practically unchanged, old cheese averaging 30c per pound as compared with 29.8c in June, and new cheese 26.2c in July as compared with 26.1c in June. Bread, soda biscuits, flour, and rolled oats were practically unchanged. Barley, rice, and tapioca were steady. Beans showed little change, increases in some cities being offset by declines in others. Onions averaged 10.7c per pound as compared with 12c in June, the decline being general. Potatoes averaged \$1.32 per bag, being down in all the provinces except Ontario. Evaporated apples were up from 24.1c per pound in June to 24.9c in July. Prunes were practically unchanged. Raisins and currants were down slightly. Jam and canned fruits were steady. Marmalade and honey were also down slightly while corn syrup showed a slight advance. Granulated sugar rose in the average from 7.8c per pound to 8.4c, the increase being general. Yellow sugar showed about the same general increase as granulated. Tea advanced somewhat, while coffee remained steady. Laundry starch and soap were practically unchanged.

Anthracite coal was slightly lower in the average, being down in Sherbrooke, Montreal, Peterborough, and Hamilton. Bituminous coal averaged \$11.00 per ton in July as compared with \$10.92 in June. Increases occurred in Belleville, Hamilton, and Brantford, and decreases in Truro, St. John, Three Rivers, and Montreal. Hardwood was practically unchanged. Soft wood, four feet long,

was up in the average from \$9.19 per cord in June to \$9.36 in July. Rentals were steady.

Wholesale Prices

GRAINS AND FODDER.—Wheat, No. 1 Manitoba Northern, at Winnipeg, rose from \$1.33 per bushel in the last week in June to \$1.39 the first week in July and then declined to \$1.29 by the end of the month. New crop Ontario winter wheat came on the market toward the end of July and was reported at Toronto at 90c-95c per bushel. Barley at Winnipeg declined from 65c per bushel at the beginning of the month to 58c in the last week. Western oats also declined, being quoted at Winnipeg at 52c per bushel early in July but by the last week fell to 46c. American corn advanced from 77c per bushel at the end of June to 81c at the end of July. Flaxseed rose from \$2.40 per bushel in the last week in June to \$2.45 the first week in July and then declined to \$2.15 by the end of the month. Hay at Montreal and Toronto was steady. Bran and shorts at Toronto were also unchanged.

ANIMALS AND MEATS.—Cattle at Winnipeg were down from \$7.50 per 100 pounds to \$6.25. Choice steers at Toronto declined from \$8.75 per hundred pounds about the end of June to \$8.00 the last week in July. Dressed beef, hind-quarters fell from 23c per pound to 21c. Live hogs at Toronto rose from \$13.50 per hundred pounds to \$14.25 and later declined to \$13.25. Mutton was steady but dressed lamb declined from 33c per pound to 30c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Creamery butter at Montreal fell from 37c per pound about the end of June to 34c the last week in July. Cheese which had advanced from 14c per pound to 19c in June declined during July to 16c. Eggs were steady. Milk at Victoria advanced from 27c per gallon to 37c, and at Toronto from \$1.50 per 8 gallon can in June to \$1.75 in July.

FISH.—Reports from the Lunenburg fishing fleet indicated that fish were

plentiful on the Grand Banks and the summer's catch of cod was expected to be large. The dried fish market in Europe was somewhat firmer, but the demand from the West Indies was reported rather weak. The market for pickled fish was reported to be poor with mackerel quoted at \$8.00 per barrel and new herring at \$4.00 to \$4.50 per barrel ex-vessel. In canned lobsters the market was weak as the supply was good.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Raspberries were quoted at Toronto in the first week of July at 25c to 30c per box but declined somewhat toward the end of the month. Cherries were quoted at 65c to \$1.00 per 11 quart basket. Valencia oranges were up from \$9.50 per box to \$10.00. Bananas, lemons, and dried fruits were unchanged. Old potatoes at Montreal were up from 80c per bag to \$1.40. Tomatoes came on the Toronto market at \$2.25 per eleven-quart basket but declined to 60c by the end of the month. Canned peas were down from \$1.85 to \$1.75 per dozen tins.

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS.—Rolled oats declined slightly to \$3.30 per 90-pound bag. Flour, Manitoba patents, at Toronto was unchanged at \$8 per barrel. Granulated sugar at Toronto was up about 45c per hundred pounds to \$7.64. Molasses rose from 64c per gallon to 73c. Honey was quoted at 15c-18c per pound. Salt was slightly lower. Soda bicarbonate was down from \$2.70 per cwt. to \$2.60.

TEXTILES.—Unwashed wool was up 1c per pound at 21c. Yarn and beaver cloth were unchanged. Cottons were steady. Raw silk was 15c per pound higher at \$7.60. Jute was up from 10.90 per pound to 11.80c, but hessians were slightly lower at 13.27c per pound.

HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS, AND SHOES.—Horsehides were up from \$2.25 each to \$2.75. Beef hides and calfskins were unchanged. Tallow was slightly higher at 5c per pound. The leather market was reported firmer but late spring prices of some boots were down 10c to 15c per pair.

(Continued on page 906)

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR JULY, 1922, JUNE, 1922,
JULY, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914 AND 1913
(Average price 1890-1899-100)

		INDEX NUMBERS.											
		Number of commodities	*July 1922	*June 1923	*July 1921	*July 1920	*July 1919	*July 1918	July 1917	July 1916	July 1915	July 1914	July 1913
I.—GRAINS AND FODDERS—													
Grains, Ontario	6	182.4	182.5	186.2	436.3	339.8	390.5	375.7	194.8	200.7	147.8	136.7	
Grains, Western	4	189.7	191.2	205.8	416.7	390.0	341.4	304.1	173.3	183.7	136.3	125.2	
Fodder	5	216.2	216.2	213.3	346.0	270.3	200.8	194.7	164.6	189.8	164.7	137.5	
All	15	195.6	196.1	200.5	401.1	330.0	314.2	296.3	179.0	191.2	150.4	133.9	
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS—													
Cattle and Beef	6	225.0	233.6	219.3	392.4	363.3	383.1	295.3	231.0	215.1	228.9	183.9	
Hogs and hog products	6	200.3	253.3	253.8	380.8	430.3	359.5	315.0	216.3	171.9	165.6	187.5	
Sheep and mutton	3	206.3	215.0	216.7	283.4	286.0	335.0	243.5	212.6	185.3	175.7	151.1	
Poultry	2	416.4	416.4	439.1	476.6	502.9	409.9	297.7	308.5	218.6	216.8	186.5	
All	17	265.7	258.8	256.9	373.9	389.7	369.4	293.4	231.7	195.0	195.7	181.4	
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.....													
	9	184.5	180.0	204.9	299.6	286.4	251.0	210.3	160.5	141.2	131.3	138.4	
IV.—FISH—													
Prepared fish	6	170.6	170.6	184.4	225.8	219.9	241.6	197.7	168.7	143.6	149.5	149.8	
Fresh fish	3	200.5	191.0	177.2	288.3	228.3	239.3	209.0	138.8	129.4	147.8	174.6	
All	9	180.6	177.4	182.0	244.4	223.3	240.9	201.5	155.9	137.9	148.9	159.7	
V.—OTHER FOODS—													
(a) Fruits and Vegetables—													
Fresh fruits, native	a3	168.9	220.3	161.3	235.8	247.0	231.9	153.8	113.4	99.7	109.4	135.2	
Fresh fruits, foreign	3	241.2	237.9	248.3	238.8	192.8	176.1	110.3	115.9	101.0	87.2	102.2	
Dried fruits	4	210.4	210.4	187.6	259.7	274.4	271.1	214.3	153.4	125.5	121.7	108.4	
Fresh vegetables	a4	260.2	258.4	175.9	648.1	251.4	670.8	639.8	359.8	154.8	243.5	150.0	
Canned vegetables	3	168.9	171.5	176.1	216.3	216.7	254.0	227.9	115.8	78.5	97.7	110.5	
All	a17	212.9	221.6	188.2	352.9	239.7	280.2	308.2	170.5	103.5	131.2	120.4	
(b) Miscellaneous groceries—													
Breadstuffs	10	182.0	183.1	219.0	336.8	255.5	262.1	263.9	157.3	153.5	125.1	125.0	
Tea, coffee, etc.	4	179.4	179.4	182.7	222.7	214.1	179.9	151.2	126.5	121.5	105.2	115.4	
Sugar, etc.	6	183.3	173.7	201.8	455.6	288.9	257.4	208.6	169.5	140.0	102.8	114.7	
Condiments	5	161.6	164.7	177.0	231.1	227.0	234.0	180.4	148.6	121.7	104.6	99.6	
All	25	171.8	176.6	200.7	325.9	251.2	246.0	215.9	153.6	138.8	112.5	115.5	
VI.—TEXTILES—													
Woolens	5	219.0	203.7	205.2	337.2	377.5	428.3	339.2	231.9	187.8	144.0	135.8	
Cottons	4	258.5	258.9	222.9	408.0	349.2	342.4	233.6	160.4	127.9	145.0	146.1	
Silks	3	170.8	169.7	155.1	200.9	179.9	149.9	123.7	103.5	85.9	93.5	89.0	
Jutes	2	392.8	379.8	291.4	524.4	549.8	609.5	458.1	293.4	245.8	212.1	204.1	
Flax products	4	258.7	258.7	320.9	595.9	459.6	447.1	289.7	218.9	163.5	111.6	110.1	
Oilcloths	2	180.9	180.9	217.6	306.7	261.9	220.2	155.8	132.5	107.0	102.3	104.7	
All	20	241.2	236.0	234.2	398.3	364.3	370.4	268.5	192.7	153.4	132.8	130.2	
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES—													
Hides and tallow	4	123.4	116.2	121.1	257.2	540.9	339.2	323.1	306.4	188.8	209.1	185.9	
Leather	4	171.6	171.6	180.9	312.0	301.7	265.0	265.1	205.2	175.3	151.4	151.4	
Boots and shoes	3	207.7	213.2	232.0	312.6	289.3	233.7	232.9	198.6	162.4	155.7	155.7	
All	11	163.9	162.8	173.1	299.6	385.3	283.5	277.4	240.2	176.3	173.6	165.1	
VIII.—METALS AND IMPLEMENTS—													
Iron and steel	11	188.0	186.6	204.2	275.1	199.9	277.5	272.8	149.3	107.6	101.8	103.0	
Other metals	12	143.7	142.1	148.4	224.6	195.6	290.0	275.9	230.8	206.2	115.4	130.1	
Implements	10	227.8	224.7	249.3	255.4	238.4	223.8	194.5	136.7	113.2	106.6	105.6	
All	33	184.0	181.9	197.6	250.8	210.0	265.6	250.2	175.1	157.3	108.4	114.1	
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING—													
Fuel	6	299.5	275.6	247.1	405.6	221.9	248.2	308.9	151.4	117.0	121.1	130.1	
Lighting	4	242.1	239.3	241.4	261.5	241.7	233.6	110.9	88.8	90.0	90.9	92.2	
All	10	276.5	261.1	244.8	348.0	229.8	242.4	229.7	125.6	106.2	109.0	114.9	
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS—													
Lumber	14	322.5	314.2	393.6	512.0	304.6	273.0	222.3	182.2	174.1	183.2	182.6	
Miscellaneous materials	20	206.5	205.0	236.5	267.7	218.5	227.7	215.3	153.5	120.3	110.8	112.5	
Paints, oils and glass	14	275.9	268.6	302.8	467.4	404.9	312.6	261.7	197.4	163.1	140.6	143.7	
All	48	260.6	255.4	301.7	397.2	298.0	265.6	230.9	174.7	148.2	140.6	142.2	
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHINGS—													
Furniture	6	243.3	243.3	251.9	451.3	381.4	228.0	195.8	144.4	145.9	146.6	146.6	
Crockery and glassware	4	403.2	448.0	515.0	504.9	394.2	307.7	280.0	195.5	170.3	133.9	130.9	
Table cutlery	2	156.3	156.3	164.1	164.1	159.5	155.1	150.7	132.2	80.3	72.4	72.4	
Kitchen furnishings	4	253.4	255.8	285.9	292.2	253.8	276.1	202.3	132.4	125.5	125.3	117.8	
All	16	274.9	286.7	352.7	389.2	325.0	250.9	212.8	152.6	138.7	128.8	126.2	
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.....	16	181.3	183.2	198.4	247.1	221.2	293.1	263.1	249.0	174.2	111.6	113.4	
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—													
Raw furs	4	660.3	660.3	463.9	915.9	945.6	583.1	396.7	292.3	144.0	235.0	302.0	
Liquors and tobaccos	6	267.4	267.4	269.0	315.1	274.1	222.9	164.1	136.7	134.7	128.3	134.4	
Sundries	7	155.0	157.5	185.2	215.8	214.2	218.9	194.5	142.1	116.3	106.2	112.8	
All	17	313.6	314.6	287.4	415.6	407.4	306.0	231.3	175.6	129.3	144.3	165.0	
All commodities	263†	225.3	224.3	238.6	346.8	294.0	284.0	248.7	180.9	150.2	134.6	135.1	

(*) Preliminary figures. (†) Eight commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915. (‡) Revised. (a) The number of commodities varies from month to month.

METALS AND IMPLEMENTS.—Pig iron and steel billets were steady. Bar iron was up 15c per hundred pounds to \$3.15. Black sheets were up from \$4.60 per cwt. to \$4.80. Antimony, copper, and tin were slightly higher. Aluminum, spelter, and nickel were unchanged. Brass was 1c per pound higher at 28¾c. Silver bar at New York was down from 72 1-8c per ounce to 70 3-8c.

FUEL AND LIGHTING.—Connellsville coke was up from \$7 per ton to \$9. Gasoline was 1½c higher per gallon at 35½c. Coal oil also was quoted higher at 21c per gallon.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Spruce deals at St. John were down from \$27 per M. to \$26. Lath at Ottawa advanced from \$8 per M. to \$10. Birch advanced from \$45 per M. to \$48. Shiplap at Victoria was up \$2 per M. to \$18. White lead

advanced 25c per cwt. to \$13.45. Linseed oil was up from \$1.04 per gallon to \$1.13. Turpentine continued to advance, being up from \$1.45 per gallon to \$1.80. Benzine was higher at 35½c. Paris green fell 2c per pound to 34c. Prepared paints were up 10c per gallon to \$4.05.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.—Crockery and glassware were down 10 per cent. Sad irons were lower at \$1.62 per set.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Alum declined from 41¼c per pound to 3¾c. Bleaching powder fell ¼c per pound to 2¾c. Copperas was also slightly lower at \$1.65. Soda ash fell from \$2.60 per hundred to \$2.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Raw furs were steady. Raw rubber advanced from 16 7-8c per pound to 17¼c.

PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada.

The index numbers of retail prices which are listed are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale price index numbers are named in all cases.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade's index number of wholesale prices for June stood at 163.2, on the base 1913=100, a fall of .5 per cent from the May level. Food prices dropped 1.6 per cent and industrial materials increased .2 per cent. The greatest change was in the price of cotton, which rose 4.2 per cent following a 3.6 per cent rise in May and reached the highest level for the present year. Of the 150 items the average prices for June are higher than for May in 57 cases and lower in 60 cases.

The *Statist* index number, in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures, showed an increase on June 30 over May 31 of .07 per cent, the fourth successive monthly increase. The foodstuffs group showed a decline of .5 per cent, an increase in coffee, sugar and tea being more than counteracted by the fall in vegetable and in animal foods. The materials group showed an increase of .6 per cent, the increase in textiles and sundries slightly outweighing the decrease in the minerals sub-group.

The *Economist* index number for June showed the slight increase of .4 per cent, on the level for May. Nearly all changes in foods were downward, excepting a sharp recovery in pork and a rise in barley. Wheat and flour were lower, and there was a seasonal decline in potatoes. There was a decline in tea and coffee, a rise in sugar and a rise in butter. All textiles, excepting Australian wool and hemp which remained unchanged, moved upwards. Iron and steel were unchanged but coal showed a decline.

The *Times* index number of wholesale prices of 60 commodities at the end of July was 158.8, showing scarcely any change from the end of June. Foods decreased 1.5 per cent owing to declines in meat, fish and potatoes. Cereals and sugar rose somewhat.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour index number was 181 for August, a decrease of 1.6 per cent from the July level. Figures for the groups for August were as follows: food, 175; rent, 153; clothing, 240; fuel and light, 190; sundries, 195. The base is prices on July, 1914=100.

Belgium

WHOLESALE PRICES.—An official index number of wholesale prices of 128 articles on the base April 1914=100 has been calculated back to August, 1921. The index numbers published are for seventeen groups and a general index. For the successive months since the beginning of the enquiry the general index is as follows:

1921	1922
August 347	January 366
September ... 368	February 356
October 372	March 350
November 374	April 344
December 369	May 348

The increase for the month of May was due chiefly to rises in the groups of metal products, clay products, textiles and fats. These were partly counterbalanced by decreases in the food products, fuel, tar, petrol, chemical, fertilizer, construction materials, and raw rubber groups. The other groups showed no change.

Poland

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number published by the Central Office of Statistics at Warsaw covers the period back to September, 1921, prices in January, 1914, being used as the base. The index for the months of the year 1921 is calculated from prices of 55 commodities, and for the months of the year 1922, for 58 commodities.

The commodities are classified in eight groups: wheat and vegetable products; animal products; colonial products and sugar; hides and leather, raw and finished textiles, metals and coal, construction materials, chemicals and miscellaneous. The monthly index is as follows: 1921—September, 60,203; October, 65,539; November, 58,583; December, 57,046; 1922—January, 59,231; February, 63,445; March, 73,465; April, 75,106. The index for April shows an increase of 5.4 per cent over that for March, the greatest rise being in construction materials, 9.5 per cent, and wheats and vegetable products, 7.1 per cent. The April level is 28.4 per cent above that of January, 1922.

COST OF LIVING.—The Central Office of Statistics at Warsaw publishes an index number of cost of living of a workingman's family of four at Warsaw, including food, clothing, heating and lighting, rent and water rates, and other expenses, on the base expenses in January, 1914=100. The following figures show the general trend of the index: 1921—January, 14,084; April, 17,244; July, 25,709; October, 48,656; 1922—January, 46,883; February, 48,085; March, 52,358; April, 58,627.

Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of wholesale prices compiled by the Chamber of Commerce and industry at Milan (average prices, May—December 1921=100) rose again in June to 97.19, or .9 per cent above the level for May. This is the first monthly increase since December, 1921. The index numbers of the groups are as follows: vegetable foods, 104.71; animal foods, 85.56; textile materials, 116.13; chemicals, 95.90; minerals and metals, 94.54; construction materials, 89.73; miscellaneous vegetable products, 88.16; miscellaneous industrial materials, 93.20.

India

COST OF LIVING IN BOMBAY.—The average level of retail prices of all commodities was the same in June as in the

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

Country	Canada		United Kingdom	France*		Belgium	Holland	Denmark	Norway	Sweden	Finland	Germany
	29 foods 60 cities		21 foods 600 towns	13 articles Chief cities	13 articles Paris	56 articles Brussels	29 articles 6 towns	Cost of living	Foods 30 towns (c)	51 articles 44 towns (u)	Cost of living	Cost of living, 47 cities (g)
Base period	(a)	July 1914	July 1914	1910	1910	April 1914	1893	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	(h) 1913-14
1910	(b)	(b)	(c)			(f)			(c)			
1913	\$ 6.95	94	96.3(d)	1000	1000		113					
1914-January ..	7.33	99	101.6(d)				114					
July	7.73	105					116					
1915-January ..	7.42	100	100	1004	1075			100	100	100	100	
July	7.97	107	118	1105(e)	1295		128			113(e)		
1916-January ..	7.80	105	132.5	1235(e)	1288		148	116		124(e)	119(e)	
July	8.23	112	145	1136(e)	1439		153		143	130(e)		
1917-January ..	8.46	114	161	1420(e)	1387		170	136	160	140(e)	167(e)	
July	10.27	138	187	1547(e)	1491		186			160		
1918-January ..	11.62	157	204	1845(e)	1971		212	155	261	177		
July	12.42	167	206	2120(e)	2056					221		
1919-January ..	13.00	175	210	2446(e)	2210			182	279	268		
July	13.78	186	230	2794(e)	2665	639		190	279	339		
1920-January ..	13.77	186	209	2897(e)	2811	354		211	280	310	725.0	
July	15.30	206	236	3204(e)	3119	410	258	242	295	298	819.4	
1921-January ..	16.84	227	258	3898(e)	4006	479	275	262	319	297	911.0	842
July	14.48	195	278	4303(e)	4404	477	236	261	334	283	1065.4	944
1922-January ..	10.98	148	220	3516(e)	3292	393	192	237	292	232	1139.0	963
March	11.03	149	185	3239(e)	3424	409	187	212	257	190	1055.1	164C
April	10.54	142	177		3159	394	185		238	185	1088.3	2302
May	10.26	138	173	3163(e)	3272	389	184		234	182	1086.3	2804
June	10.22	138	172		3413	389	180		230	178	1087.4	3048
July	10.18	137	170		3297	390			227	179		
	10.27	138	180		3188							

Country	Switzerland (i)	Italy (k)	Spain		South Africa	India	Australia*	New Zealand	Mexico	United States	
	49 articles 23 towns (c)	Cost of living Rome	12 articles Capitals	12 articles towns	18 foods 9 towns	Cost of living Bombay	46 foods and groceries, 30 towns	59 foods 25 (f) towns	Federal Dis- trict	43 foods 61 cities (s) (f)	Cost of living Massachusetts setts (t) (u)
Base period	June 1914	1st semester 1914	1909-14	1909-14	1910	July 1914	1911(q)	1909-13(r)	1910	1913	1913
1910					1000			991(r)	100	93	
1913					1147			1037(r)		100	
1914-January ..					1131(p)			1099		104	101.8
July	100(j)		106.9(n)	106.0(n)		100	1164	1070		102	102.1
1915-January ..	107(j)		107.7(o)	110.8(o)	1214(p)		1240	1177		103	102.9
July	119(j)		113.8(n)	117.1(n)			1522	1200		100	101.7
1916-January ..	126(j)	108.63(m)	117.6(o)	118.4(o)	1312(p)		1504	1236		107	105.1
July	140(j)		120.3(n)	123.4(n)			1516	1276		111	109.9
1917-January ..	149(j)	122.21(m)	123.6(o)	125.6(o)	1446(p)		1453	1359		128	119.6
July	180(j)		136.1(n)	139.8(n)			1470	1357		146	129.3
1918-January ..	197(j)	162.74(m)	145.4(o)	149.3(o)	1511(p)		1505	1426	169.14	160	144.6
July	229(j)		161.8(n)	172.8(n)			1523	1491	162.62	167	155.1
1919-January ..	252(j)	241.48	167.5(o)	178.5(o)	1535		1627	1553	190.73	185	167.5
July	261(j)	188.32	180.0(n)	190.9(n)	1574		1714	1539	179.08	201	171.5
1920-January ..	244	263.45	192.3(o)	208.1(o)	2063(e)		1862	1688	215.85	201	192.0
July	246	312.55	202.6(n)	220.3(n)	2204(e)	189	2260	1791	229.37	219	202.6
1921-January ..	243	374.08	175.1(o)	185.5(o)	1904(e)	169		1906	215.38	172	179.6
July	214	387.28	193.0	198.0	1556(e)	177		1752	186.35	148	160.8
1922-January ..	189	429.69			1391	173		1574		142	157.3
March	177	415.32			1368	165	1636	1511		139	155.3
April	167	420.33			1384	162		1540		139	155.6
May	158	426.60			1380	163		1552		139	154.9
June	157				1360	163				141	155.0
July	153										156.2

*For France, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand base is taken as 1000 instead of 100. (a) Cost of food budget. (b) 15th of month up to end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. (c) Beginning of month. (d) Calculated from annual index number. (e) Quarter beginning in specified month. (f) 15th of month. (g) Foods, fuel and lighting, and rent. (h) Average of Oct., 1913, Jan., April and July, 1914. (i) Issued by Union of Swiss Co-operative stores. (j) Beginning of previous month. (k) Municipal Labour Office, Rome. (l) Food, clothing, rent, heating, lighting and sundries. (m) End of previous month. (n) Average for April-September. (o) Average for October-March. (p) Average for year. (q) Base is average for 6 capital towns. (r) Four chief cities. (s) U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics. From January, 1913, up to and including December, 1920, only 22 articles of food included. (t) Massachusetts Special Commission on Necessaries of Life. (u) In 1920, 50 articles in 49 towns.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country	Canada				United Kingdom				France	Hol-land	Den-mark	Sweden
Authority	Labour Dept. <i>g</i>	Michell	Bank of Commerce <i>g</i>		Board of Trade (new) <i>j</i>	Economist <i>h</i>	Statist <i>h</i>	Times <i>h</i>	Statistique Générale <i>h</i>	Central Bureau Statistics	Finans-tidende <i>f</i>	Statistical Office <i>g</i>
No. of Commodities	271 <i>c</i>	40	24 ex-ports	24 im-ports	150	44	45	60	45	53	33	47
Base period.....	1890-1899	1900-1909	1909-1913	1909-1913	1913	1901-1905	1867-1877	1913	1901-1910	1901-1910	1914	July '13 June '14
1890	110.3					102.2	72					
1895	95.6					87.6	62					
1900	108.2					110.5	75					
1905	113.8					103.3	72		98.3			
1910	124.2		97.02	100.38		113.3	78		108.1			
1913	135.5		102.77	107.81	100.	122.3	85	100.	115.6	114.		
1914—January	136.5		103.96	99.05		119.0	83.5		115.4			
July	134.6		105.86	97.18		116.6	82.4			120a	100a	116a
1915—January	138.9		106.90	101.29		136.5	96.4		143.9			
July	150.2		115.41	114.77		149.1	106.4		163.7	165a	138a	145a
1916—January	172.1		123.75	128.07		174.5	123.6					
July	180.9		131.52	141.26		191.1	130.5		210.6	253a	164a	185a
1917—January	212.7		162.40	166.07		225.1	159.3		249.2			
July	248.7		187.26	210.52		254.4	176.9		309.8	326a	228a	244a
1918—January	258.1		199.13	202.98		262.9	186.2		361.6			
July	284.0		207.16	221.14		278.5	193.1		389.9	447a	293a	339a
1919—January	286.5	228.2	188.91	217.54		265.9	190.7		401.8			369
July	294.0	245.7	222.14	221.08		293.2	206.4		403.0	339a	294a	320
1920—January	338.4	265.1	239.98	233.23	303.0	353.1	245.3	330.4	562.7	327		819
July	346.8	269.4	270.12	271.96	323.8	358.0	254.6	332.8	572.9	337	333	863
1921—January	251.3	214.2	199.02	186.69	251.0	255.3	197.2	228.9	470.0	243	341	267
July	238.6	174.3	158.47	150.25	198.2	218.1	158.2	186.5	381.6	201	253	211
1922—January	227.7	165.2	147.17	147.88	167.5	194.7	132.5	158.6	362.7	183	178	170
March	225.6	161.0	148.27	144.93	163.2	195.3	133.3	156.2	355.4	183	182	164
April	225.0	161.2	151.74	142.50	163.2	194.8	134.8	157.9	362.6	183	178	165
May	226.1	160.9	157.63	144.74	164.0	198.7	135.5	158.0	366.2	188	177	164
June	224.3	164.5	152.25	154.02	163.2	199.5	135.6	158.7	375.7		179	
July	225.3	165.3	154.23	161.68				158.8	375.8		180	

Country	Germany	Italy	Egypt	*South Africa	India	Japan	*Australia	*New Zealand	United States			
Authority	Federal Statistical Office <i>j</i>	Bachi <i>j</i>	Dept. of Statistics	Census and Statistics Office	Dept. of Statistics <i>j</i>	Bank of Japan <i>j</i>	Com'n-wealth Statistician <i>h</i>	Government Statistician	Bureau of Lab'r Statistics <i>j</i>	Federal Reserve Board <i>j</i>	Brad-street <i>j</i>	Dun
No. of commod's	38	76d	23	188	75	56	92			100	106	200
Base period.....	1913	1913	Jan 1 '13 Jul 31 '14	1910	July 1914	Oct. 1899	1911	1909-13	1913	1913		
1890	90						1058					\$ 90.876
1895	71						760				\$ 6.4346	81.251
1900	88						894				7.8839	93.355
1905	87						910				8.0087	99.315
1910	91						1003	984			8.9881	121.301
1913	100	100		1125		132.2	1088	1051	100	100	9.2076	118.576
1914—January		102					1085b	1045b	98		8.8857	124.528
July	106a	93		1090a	100	126.3a	1185b	1073b	97		8.6566	119.708
1915—January		105					1387b	1221b	98		9.1431	124.168
July	142a	131	102a	1204a	112a	127.8a	1822b	1304b	100		9.8588	124.958
1916—January		184					1502b	1323b	113		10.9163	137.066
July	153a	193	124a	1379a	125a	154.9a	1505b	1403b	123		11.5294	175.142
1917—January		230					1525b	1450b	153		13.7277	169.502
July	179a	304	168a	1583a	142a	196.4a	1715b	1593b	188		16.0650	211.950
1918—January		363					1877b	1677	184		17.9436	232.175
July	217a	429	207a	1723a	178a	259.0a	1954b	1808	196		19.1634	232.575
1919—January	262	326					233.2	1959	1888	199	201	237.973
July	339	362	225a	1854a	200a		326.8	2008	1788	212	245	20.3638
1920—January	1256	507	318		218	398.0	2311	1999	233	244	19.3523	260.414
July	1367	604	283		209	316.6	2671	2262	241	257	18.668	198.600
1921—January	1439	642	214	2116	178	265.8	2233	2233	170	165	10.7234	159.833
July	1428	520	164	1688	183	259.8	1813	2065	141	142	11.3725	164.444
1922—January	3665	577	168	1472	178	272.5	1673	1918	138	147	11.6001	169.721
March	5433	533	153		182	265.5	1669	1854	142	149	11.5317	166.263
April	6355	527	145	1435	182	261.3		1853	143	149	11.7044	169.096
May	6458	524	141		187	257.0		1826	148	158	11.9039	169.997
June	7030	537	139						150	162	12.1069	173.743
July												

*For South Africa, Australia and New Zealand base is taken as 1000 instead of 100. a. Average for year. b. Quarter beginning in specified month. c. 230 commodities, 1890-1909; 272, 1910-1914; 271, 1915-1922. d. New index number is joined to old index number (38 commodities, and all converted to base 1913-100. e. The commodities in these two new index numbers are in the one case articles chiefly exported; in the other case, articles chiefly imported. f. First of month. g. Middle of month. h. End of month. j. Monthly average.

previous month. While the index of all food articles was unchanged, there was a general fall in food grains excepting rice and bajri which remained stationary; salt and raw sugar rose owing to a decrease in supply; refined sugar fell slightly, and ghee, milk, tea, beef and mutton remained the same. Potatoes and onions rose in June 41 and 10 per cent respectively.

China

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of wholesale prices in Shanghai compiled by the Bureau of Markets of the Chinese Treasury stood at 145.7 for May on the base average of February 1913=100. Cereals were 148.1; other foods, 134.8; textiles, 146.2; metals, 132.3; fuels, 171.3; building materials, 165.3; miscellaneous industrial materials, 205.2; and sundries, 126.7. The index number shows only slight variations throughout 1921 and up to May, 1922.

United States

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of retail prices of 43 foods in 51 cities compiled by the Bureau of Labour Statistics stood at 141 for June, an increase of 2 points, or 1.5 per cent, on the level of the three previous months. The chief increases were in potatoes, 20 per cent; navy beans, 9 per cent; sugar, 6 per cent. The chief decreases were in onions, 18 per cent, and cabbage, 11 per cent. The table set opposite of changes in the cost of living shows the movement back to 1914.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number for June compiled by the Federal Reserve Board, prices in 1913=100,

stood at 162, an increase of 4 points, or 2.5 per cent, as compared with May. Imported goods, domestic goods, and producers' and consumers' goods each rose 4 points, while raw materials increased 5 points.

The accompanying table of index number of wholesale prices in the United States, shows the index number of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics as recently revised. The revision consists of a regrouping of the commodities with the addition of several new articles, and the use of the 1919 census data for weighting purposes in place of the 1909 data. In the revised index, certain articles are included in more than one group, for example, among farm products and also among foods; but where such is the case, the article is counted only once in computing the general index number. Publication of the old series was suspended with the April, 1922, figures.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1913 TO 1922 AS PUBLISHED BY THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOUR STATISTICS

(Percentage of increase in cost by groups over 1913)

Date	Food	Fuel and Light	Housing	Clothing	Furniture	Miscellaneous	All
Dec. 1914...	5.0	1.0	**	1.0	4.0	3.0	3.0
" 1915...	5.0	1.0	1.5	4.7	10.6	7.4	5.1
" 1916...	26.0	8.4	2.3	20.0	27.8	13.3	18.3
" 1917...	57.0	24.1	.1	49.1	50.6	40.5	42.4
" 1918...	87.0	47.9	9.2	105.3	113.6	65.8	74.4
June 1919...	84.0	45.6	14.2	114.5	125.1	73.2	77.3
Dec. 1919...	97.0	56.8	25.3	168.7	163.5	90.2	99.3
June 1920...	119.0	71.9	34.9	187.5	192.7	101.4	116.5
Dec 1920...	78.0	94.9	51.1	158.5	185.4	108.2	100.4
May 1921...	44.7	81.6	59.0	122.6	147.7	108.8	80.4
Sept. 1921...	53.1	80.7	60.0	92.1	124.7	107.8	77.3
Dec. 1921...	50.0	81.1	61.0	84.4	118.0	106.8	74.3
Mar. 1922...	38.7	75.8	60.9	75.5	106.2	103.3	66.9
June 1922...	41.0	72.3	60.9	74.4	102.9	101.5	66.6

** No change.

Bradstreet's general index number for August, was \$12.0688, a decrease of .3 per cent from the previous month. The effect of the strikes of coal miners and railway shopmen was a sharp increase in fuel and iron quotations, but these are not considered permanent changes.

Dun's general index number for August 1 was \$173.558; for July 1, \$173.743; for June 1, \$169.997, and for

May 1, \$168.096. During the month of July the very slight change was due to the decreases in breadstuffs, meats, dairy and garden articles and the "other foods" groups being almost offset by advances in clothing, metals and the miscellaneous group.

Gibson's average index number of the prices of 22 articles of food for July was 72.9, an increase of nearly 1 per cent over the monthly average for June.

REVISED INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES, 1913 TO 1922.
([1913—100])

Year and month	Farm products	Foods	Cloths and clothing	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities	
										New index	Old index
1913—January	98	99	99	100	107	101	100	100	106	100	100
July	99	101	100	99	98	99	100	100	100	100	100
1914—January	103	101	99	99	88	93	98	100	94	98	100
July	103	99	99	91	83	92	95	100	93	97	100
1915—January	104	106	94	87	82	88	108	99	99	95	99
July	104	104	96	81	105	94	130	100	94	100	101
1916—January	110	109	110	113	133	110	184	103	110	113	110
July	117	117	125	121	158	120	175	107	120	123	119
1917—January	152	140	158	171	198	138	173	118	149	153	151
July	196	169	181	176	232	168	205	129	153	188	186
1918—January	211	182	201	164	183	161	223	137	145	184	185
July	217	185	238	175	189	177	209	159	159	196	198
1919—January	224	203	229	178	175	176	181	167	166	199	203
February	216	194	210	178	170	173	169	165	163	193	197
March	224	199	203	178	163	171	162	164	161	196	201
April	230	205	205	177	153	169	160	167	160	199	203
May	234	210	216	178	153	173	161	168	161	202	207
June	226	204	243	180	154	189	162	180	167	203	207
July	241	210	262	181	160	209	167	183	177	212	218
August	242	214	276	184	162	226	170	188	187	216	226
September	225	205	283	188	161	229	170	190	189	210	220
October	227	205	291	189	162	229	173	194	187	211	223
November	227	210	304	188	164	232	176	217	189	217	230
December	242	220	317	189	168	248	182	222	189	223	238
1920—January	247	231	339	194	175	278	189	239	194	233	248
February	237	222	346	199	190	293	195	242	197	232	249
March	237	220	344	208	197	207	205	242	200	234	253
April	243	238	336	231	203	300	210	242	206	245	265
May	241	248	328	239	202	293	213	247	208	247	272
June	237	243	314	250	200	275	212	248	205	243	269
July	233	238	300	259	202	269	212	275	203	241	262
August	218	231	286	269	202	265	209	274	199	231	250
September	210	215	266	281	200	255	205	273	195	226	242
October	187	201	245	280	191	240	198	271	188	211	225
November	173	190	226	264	176	215	181	260	179	196	207
December	152	170	215	254	160	204	164	242	166	179	189
1921—January	143	162	196	247	153	192	153	217	154	170	177
February	133	151	188	225	147	180	149	217	147	160	167
March	127	151	183	212	140	173	143	216	139	155	162
April	117	144	176	205	139	167	135	216	130	148	154
May	118	139	173	200	138	165	134	209	126	145	151
June	114	137	172	191	133	163	133	196	125	142	148
July	119	141	172	186	124	160	129	180	123	141	148
August	123	146	171	184	117	156	129	179	119	142	152
September	124	142	178	181	116	156	131	179	118	141	152
October	124	140	180	189	116	159	131	180	118	142	150
November	121	139	180	197	114	163	129	178	119	141	149
December	120	136	180	199	113	158	127	178	121	140	149
1922—January	122	131	176	195	112	157	124	178	117	138	148
February	131	135	174	191	110	156	123	177	117	141	151
March	130	137	172	191	109	155	125	175	117	142	152
April	129	137	171	194	113	156	124	175	116	143	152
May	132	138	175	216	119	160	122	176	116	148	.....

THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD'S INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, 1919-1922

THE Federal Reserve Board of the United States which administers the Federal Reserve Act, 1913, which established the Federal Reserve banking system, publishes monthly as its official journal the "Federal Reserve Bulletin". This publication contains information as to trade and industrial conditions not only in the United States but throughout the world, including a considerable volume of statistics with statistical analyses. In order to compare price movements in various countries, the Board has undertaken to construct index numbers of wholesale prices for each of the important commercial countries of the world, using so far as is practicable a similar list of commodities and identical methods of computation and analysis for each. Each index is calculated from the prices of about 100 of the most important commodities in the trade and industry of the country, prices in 1913 being taken as the base, and the figures for the various commodities are weighted according to the importance of each article included. The first index to be completed was that for prices in the United States and was published in the *Federal Reserve Bulletin* for May, 1920. The second was that for Great Britain and was published in the *Bulletin* for February, 1922. The third, which is reproduced herewith, is that for Canada and was published in the *Bulletin* for July, 1922, with an explanatory statement, which was in part as follows:

The Canadian index consists of the prices of about 70 different commodities represented by 101 quotations. Of these, 33 are for raw materials, 28 for semi-manufactured or producers' goods, and 38 for finished consumers'

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA COMPUTED BY THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

(Prices in 1913=100)

Month	Goods produced at home	Goods imported	Goods exported	Raw materials	Producers' goods	Consumers' goods	All commodities
1919							
January ...	195	201	209	183	186	219	196
February ...	190	198	207	175	185	216	191
March	193	198	209	177	181	219	193
April	199	193	211	186	175	224	189
May	204	193	213	192	177	226	202
June	205	196	216	195	181	225	204
July	208	201	226	203	186	220	207
August	220	205	226	209	194	239	218
September...	217	208	228	208	193	236	216
October	214	212	226	207	196	230	214
November...	217	219	230	212	198	232	217
December...	223	228	233	219	203	237	223
1920							
January ...	238	245	262	231	226	255	239
February ...	248	254	270	242	231	266	249
March	251	263	271	247	234	268	253
April	263	276	274	252	253	289	265
May	277	288	296	261	268	309	279
June	275	283	296	258	276	302	276
July	274	273	295	257	274	299	274
August	258	255	286	250	268	267	258
September...	244	247	270	230	266	258	244
October	234	231	252	215	267	256	234
November...	221	218	231	195	260	245	221
December...	208	208	215	187	242	229	208
1921							
January ...	200	194	212	182	222	217	199
February ...	190	180	208	174	210	203	189
March	186	174	202	170	190	202	184
April	178	169	192	162	185	196	177
May	169	164	193	159	177	173	168
June	166	160	190	157	168	176	165
July	164	158	185	153	164	177	163
August	167	158	188	155	162	182	166
September...	158	155	175	147	159	174	158
October	148	153	149	136	153	166	149
November...	144	151	138	131	152	164	145
December...	144	151	137	131	149	164	145
1922							
January ...	143	151	139	132	147	161	144
February ...	148	150	152	138	147	164	149
March	150	150	151	140	146	166	150
April	152	151	153	142	146	169	152
May	153	157	154	145	147	168	154

goods. The index is weighted according to quantity production and trade in 1913, the "all commodities" index representing the aggregate of the individual prices weighted by production plus imports in the pre-war year, the group indexes being weighted similarly—i.e., the index of prices of domestic goods by the quantity of domestic production, the prices of imported goods by the quantity of imports, and the prices of exported goods by the quantity of exports. In all cases where statistics are available, the

final aggregates of prices multiplied by quantity weights have been tested and corrected by the census reports on the value of the output of the industry concerned.

Agricultural raw materials have the heaviest weight of any group in the index, while individual manufacturing industries are of much less importance. In the accompanying table ratios are given showing the representation of different industries in the index in 1913.

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES
IN THE CANADIAN INDEX NUMBER OF
WHOLESALE PRICES IN 1913,
THE BASE PERIOD.

	Per cent.
Grains and flour.....	27.9
Live stock meats, and fish.....	12.8
Other foods and drinks.....	10.5
	51.2
Iron and steel.....	6.5
Coal and coke.....	6.7
Other minerals and metals.....	4.5
Textiles.....	11.2
Building materials.....	10.4
Miscellaneous (including leather, paper, and chemicals).....	9.5
	48.8
	100.0

Classifying the commodities according to stage of manufacture instead of by industries, the proportions work out 53 per cent for raw materials, 12 per cent for intermediates, and 35 per cent for finished consumers' goods.

The only group indexes which will be published as a regular monthly feature are:

- (1) Prices of domestic goods.
- (2) Prices of imported goods.
- (3) Prices of exported goods.
- (4) Prices of raw materials.
- (5) Prices of producers' goods.
- (6) Prices of consumers' goods.
- (7) Prices of all commodities—i.e., domestic plus imported goods.

In a considerable number of cases the Federal Reserve Board has used the same commodity quotations as are used by the Canadian Department of Labour and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in their price work. In other cases prices are being col-

lected directly from trade journals or private firms without any intermediary, but in a few cases quotations are collected from private firms by a representative of the Board in Canada.

The trend of prices in Canada since the war, and especially during the period of deflation, has resembled the situation in England more closely than in the United States. Prices in all three countries reached their post-war peak in the second quarter of 1920 (according to the Indexes of the Federal Reserve Board in May of that year), but in the slump which followed, prices in the United States fell much faster than in Canada and somewhat more rapidly than in England. In the spring of 1921 prices in the United States became stabilized and remained at about the same level for approximately one year. Recently they have been advancing rapidly. In England and Canada, on the other hand, after a period of relative stability during the summer of 1921, the decline began again and has only just recently come to a halt.

In Canada, as in the United States, prices of finished consumers' goods advanced to a higher post-war peak than raw materials or semi-manufactured goods. This was due in the main to the advance in the prices of clothing. Similarly, the present level of prices of finished goods is higher than for producers' goods or raw materials. The decline in the prices of raw materials was more precipitate in 1920 than in the other two groups, but when producers' goods finally began to decline they, too, fell with great rapidity. In the present price advance raw materials have led, both in point of time and in rate of increase.

In view of the comparatively low level of prices in Canada, it might be expected that imports would have advanced more rapidly than exports. This, however, was not the case. In the last quarter of 1921 prices of imports were on a higher level than exports, but during the balance of the period exports have been steadily higher, as compared with the pre-war base, than imports.

Considering Canadian prices by industries we find that there has been great dissimilarity in the trend of prices in different industries.

Grains were very much stimulated during the period of expansion, but declined with unusual severity in 1920 and have since recovered somewhat. Meats and animal products, on the other hand, were relatively little affected by expansion, but declined in 1920 and 1921.

Since autumn of last year they have been advancing along with other agricultural commodities. Metal and fuel and textile prices have been relatively stable since the summer of last year, but have not advanced with agricultural commodity prices.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1922

INFORMATION received by the Department for the second quarter of 1922 shows 254 fatalities in the industries and trades of Canada, as compared with 171 in the previous quarter and 249 in the corresponding quarter of last year. Of these fatalities 92 occurred in April, 73 in May and 89 in June, as against 80 in April, 70 in May and 99 in June of the preceding year. In the transportation and public utilities group there were 81 deaths, in the construction group 43, and in the manufacturing group 42, while the logging industry showed 30 and the mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying in-

dustries totalled 25 deaths. Fifty-three lives were reported lost through drowning, 22 of these through the loss of a steamer in Lake Superior; 15 fatalities were due to electric currents, 14 to explosions, and 7 occurred as a result of infection. There were also 15 fatalities reported during this quarter which occurred in the first quarter of the year.

The following table, while it does not necessarily include all the fatal industrial accidents that may have occurred, has been prepared from information received from all sources available.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1922

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of fatality
AGRICULTURE—				
Farm hand.....	St. François de Salles, Que.	April 14	18	Electrocuted while thawing water supply with electric current.
Farmer	Mount Brydges, Ont....	" 23	.....	Kicked by a horse.
LOGGING—				
Labourer	Chalk River, Ont.....	April 7	50	Kicked by horse.
Labourer	Sullivan Creek, B.C.....	" 15	38	Struck by rolling log.—
Labourer	Kenney, Ont.....	" 22	22	Drowned.—
Logger	Ocean Falls, B.C.....	" 10	32	Carried over hill by tree.—
Logger	Trail, B.C.....	" 15	21	Struck by log.—
Logger	Nakusp, B.C.....	" 16	23	Drowned; boat battered by ice.—
River driver.....	Nesto, Ont.....	" 13	18	Drowned.—
River driver.....	Kings Co., N.B.....	" 18	.....	Drowned.—
River driver.....	North Co., N.B.....	" 21	27	Carried over brow with logs.—
Engineer on railway.....	Orford Bay, B.C.....	" 17	42	Derailment.
Rigging man.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 30	45	Slipped while carrying heavy block; strained.
Employee	St. Joseph d'Alma, Que..	May 10	27	Caught in log jam.
River driver.....	Kapuskasing, Ont.....	" 16	21	Drowned.—
River driver.....	Nicholson Siding, Ont....	" 16	.....	Drowned.—
River drivers (2).....	Onaping River, Ont.....	" 17	.....	Drowned.—
Logger	Lund, B.C.....	" 20	41	Struck by falling tree.—
Employees of Forestry Service (2).....	Winnipeg River, Man....	" 23	.....	Drowned—canoe upset.—
River driver.....	Castlegar, B.C.....	" 28	21	Fell off log—drowned.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1922.—(Continued).

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of fatality
Labourer	Elk Lake, Ont.....	" 29	35	Drowned.~
Chokerman	Myrtle Point, B.C.....	" 29	22	Struck by log.~
Logger	Port Haney, B.C.....	" 29	26	Fell and log rolled over him.~
Logger	Happy Valley, B.C.....	June 4	51	Crushed by log.~
Loader	Cowan Point, B.C.....	" 6	30	Caught between cars.
Room man.....	Magpie River, Ont.....	" 11	50	Fell off boom—drowned.~
River driver.....	Batchewana River, Ont.....	" 12	44	Drowned.~
River driver.....	Naim Centre, Ont.....	" 16	.....	Drowned.~
River driver.....	Smooth Rock Falls, Ont	" 16	.....	Drowned.~
River driver.....	Smooth Rock Falls, Ont	" 19	24	Drowned.~
FISHING AND TRAPPING—				
Fishermen (2).....	Grand Banks (N.S.).....	April 6	.....	Drowned; boat upset.
Fisherman	At Sea, (N.S.).....	May 5	.....	Drowned; boat upset.
Fisherman	At Sea, (N.S.).....	" 24	.....	Fell overboard.
Fisherman	Selkirk, Man.....	" 27	.....	Fell overboard.
Trappers (2).....	Moose Lake, Alta.....	" 9	.....	Drowned.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
<i>Metalliferous mining:</i>				
Electrician at mine.....	Red Mill, Que.....	April 10	.....	Touched wire with wet ladder.
Helper at mine.....	South Porcupine, Ont..	" 11	30	Crushed by rock.
Mucker	Kimberley, B.C.....	May 7	27	Muck pile slid; struck by stone.
Rock-house boss.....	Sullivan, B.C.....	" 7	21	Hand caught in pulley.
Miner	Timmins, Ont.....	" 22	41	Explosion of unfired explosive in rock when breaking rock after blast.
Driller at mine.....	South Porcupine, Ont...	" 28	20	Struck by falling rock.
Employee at gold mine.....	Timmins, Ont.....	June 13	.....	Fell from scaffold.
Helper at mine.....	Schumacher, Ont.....	" 14	.....	Crushed under clay.
Brakeman at mine.....	Anyox, B.C.....	" 24	21	Caught between trains.
Pipe fitter at mine.....	South Lorrain, Ont...	" 28	28	Struck by descending cage.
<i>Coal mining:</i>				
Miners (2).....	River Hebert, N.S.....	April 12	.....	Premature explosion of shot.
Underground boss.....	Taber, Alta.....	" 14	21	Struck a loaded car of rock.
Roller man.....	Sydney, N.S.....	June 12	.....	Struck by runaway trip.
Miner	Stellarton, N.S.....	" 13	21	Fall of stone from roof.
Miners (2).....	Evansburg, Alta.....	" 26	.....	Explosion of gas.
Miner	Carbon, Alta.....	" 29	21	Fall of sand and rock.
Miner	Donalda, Alta.....	" 30	21	Crushed between fall of earth and timbers.
Miner	Cassidy, B.C.....	" 30	47	Blow-out due to gas in coal.
<i>Clay products and structural materials, N.E.S.:</i>				
Employee at cement works...	Montreal, Que.....	May 10	34	Fall of building material.
Employee at brickyard.....	Cooksville, Ont.....	" 10	30	Suffocated under shale pile.
Employee at brickyard.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	June 14	27	Crushed under clay.
Employees at cement works (2)	Port Colborne, Ont.....	" 19	32	Overcome by gas while cleaning tank.
MANUFACTURING—				
<i>Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco:</i>				
Bread deliverer.....	Scarboro, Ont.....	June 23	40	Struck by train.
<i>Animal foods:</i>				
Labourer at packing house..	Ingersoll, Ont.....	May 5	63	Scratched thumb; infection.
Engineer at dairy.....	Calgary, Alta.....	June 1	63	Struck by recoil of blow-off pipe from boiler.
<i>Textiles:</i>				
Spinner at woollen factory..	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 8	.....	Caught in machinery which started unawares.
<i>Clothing, N.E.S.:</i>				
Engineer at knitting factory	Inglewood, Ont.....	April 24	63	Fell—head struck against tank.
<i>Leather:</i>				
Employee at shoe factory....	Montreal, Que.....	" 1	17	Crushed in elevator shaft.
Machinist at tannery.....	Kingston, Ont.....	" 21	22	Electrocuted.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1922.—(Continued).

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of fatality
<i>Pulp, paper and paper goods:</i>				
Employee at paper mill....	Kenogami, Que.....	May 15	23	Electrocuted; short circuited a lamp while holding it.
Labourer at pulp mill.....	Cartier, Ont.....	" 16	53	Struck by train.
Labourer at paper mill.....	Iroquois Falls, Ont.....	" 23	18	Struck by block from pile.
Labourer with paper co.....	Pulp Siding, Ont.....	" 23	26	Drowned.
Driver for paper mill.....	Iroquois Falls, Ont.....	" 27	21	Strained side. (No particulars).
Employee at paper mill.....	East Angus, Que.....	" 31	.....	Fell into a tank.
Laundry worker at paper mill	Iroquois Falls, Ont.....	June 3	16	Explosion while soldering generator.
Tracker at pulp mill.....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 13	16	Fell off pulp pile.
<i>Saw and planing mills:</i>				
Manager of sawmill.....	West Huntingdon, Ont..	April 3	57	Drawn into saw when trying to release block with hook.
Employee at sawmill.....	Kinburn, Ont.....	" 8	22	Caught in machinery.~
Employee at sawmill.....	Shawinigan Lake, B.C..	" 10	.....	(No particulars).
Mill hand.....	Victoria, B.C.....	" 10	41	Struck by wood rebounding from edger.~
Employee at sawmill.....	Chateau Richer, Que....	" 24	56	Crushed by lumber from car.
Millman.....	Queens Co., N.B.....	" 29	22	Caught in shaft.~
Mill hand.....	Bloomington, N.S.....	May 10	40	Caught in shaft.
Employee at planing mill...	Limoulu, Que.....	" 12	20	Struck by board projecting from plane.~
Labourer.....	Brome Co., Que.....	" 13	48	Fell on circular saw.
Employee at planing mill...	Toronto, Ont.....	" 15	23	Struck by lumber rebounding from saw.
Saw filer.....	Arnprior, Ont.....	" 26	75	Struck by flying stick.~
Mill hand.....	East Wellington, B.C....	June 5	40	Jammed between lumber on rollers.
Wood machinist.....	Port Mann, B.C.....	" 7	38	Struck by plank which rebounded from saw.
Employee at sawmill.....	Hull, Que.....	" 21	63	Struck by edging thrown back from saw.~
Owner of sawmill.....	Commanda, Ont.....	" 30	58	Caught in shaft.~
<i>Wood products:</i>				
Labourer at furniture factory	Cornwall, Ont.....	May 8	31	Collapse of water tank while removing casing.
<i>Iron, steel and products:</i>				
Boilermaker at oil works....	Sarnia, Ont.....	" 9	37	Tank collapsed.
Wood machinist at car shop	Fort Rouge, Man.....	" 25	34	Caught in saw.
Pipefitter.....	Transcona, Man.....	June 15	52	Struck by engine lifting rod.
Operator at metal works....	Oshawa, Ont.....	" 19	46	Crushed finger; infection.
Mechanic.....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 22	.....	Steam shovel skidded when being loaded.
Employee at metal factory...	Fort William, Ont.....	" 28	55	Block fell when cable broke.
Helper at iron foundry.....	Peterboro, Ont.....	" 30	52	Crushed toe; infection.
<i>Chemical and allied products:</i>				
Labourer at explosive factory	Windsor Mills, Que.....	April 21	25	Explosion in covering house.
Foreman at varnish factory	Montreal, Que.....	May 17	22	Fell down elevator shaft.
Engineer at paint works....	Montreal, Que.....	June 22	65	Electrocuted when turning off motor.
<i>Miscellaneous industries:</i>				
Labourer.....	Welland, Ont.....	" 30	.....	Fell on conveyor bar.
<i>CONSTRUCTION—</i>				
<i>Building and structures:</i>				
Carpenter.....	Quebec, Que.....	April 26	45	Fell off a scaffold.
Plasterer.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 26	19	Collapse of concrete flooring.
Labourer.....	Belleville, Ont.....	" 28	.....	Fell on box.
Repairman.....	Montreal, Que.....	May 3	50	Electrocuted; caught hold of wire when ladder slipped.
Roofer.....	Ste. Anne de Beaupré, Que.	" 19	34	Fell from roof.
Plumber.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 20	32	Overcome by gas while repairing pipe.
Workman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 25	45	Fell from ladder.
Painter.....	London, Ont.....	" 26	67	Fell from ladder.
Mover of building.....	Kingston, Ont.....	June 8	36	Struck by windlass bar.
Workman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 9	49	Fell from roof of house.
Carpenter.....	Marpole, B.C.....	" 20	60	Fell off end of barn.
Carpenter.....	Windsor, Ont.....	" 23	25	Fell off tower.
Carpenter.....	Mitchell, Ont.....	" 28	62	Beam broke causing fall.
<i>Railway construction:</i>				
Employee.....	St. James, Man.....	April 17	.....	Struck by automobile.
Employee.....	Cochrane, Ont.....	" 14	.....	Drowned.
Conductor.....	Whitney, Ont.....	May 6	.....	Fell between cars.
Labourer.....	Hornepayne, Ont.....	" 24	.....	Struck by tree.
Labourer (Street rly.).....	Toronto, Ont.....	June 6	.....	Fell from car.
Labourer (Street rly.).....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 9	25	Crushed under cement mixer.
Labourer.....	Rossland, B.C.....	" 25	57	Struck by rail while loading.
Brakeman on gravel train...	Gloucester Jct., N.B....	" 8	.....	Run over by train.
Labourer.....	Van Bruyssel, Que.....	" 24	63	Buried under slide of sand in pit.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1922.—(Continued).

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of fatality
<i>Miscellaneous construction:</i>				
Leveeman	Sumas Lake, B.C.....	April 1	40	Gangway collapsed; drowned.
Labourers with power commission (2)	Queenston, Ont.....	" 18	35—34	Crushed under rock.
Helper and foreman at pier (2)	N. Vancouver, B.C.....	" 19	54—39	Struck by hammer which caught and fell while being lowered.
Commissioner of drainage scheme	Wallaceburg, Ont.....	" 17	.....	Became entangled in pulley while tightening dope cup.
Employee at aqueduct.....	Verdun, Que.....	" 30	50	Electrocuted—hoisting cable touched live wire.
Labourer at sewer.....	Aldershot, Ont.....	May 11	.....	Struck on head.
Employee at canal.....	St. Catharines, Ont.....	" 29	32	Fell from tower.
Well borer.....	Near Parkhill, Ont.....	June 4	23	Gas explosion.
Workman at trench.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 5	35	Earth caved in.
Storeman with contractor.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 15	24	Drowned.
Carpenter.....	Great Falls, Man.....	" 16	37	Struck by pipe when rope broke.
Labourer.....	Great Falls, Man.....	" 21	28	Drowned; dump car slipped when unloading earth into river.
Powder man.....	Cranbrook, B.C.....	" 22	47	Blasting stumps.
Bridge painter.....	Beaver River, B.C.....	" 23	.....	Collapse of scaffold.
Bridge worker.....	Victoria, B.C.....	" 26	32	Fell from bridge.
Well driller.....	Ste. Anne, Man.....	" 27	.....	Piece of iron fell on head.
Superintendent.....	Port Dalhousie, Ont.....	" 28	49	Broken wrist and ribs (no particulars).
Labourer.....	Mountain, Ont.....	" 29	.....	Fractured skull (no particulars).
Electric construction worker..	Victoria, B.C.....	" 30	.....	Struck by falling pole.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
<i>Steam railways:</i>				
Brakeman	Saskatoon, Sask.....	April 1	30	Stepped in front of engine.
Switchman	Pt. St. Charles, Que.....	" 3	43	Stepped in front of engine.
Switchman	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 6	.....	Run over by cars.
Conductor and fireman (2) ..	St. Lawrence, S.D., Que.	" 18	40—	Deraiment.
Fireman	Maryfield, Sask.....	" 7	30	Hand car jumped track.
Section foreman.....	Conway, P.E.I.....	" 20	65	Struck by van.
Sectionman	McAdam, N.B.....	" 22	35	Struck by train.
Sectionman	Birch, Ont.....	" 22	40	Fell from train.
Sectionman	East of Boharm, Sask..	" 24	44	Jumped from runaway train.
Engineer	Yalk, B.C.....	" 27	42	Fell from signal tower.
Signalman	Montreal, Que.....	" 29	60	Stepped in front of train.
Labourer	Montreal, Que.....	May 10	41	Struck by train.
Sectionman	Grand Valley, Ont.....	" 18	64	Struck by train.
Sectionman	Gloucester, Ont.....	" 20	.....	Struck by train.
Sectionman	Manotick, Ont.....	" 20	32	Struck by train.
Sectionman	Gladstone, Man.....	" 22	.....	Fell between push car and motor car.
Brakeman	Restigouche, Co., N.B..	" 13	31	Jammed between cars.
Sectionman	Georgetown, Ont.....	" 27	.....	Struck by train.
Brakeman	Weymouth, N.S.....	" 31	.....	Run over by box car.
Yard foreman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 30	.....	Collision in yard.
Switchman	Winnipeg, Man.....	June 4	30	Run over by cars.
Ashpitman	Mimico, Ont.....	" 6	28	Caught between cars.
Sectionman	Oba, Ont.....	" 12	62	Train struck motor car.
Sectionman	Milden, Sask.....	" 14	22	Run over by train.
Sectionman	Shilo Pit, Man.....	" 22	22	Sunstroke.
Car cleaner.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 13	46	Run over by engine.
Brakeman	Glacé Bay, N.S.....	" 14	.....	Run over by engine.
Employee	Kerrobert, Sask.....	" 13	23	Struck by train.
Engineer	Kylemore, Sask.....	" 14	31	Engine turned over.
Labourer	Mile 43, Long Lake Sub, Ont.	" 10	34	Fractured skull.
Labourer	Foleyet, Ont.....	" 12	62	Struck by train.
Labourer	Verner, Ont.....	" 28	45	Caught between car and engine.
Brakeman	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 17	.....	Run over by cars.
Engineer	Brownville, Me.....	" 23	.....	Train crashed into boulder.
<i>Street and electric railways:</i>				
Watchman	Toronto, Ont.....	June 6	24	Explosion of coal oil.
<i>Water transportation:</i>				
Engineer and mate on oil tanker (2)	Sarnia, Ont.....	April 15	.....	Overcome by gas fumes in oil compartment.
Employees of government steamer (22)	Lake Superior (Caribou Island)	" 19	.....	Drowned.
Sailor	Port Arthur, Ont.....	May 4	.....	Struck by clam when unloading.
Longshoreman	Montreal, Que.....	" 8	60	Struck by iron which fell from sling.
Tug captain.....	Kingston, Ont.....	" 10	67	Fell down cabin stairs.
Longshoreman	Montreal, Que.....	June 9	53	Struck by falling plank.
Wrecker	Port Dalhousie, Ont.....	" 28	.....	Fell through open hatchway.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1922.—(Continued).

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of fatality
<i>Air service:</i>				
Aviator	Waldemar, Ont.....	April 25	.....	Crash.
<i>Storage and local transportation:</i>				
Teamster	Kaslo, B.C.....	"	1 65	Struck by falling post while unloading.
Driver of wagon.....	Berwick, N.S.....	"	24	Struck by motor car.
Driver of wagon.....	Montreal, Que.....	May 2	70	Fell from wagon.
Teamster	Toronto, Ont.....	"	16	Struck by street car.
Employee of grain elevator..	Fort William, Ont.....	"	15 42	Struck by falling spout when cable broke.
Teamster	Stave Falls, B.C.....	June 11	63	Thrown from wagon when team ran away.
<i>Telegraph and telephones:</i>				
Lineman	Stoney Creek, Ont.....	April 3	30	Electrocuted.
Lineman	Fort William, Ont.....	"	24	Electrocuted—thrown from pole.
Electrician	Harriston, Ont.....	"	5 65	Fell off pole.
Lineman	Toronto, Ont.....	June 17	.....	Fell off pole.
Lineman	Edmonton, Alta.....	"	19 21	Electrocuted.
Lineman	Brantford, Ont.....	"	27 35	Electrocuted when transformer exploded.
<i>Public utilities, n.e.s.:</i>				
Machinist at gas works....	Peterboro, Ont.....	April 12	50	Asphyxiated while repairing leakage.
Labourer at gas works....	Toronto, Ont.....	June 21	.....	Fell off holder.
Lineman with electrical distributors	Windsor, Ont.....	"	28 25	Electrocuted.
<i>TRADE—</i>				
<i>Warehousing:</i>				
Employee	Calgary, Alta.....	April 13	Over 21	Crushed between elevator top and floor.
<i>Retail:</i>				
Woodyard salesman.....	Marpole, B.C.....	April 12	53	Struck by wood from chute.
Foreman with wood company	Orillia, Ont.....	"	26 35	Infection.
Tailor	North Vancouver, B.C.	May 19	30	Automobile collided with truck.
Salesman (book and stationery)	Galt, Ont.....	June 5	16	Fell from third floor of store.
<i>SERVICE—</i>				
<i>Public and municipal:</i>				
Constable	Montreal, Que.....	May 6	.....	Motorcycle collided with auto.
Inspector	Toronto, Ont.....	"	22 38	Burned.
Fireman	Toronto, Ont.....	"	24	Fell from motor truck.
Lineman with fire department	Toronto, Ont.....	June 10	36	Electrocuted when opening high pressure box.
Workman	Toronto, Ont.....	"	1 48	Fell from tree.
Workman	Kitchener, Ont...5.....	"	18 65	Overcome by gas in a manhole.
<i>Custom and repair:</i>				
Mechanic with garage.....	Toronto, Ont.....	April 11	35	Struck by car.
<i>Laundering, dyeing and cleaning:</i>				
Employee of laundry.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	May 4	.....	Kicked by horse.
<i>Personal:</i>				
Messenger	Vancouver, B.C.....	April 19	29	Crushed by elevator.
Domestic servant.....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	May 4	16	Burned when clothing caught fire.
Cook	Rossland, B.C.....	"	5	Fell from automobile.
<i>MISCELLANEOUS—</i>				
Workman	Montreal, Que.....	April 8	33	Scratched finger; infection.
(Unclassified)	Toronto, Ont.....	"	12	Crushed between wagon and elevator
Labourer	Montreal, Que.....	"	15 52	Scalded—hot water valve opened.
Labourer	Montreal, Que.....	May 8	37	Buried under a mass of gypsum.
Engineer	Vancouver, B.C.....	"	19 33	Drowned.
Labourer	Quebec, Que.....	June 14	32	Explosion of volatile constituents of tar—lighted match.
Labourer	Edmonton, Alta.....	"	Over 21	Car started when unloosening brake.
Labourer	Lydiatt, Man.....	"	29	Electrocuted when carrying pole under wire.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1922.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of fatality
Labourer with automobile company	Ford, Ont.....	Jan. 5	46	Electric shock.
Whistle blower	Port Alberni, B.C.....	Feb. 7	16	Struck by block when strap broke from stump.
Employee with pulp company	Rivière à Mass, Que....	" 28	.....	Falling tree.
Employee at paper mill	Merritton, Ont.....	" 9	31	Caught in belt.
Fuel foreman	York Co., N.B.....	" 10	56	Jammed by dumping bucket.
Labourer	Hawkesbury, Ont.....	" 19	25	Explosion of gasoline vapour; entered empty tank car with lantern.
Labourer	Restigouche, Co., N.B....	" 22	29	Cut by axe; (anthritis).
Labourer	Vancouver, B.C.....	March 3	30	Hand became infected while handling lumber.
Labourer	Restigouche Co., N.B....	" 14	60	Struck by engine (pneumonia result of accident).
Labourer at farm	Petitcodiac, N.B.....	" 18	.....	Explosion of tractor motor while sawing wood.
Coal handler	St. John, N.B.....	" 6	25	Caught in winch.
Handyman	Yahk, B.C.....	" 17	57	Infection from scratch on thumb from wire.
Logger	Ocean Falls, B.C.....	" 23	60	Struck by falling tree.
Bridge worker	Victoria, B.C.....	" 25	31	Drowned.
Teamster	Hazleton, B.C.....	" 29	40	Thrown from wagon seat and dragged by lines.

IMMIGRATION DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1922.

THE following table compiled from information furnished by the Department of Immigration and Colonization gives some details respecting the total number of immigrants into Canada during the second quarter of 1922. For purposes of comparison the figures for the previous quarter and for the corresponding quarter of 1921 are also given.

The table on page 920 gives the nationality, sex, occupation and destination of all immigrants who entered

Canada during the quarter under review.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1922.

Period 1922	Great Britain and Ireland	U.S.A.	Other Countries	Totals
April	2,048	3,268	1,282	6,598
May	5,972	2,866	2,361	11,199
June	3,675	2,291	1,329	7,295
Second quarter, 1922..	11,695	8,425	4,972	25,092
First quarter, 1922..	2,480	4,751	2,945	10,176
Second quarter, 1921..	22,458	11,831	7,183	41,472

STATEMENT OF NATIONALITY, SEX, OCCUPATION, ETC., OF ALL IMMIGRANTS DURING SECOND QUARTER OF 1922.

Nationality	Sex			Workers in										Destination																				
	Adult males	Adult females	Total	Farming			Trading			Mining			Skilled n.e.s.			Unskilled			Domestic			Unclassified n.e.s.			Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Pr. Ed. Island	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Terr.
				Farming			Trading			Mining			Skilled n.e.s.			Unskilled			Domestic			Unclassified n.e.s.												
				M	F	C	M	F	C	M	F	C	M	F	C	M	F	C	M	F	C	M	F	C										
African, South	5	3	13	1									3													5	2	2			1	3	5	
Argentinian																																		
Armenian	4	11	15	2	1																													
Australian	6	5	8										1																					
Austrian and Hungarian	2	4	6																															
Belgian	58	54	21	133	39	15							13	8	2												26	61	28	15	1	5	1	
Bulgarian	1																																	
Chinese	168	13	51	232																								22	35	6	29	21	116	
Czechoslovak	31	1		39	24	4	1	1					2														10	10	4	7	5	2	2	
Dutch	26	14	4	44	24	4	2																					2	11	11	4	14	2	2
Estonian	1																																	
Finland	25	32	9	66	19	5	4						2																					
French	47	47	15	109	20	5	3	1	2				4																					
German	7	12	6										4	1																				
Great Britain	2789	2472	1409	6572	1857	413	516	80	84	24	47	9	5	430	174	103	136	33	37	789	239	912	724	170	56	7	515	3270	654	711	581	708		
Irish	608	489	220	1317	415	67	53	30	25	10	2		78	21	19	38	3	6	189	45	184	132	5	113		134	713	154	133	289	267	361		
Scotland	1395	1490	598	3353	711	129	137	76	60	9	34	9	21	362	96	69	83	18	15	646	129	562	347	47	32		309	1728	420	289	267	361		
Wales	117	82	51	253	88	13	13	1					12	2	10	5				26	8	41	31	4	1		15	120	26	25	50	12		
Greek	25	22	4																															
Hebrew-P. e. s.	119	130	63	314	26	9		17	6				33	33	12	18	5	3	23	25	54	39	2	3			144	124	21	9	7	4		
Hungarian	214	230	130	594	40	11	5	20	6	3			85	56	21	24	6	7	44	45	127	94	17	8			227	255	47	28	9	3		
Hindoo	4	4	12																															
Italian	846	199	104	1149	419	23	6	11					78	17		3	214	12	5	13	11	134	90	23			330	623	27	13	44	99		
Jamaican	4	9	4																															
Japanese	50	87	16	159	23	12		3	1				1	5		13	23	5	3	8	13	44	11				1	15						
Korean	6	9	4																															
Lithuanian	32	20	7	59	23	12	4																											
Luxembourg	1																																	
Maltese	3	4	4																															
Negro	11	1	12																															
Newfoundland	38	62	32	132	1																													
New Zealand	6	5	3	14	3																													
Polish	324	350	177	851	268	184	82	2					14	10	1	25	18	15	56	15	82	79	6			77	251	237	146	126	1	9		
Portuguese	42	69	47	153	29	19	11																											
Romanian	108	14	10	132	96	5	8						2																					
Russian	174	36	39	189	108	20	36	1					1	2	1	8																		
Scandinavian	112	47	24	243	159	13	19	1																										
Danish	2	2																																
Icelandic	112	47	24	243	159	13	19	1																										
Norwegian	174	36	39	189	108	20	36	1																										
Swedish	112	47	24	243	159	13	19	1																										
Spanish	96	20	5	49	21	5	3	2																										
Swiss	8	14	5	27	5	2																												
Syrian	1	1																																
Ukrainian	4	2	6																															
U.S.A. citizens via ocean ports	4	2	6																															
West Indian	6	8																																
Immigration via ocean ports	7466	6097	3104	16667	4468	956	931	233	197	55	100	19	28	1150	431	256	724	130	97	1937	761	2367	1737	356	126	8	82045	7534	1757	1631	1493	1682		
Immigration from U.S.A.	4132	2590	1304	16557	4468	956	931	233	197	55	100	19	28	1150	431	256	724	130	97	1937	761	2367	1737	356	126	8	82045	7534	1757	1631	1493	1682		
Total Immigration	11598	8447	5047	25032	6794	1863	1947	488	284	111	182	29	36	1767	579	395	1073	217	153	2235	1294	3240	2406	400	299	48	3346	6849	2206	3163	3328	2332		41

RECENT LEGAL DECISION AFFECTING LABOUR

THE legal decision which is summarized below has reference to a claim under the Mechanic's Lien Act of Alberta.

Lien for wages granted on leaseholders' interest in mining property in Alberta

A number of men were employed in developing a coal mine in Alberta by a company which had an option to purchase the property from the holders of it under leases from the Crown. Under the terms of the option the prospective buyers were required to provide the necessary labour and material and to erect the necessary buildings for the efficient working of the mines. During the currency of the option the lease holders were to receive a royalty on the output and to have access to the property and plant. As the workmen did not receive their pay they applied to the Supreme Court of Alberta for a mechanic's lien on the lease holders' interest in the property. Judgment was delivered in favour of the plaintiffs, and the defendants appealed against the decision, the case being heard in the appellate division of the Supreme Court. There were seven grounds of appeal:

(1) That the trial judge erred in holding that any work done by the plaintiffs constituted an improvement to the property. It was held by the Court that this ground of appeal failed as the Act provides that "works or improvements" shall include every act or undertaking for which a lien may be claimed under this Act"; and Section 4 of the Act, which specifies the matters that give rise to a lien, deals with the physical nature of the works therein mentioned without reference to any effect they may have in enhancing the value of the property.

(2) That the work done by the plaintiffs was not authorized by the defendants. It was held by the Court that

this ground of appeal failed as under Section 4 of the Act a lien is apparently confined to work done and material supplied at the request of the owner of the land or with his privity or consent or for his direct benefit, "Owner" includes a person having any estate or interest, legal or equitable, in the lands upon or in respect of which the work is done. By Section 11 of the Act "every building or other improvement. . . constructed upon any lands with the knowledge of the owner or his authorized agent. . . shall be held to have been constructed at the request of such owner. . . unless such owner or person shall within three days after he shall have obtained knowledge of the construction. . . give notice that he will not be responsible for the same by posting a notice in writing to that effect". In this case there was knowledge and no notice was posted.

(3) That the reference directed by the trial judge should have been to ascertain how much of such work was an improvement to the property. The Court declared that this ground was dealt with in connection with the first ground and failed.

(4) That the solicitor for the lienholders could not make the affidavit required by the statute in support of the mechanics' lien. The court held that this ground failed as the statute did not require that the affidavit must be made by the lienholder.

(5) That the defendants had no interest in the land to which the mechanics' lien would attach. The Court held that this ground failed as it is suf-

ficient under Section 11 that they have or claim an interest in the land, and their holding of mining leases from the Crown gave them an interest in the land.

(6) That the trial judge erred in holding that the plaintiff A—L— was entitled for a lien for any work done. This plaintiff was described as a “bull cook” for the camp and was engaged in taking care of the bunk houses, hauling coal, and keeping things warm and clean. It was held by the Court that this plaintiff was entitled to a lien. He was employed by the company and it might be assumed that the expense incurred for his services was necessary for the undertaking of opening up the mine. The Act provided that “every. . . labourer doing or causing work to be done. . . or in connection with the excavating, etc., of a mine. . . shall have a lien for the price of such work.” A labourer includes every person doing

labour for wages and the Court held that the work of this man was in connection with the excavating, etc.

(7) That the “trial judge erred in holding that the plaintiffs were entitled by reason of having done work which was not an improvement to revive a lien which had at that time expired for work which might constitute an improvement.” The Court held that the liens were filed within 60 days from July 21, up to which time the development work was continuing, and that if the plaintiffs could be said to have ceased their work at or about the mine, or in connection therewith more than sixty days before the registration of the liens, they were in any event employed on other work within the meaning of the section. In the opinion of the Court this ground also failed. The appeal was therefore dismissed with costs.

(*Alberta—Hutchinson et al vs. Ber-ridge et al*).

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Prepared and edited in the Department of Labour, Ottawa

MINISTER—THE HONOURABLE JAMES MURDOCK
DEPUTY MINISTER—F. A. ACLAND.

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Number 9.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

This issue in brief

This issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contains a synopsis of the proceedings at the recent annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and of the proceedings of the first annual convention of the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada. It also contains condensed reports of the Dominion-Provincial Unemployment Conference recently held at Ottawa and the unemployment conference of Western Municipalities held at Calgary in August. In addition to the regular monthly articles and those already mentioned, there are a number of other articles of general industrial interest including one respecting the labour legislation passed at the last session of the Nova Scotia legislature.

At the beginning of August the percentage of unemployment as reported by trade unions stood at 4.1, as compared with 5.3 at the commencement of July, and with 9.1 at the beginning of August of last year. According to returns tabulated from some 6,300 firms, employment showed a further moderate increase during July and conditions continued to be more favourable than in the same month of 1921.

The average cost of the weekly family budget of 29 staple foods was \$10.44 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$10.27 for July; \$11.44 for August, 1921; \$16.42 for August, 1920; and \$7.68 for August, 1914. The total for

food, fuel and rent averaged \$20.88 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$20.67 for July; \$21.98 for August, 1921; \$26.60 for August, 1920; and \$14.41 for August, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number stood at 222.8 for August, as compared with 225.3 for July; 236.4 for August, 1921; 330.2 for August, 1920; and 136.3 for August, 1914.

The time loss due to industrial disputes was greater during August than during either July, 1922, or August of last year. There were in existence during the month 24 strikes involving about 24,006 workpeople with an estimated time loss of 437,017 working days. Five of the strikes were reported as having commenced during August. Three of the strikes commencing prior to August and three of those commencing during August terminated during the month, leaving 18 strikes involving about 15,408 workpeople on record at the beginning of September.

Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

During the month of August no reports were received by the Department from Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. On September 1, however, a report was received from a Board established to deal with differences between the leading

railways of Canada, members of the Railway Association of Canada, and their shop crafts employees, members of Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labour.

Three applications were received for the establishment of Boards, and in two of these cases Boards had been established by the end of the month.

Jottings Conventions of the following Canadian and international labour organizations will be held during the months of October and November:

International Brotherhood of Bookbinders at San Francisco, Cal., in October.

Telephone Operators' Department of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, at Montreal, Que., on October 2.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, on October 5.

United Garment Workers of America, at St. Joseph, Mo., on October 9.

Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, at Cincinnati, Ohio, on October 9.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America, at Springfield, Mass., on October 9.

Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, at Detroit, Michigan, in October.

Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, in November.

In the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, reference was made to the resignation of the members of the executive board of District 26, United Mine Workers of America, which covers the coal mine areas of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The new elections have since been held, resulting in the following officers being chosen: president, Mr. Dan Livingston; international board member,

Mr. A. M. Stewart; secretary-treasurer, Mr. J. B. McLachlan, re-elected. As no candidate for vice-president received an absolute majority of votes, another election will be held for this office.

A bill dealing with employers' liability and workmen's compensation has been drafted by a committee of employers in Saskatchewan, representing certain railways and principal industrial establishments in the province. The proposed measure will, it is stated, be submitted to the Government with a view to future legislation.

The first prosecutions undertaken in Canada under the amendment to the Criminal Code passed in 1920, to prohibit the bribing of railway conductors by persons wishing to secure cheap transportation took place in Montreal during August, two persons being committed for trial.

The provincial police of Saskatchewan have lately secured several convictions under the provincial Masters' and Servants' Act against a number of harvesters who left their work in the harvest fields without notifying their employers. Fines were imposed, in some cases amounting to \$20 and costs.

Prince Edward Island, the last province of the Dominion to take advantage of the Federal Housing scheme has borrowed \$50,000 up to the present time, the total amount to which the province is entitled to borrow, on the basis of its population, being \$406,000. The Population of the Island is for the most part agricultural and the money borrowed will be mostly expended in Charlottetown, it is stated.

The Hon. C. M. Hamilton, minister of agriculture for the province of Saskatchewan recently announced that the provincial government was acquiring on leasehold terms the Matador Ranch, comprising 120,000 acres of federal grazing lands north of the Saskatchewan River, to be used for community grazing purposes.

The Amputation Association of Canada is reported to be taking action in order to secure the passing of a measure in Canada similar to a German law which compels employers to employ disabled men up to 10 per cent of their total number of employees, or to pay a tax in lieu thereof. The Association will hold a convention in Vancouver on September 21 to 24.

Representatives of the smaller towns of Ontario met in Toronto recently for the purpose of forming an organization to attract new industries coming to Canada. It is held that the health of the community would be improved by the building up of the towns and that the cities should not continue to grow indefinitely. The province was divided into districts, and organizers were appointed for the Ottawa Valley district, the Niagara Peninsula district and the Western Ontario district. It is proposed eventually to form a provincial organization, when a permanent managing secretary will be engaged.

A serious shortage of skilled labour in the planing mill industry in North America was reported at a recent convention of the North West Woodwork Association at Portland, Ore., according to the *Canada Lumberman*. The bulk of the men engaged in the detail mills, especially in cabinet making, are men of foreign birth who served their apprenticeship in foreign countries and came to America as trained journeymen. "This class of labour is scarcely obtainable," it is stated, "owing to the return of these men to their own countries prior to the war, and their retirement by reason of age. There are no new men coming along to take the place of those retiring."

The United States National Society of Vocational Education reports that as a result of the Federal Vocational Education Act passed in 1917, every state has now enacted laws establishing vocational training as part of the public school system. The Federal law provided for the payment of a subsidy by the United

States to each State complying with its provisions. Enrolment in the schools thus aided has increased from 164,186 in 1917 to 323,028 in 1921, the greatest increase being shown in schools situated in agricultural districts.

A departmental bonus system has been in force at the plant of the Packard Motor Car Company of Detroit, Mich., for the past four months. A standard of production is fixed at 80 per cent of the maximum efficiency of the department, and the bonus is awarded to the workers of all classes according to the number of points by which this figure is exceeded. Thus a gain of 11 points brings to each man an increase of 11 per cent of his wages. A beginning was made with those departments which had been on a piece-rate basis. The vice-president of the company reported after three months' experience of the plan that it is "the most satisfactory working arrangement for both employees and company that we have known".

Mr. R. A. Rigg, formerly Superintendent of Employment Offices in Western Canada, has been appointed officer in charge of the Employment Service Branch of the Department of Labour, to succeed Mr. Bryce M. Stewart, whose resignation was noted in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. Mr. Rigg has had considerable experience in labour matters; he was in 1916 vice-president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and was for some years secretary of the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council. Mr. Rigg served on the Winnipeg City Council in 1915 and at the same time represented North Winnipeg in the legislature of Manitoba; he has also been a member of various public bodies such as the Manitoba Hospitals Commission, the Provincial Commission on Technical Education, etc. Mr. Rigg joined the overseas forces of Canada in 1917 and was with the Canadian army until the close of the war. In 1919 he was appointed Western Superintendent of the Employment Service Branch of the Department of Labour.

A correction

At the recent triennial convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen held in Toronto, Mr. W. J. Babe, of St. Thomas, Ont., was elected by Canadian delegates as Canadian vice-president in succession to Hon. James Murdock, who, having held the position for many years, retired on his appointment as Minister of Labour. The report of the proceedings of the convention printed in the July issue of the **LABOUR GAZETTE** stated that Mr. A. McGovern, of Toronto, had been elected to the position. This statement, which also appeared widely in the daily press, was incorrect, the election resulting as stated.

**Canadian
delegates to
International
Labour
Conference**

By order-in-council of September 7 the following were designated as Canadian delegates to attend the Fourth International Labour Conference of the League of Nations, which will take place at Geneva in October: The Honourable James Murdock, Minister of Labour, and The Honourable Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to represent the Federal Government; Mr. W. C. Coulter, of the Booth-Coulter Copper and Brass Company, Limited, Toronto, to represent the employers; and Mr. Tom Moore, of Ottawa, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, to represent the workpeople. Mr. H. W. Macdonnell of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, was appointed as adviser to the employers' delegate; and Mr. John W. Bruce, of Toronto, Canadian representative of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, as adviser to the workmen's delegate.

**"Fire
Prevention Day"
for Canada**

A Royal Proclamation issued during August appointed Monday, October 9, 1922, as "Fire Prevention Day". On that date or during the previous week all public buildings, stores, warehouses and factories throughout Canada are to be in-

spected and cleaned of rubbish in order to reduce fire hazards and maintain health and safety. Fire drills are to be held for the children in all schools, for the inmates of all institutions and for the employees in all large stores and factories in order that a greater degree of safety may be insured by acquainting the occupants with the best and most expeditious mode of exit in time of danger. Similar precautions must also be taken for the safety of private dwellings, hotels, institutions, etc. The proclamation sets forth that in Canada during the past decade more than 3,000 persons have lost their lives and insurable property valued at over \$250,000,000, has been destroyed by fire. The loss during 1921 is estimated at \$45,000,000, and during the present year the rate of destruction is declared to be still higher, "despite the praiseworthy efforts of numerous agencies made for its abatement."

**Personnel of
Ontario
Employment
Service
Council**

In accordance with the Ontario Department of Labour Act, 1921, the Provincial Employment Service Council was constituted by the Ontario Government by order-in-council passed on August 4, as follows: Chairman.—Professor Gilbert Jackson, University of Toronto. *Employers' representatives*—Messrs. George Gander, Toronto Builders' Exchange; A. C. Mambert, Canadian General Lumber Company; R. F. Fitzpatrick, of Fitzpatrick and O'Connell, Toronto; and William H. Shapley, Toronto. *Women's representative*.—Mrs. Rose Hodgson, Dundas. *Bankers' representative*.—Mr. Donald Alexander Cameron, Canadian Bank of Commerce. *Farmers' representative*.—Mr. William C. Good, M.P., Paris. *Soldiers' representatives*.—Messrs. Hugh McLeod, G. A. U. V., and William D. Sharpe, Brampton. *Employees' representatives*.—Messrs. John W. Doggett, Building Trades; John A. P. Haydon, Canadian Congress Journal, Ottawa; and Mr. William Tite, London.

The chairman and Messrs. Doggett, Gander, Shapley and Mrs. Hodgson are appointed for a term of three years. Messrs. Cameron, Mambert, Sharpe and Tite are appointed for two years, while Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Haydon, Good and McLeod are chosen for one year. The duties of the Council will be confined to alleviating further unemployment situations and raising the standard of efficiency of employment bureaus.

Quebec measure to prevent unemployment among loggers The Executive Council of the Province of Quebec issued on August 30 the following order which is designed

for the prevention of unemployment among loggers and lumber workers during the approaching winter, by temporarily reducing the dues on lumber:

"Whereas, owing to the financial crisis now prevailing, and especially in the timber industry, it is expedient to modify temporarily the provisions of the Order-in-Council of the 6th of October, 1920, respecting timber cut under the conditions mentioned below, so as to encourage licensees to provide employment for lumbermen (ouvriers forestiers) during the coming winter; That it is expedient, for the same reasons, to cause the exploitation of burnt timber, or timber damaged by insects, and that a reduction of timber dues should be granted; It is ordered that the Order-in-Council of the 6th of October, 1920, be temporarily modified in favour of the licensees who shall cut, from this date to the 1st of May, 1923, at least 25 per cent of the total amount of their respective cuts of timber for the season of 1920-1921, or of their last year's lumbering operations previous to that season, if they have not operated during 1920-1921, and that the dues on the lumber so cut be calculated according to the provisions of the Order-in-Council No. 765 of the 13th June, 1918; That there shall be charged on the burnt timber cut between this date and the 1st of May, 1923, a rate of \$1.75 per thousand feet, board measure, for white pine, of \$1.50

per thousand feet, board measure, for red pine, elm, ash, basswood, maple, birch and tamarac, and of \$1.25 per thousand feet, board measure, for spruce, balsam, gray pine, hemlock, white birch aspen, cedar, etc."

Amendments to Manitoba provincial Fair Wage schedule

The Fair Wage schedule on Provincial public works in Manitoba, which was published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July (p. 769) has been amended by orders issued during August, the rate of wages fixed for bricklayers and stonemasons being \$1.10 per hour instead of \$1.07 per hour. This rate applies to the entire province including Winnipeg. The change is the result of conditions contained in the agreement, dated June 17, 1922, between the General Contractors' section of the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange and the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union of Manitoba No. 1. (This agreement was noted in the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE). The rate of wages of plasterers' helpers is now given as 55 cents instead of 50 cents per hour.

Alberta Drought Area Relief

An order-in-council was issued in Alberta during August under the Drought Area Relief Act, which act, as noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, was among those passed by the provincial legislature at its recent regular session. The order is to the effect that throughout the drought area no action or other legal proceeding in any Court, and no proceeding in the nature of an execution or proceedings leading to the sale or foreclosure of real property, and no proceedings of any sort which may lead to the seizure or sale of the property of any resident of the drought area, shall be taken or continued without the permission of a judge. Moreover the produce of residents which is raised within the drought area during 1922, and the proceeds of its sale, as far as required to provide necessary food and clothing for the resident and his family

until August 1, 1923, are exempted from seizure under any writ of execution or from any cause whatever.

Mine Rescue

Work in
Alberta

The Northern Alberta
Branch of the Canadian
Institute of Mining and
Metallurgy held a suc-

cessful mine rescue contest at Beverly, near Edmonton, on Labour Day. The Workmen's Compensation Board of Alberta lent two mine rescue cars which were used in the demonstration. Four such cars are maintained by the Province at an annual cost of \$40,000 to \$50,000. A competent man is in charge of each car and trains the miners in rescue work. Each car has fifteen sets of proto mine rescue apparatus, or gas masks, with self-contained breathing apparatus. Last year, it is stated, between 800 and 900 men were trained in Alberta for mine rescue work and nearly 1,000 miners were given first aid training under the superintendent of the rescue cars. The purpose of these contests is to stimulate the miners' interest in rescue work. At the recent contest a temporary "mine" was erected and an "accident" was staged, the competing teams being required to act as though in presence of an actual disaster, not knowing its nature until they were actually under way. The teams were subjected to medical tests at different stages of the contest, the coolness of the men as indicated by their pulse, counting as points for their team. The contest was won by a team from the Fraser-McKay mine. The other competing teams were, two from the Great West Coal Company's mines and one each from the Bush mine, the Clover Bar and Humberstone mines, and the Dawson mine. Valuable prizes and trophies for first aid work were offered on the same occasion for competition by ladies' and boy scouts' teams.

Regulations affecting B. C. food workers

The Provincial Board
of Health of British
Columbia issued during
August a series of regu-

lations governing food preserving, canning, storage and packing establishments. Owners or persons in charge of such establishments are to be held responsible for the sanitary conditions of the premises, including yards and grounds. Adequate washing facilities of modern and efficient type must be furnished for the employees, with efficient and separate toilet accommodation for both sexes. Where sleeping or living quarters are furnished for employees ample lighting and ventilation must be provided. The employment of any person afflicted with any infectious disease is strictly prohibited in and about the premises and wherever any doubt exists the person under suspicion must produce a medical certificate from a registered doctor.

Propaganda of the Trade Union Educational League

At the recent convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada reference was made to an organization known as the Trade Union Educational League, which, it was asserted, had been established to destroy the present trade union movement in favour of some form of communism. The September issue of *The Labour Monthly* (London, Eng.) contains an article by William Z. Foster, secretary of the League, giving the history and outlining the purpose of this organization. The League is described as "the latest attempt to draw together the rebel elements in the old craft unions." It was organized in November, 1920; and for the first year consisted only of a few scattered groups. The American labour movement, it is stated, lost its former militant character about the year 1890, when the advanced elements withdrew from the recognized unions and formed rival organizations. The result was a system of "dual unionism," the left wing of labour being represented suc-

cessively by the Socialist Trades and Labour Alliance, the Industrial Workers of the World, the One Big Union, and the Workers' International Industrial Union, while the more moderate unionists continued to adhere to the older organizations. The result of this dual system, according to the promoters of the Trade Union Educational League, has been to "bleed the whole trade union movement of its livest and best elements." Ten years ago an effort was made by the advanced leaders to restore unity to the labour movement by adopting a policy of permeation of existing unions by revolutionary teaching, with the result that the Syndicalist League of North America was formed in 1912. The progress of the latter organization was halted by industrial upheavals led by the I. W. W., and the dual union idea was soon restored. During the past year, according to the League secretary "a most remarkable change took place in the revolutionaries' minds regarding dual unionism. Almost overnight they became convinced of the folly of this policy. For this quick change of front the experience of the Russian revolution is largely responsible. . . . Then the Trade Union Educational League took on remarkable vitality."

"As we write," continues the League secretary, "practically the whole revolutionary union movement, except the die-hards in the I.W.W., W. I. I. U., etc., is swinging rapidly into it. Unless all signs fail the American revolutionaries, extremists like everything else American, will soon be as violently against dual unionism as they were in favour of it a year ago. Quite evidently our movement is going to make a determined experiment with the long condemned tactics of working within the old trade unions."

The first national conference of the Trade Union Educational League was held at Chicago on August 26 and 27 last. According to its secretary, the League has branches in all large cities and districts of the United States and

Canada. "In every important Labour Union in these two countries," he writes, "its workers are to be found carrying on a militant campaign for transforming the antiquated trade union movement into a virile revolutionary organization."

Philadelphia Building Congress organized

Further progress in the organization and direction of building activities in the United States was effected during August when the Construction Conference Group which has been functioning informally at Philadelphia for the past two years was formally organized. The founding of the American Construction Council, a nation-wide organization having similar aims, at a convention held in Washington on June 19 and 20, was described in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The Philadelphia Building Congress was created "with the desire to place the construction industries on a high plane of integrity and efficiency, and to correlate all efforts toward betterment now being made by existing organizations." Its aims are stated further as follows:—"to enable the building and construction industry to promote the general welfare by discovering, through scientific surveys, the needs of the public and of the industry; by finding and recommending ways and means of satisfying those needs; by defining group functions and harmonizing group activities through codes of ethics and practice, and by other means, agreeable to, and in the interest of the public and the industry, and conformable to law."

All elements in the industry are represented in the membership, the classification being similar to that adopted by the American Construction Council with groups representative of architects, engineers, general contractors, sub-contractors, construction labour, material and equipment manufacturers, and dealers, financial, surety, accounting, insurance, building, loan and real estate

organizations, chambers of commerce and boards of trade, public utility construction departments, representatives of Federal, State, County and municipal departments concerned with construction, associations of builders' exchanges and building trades employers, and the public.

Special committees will be appointed to recommend measures to cope with the various problems which belong to the industry. Thus the committee on vocational guidance and apprenticeship will co-operate with public educational bodies, with the Y. M. C. A., with employees' organizations, in making the building crafts attractive to learners, and in rendering the training courses more efficient. Another committee will deal with seasonal unemployment, studying local facts, compiling statistics, and devising means of preventing intermittency of employment as far as possible. A third committee will seek to coordinate new construction with maintenance work. It will make a survey of the maintenance requirements of buildings and structures in Philadelphia district, and determine the periods when labour on new con-

struction work is least employed, so that maintenance work may be done at a time when it would least conflict with new construction.

**China's first
National
Labour
Conference**

At the first National Conference of Chinese workers which was held at Canton from May 1 to 6, 1922, there were present 162 delegates from twelve cities, representing over 300,000 workers. The following resolutions were adopted.

(a) That principles for organizing a National Federation of Labour should be formulated.

(b) That a national jinrickshaw coolies' union be formed.

(c) That for the time being the labour movement should be economic rather than political in character.

(d) That the unions should stand for an eight-hour day.

(e) That during strikes all unions should pledge financial support.

(f) That plans should be made for a second National Labour Conference.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

The Labour Market, Strikes, Prices.

The Labour Market

EMPLOYMENT as reported by employers showed a further upward movement during July and was again in greater volume than during the corresponding month of 1921. The percentage of idleness registered by trade unions at the end of July showed a further decline as compared with the previous month and a considerably more favourable situation in comparison with July of last year. The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service showed an increase during the month, the number of applications for work, vacancies notified and placements made all being larger than in the preceding month.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

Further increases in activity were indicated by the concerns making returns at the end of July, and conditions continued to be more favourable than at any period of 1921, the index number standing approximately 4 points higher than in July of last year. Improvement was recorded in all provinces, the expansion in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie provinces being the most pronounced. Employment was in slightly greater volume in every district than during the corresponding period of 1921.

The largest increase in staffs during the month was that of 8,025 persons in iron and steel, the greater part being

due to the re-opening of the railway car shops temporarily closed down at the end of June. [Other branches of the industry, however, were also busier, notably rolling and forging mills at Sydney and New Glasgow, N.S.;] Montreal, Que.; Hamilton, Sault Ste. Marie and Oshawa, Ont. The production of boilers, engines and tanks increased moderately, chiefly at Brantford, Galt and Toronto, Ont. The railway car shops that resumed operations were some of those at London, Stratford, and Montreal. Automobile works at Ford and Leaside, Ont., reduced their staffs, but at Hamilton car concerns were busier. Shipyards at Halifax, Montreal, Collingwood and Victoria were not as fully engaged as in June. Apart from the expansion in the iron and steel group as a whole, which was so largely in the nature of recovery, the most pronounced increases during the month occurred in railroad construction and maintenance, 3,633 persons having been added to the staffs of the divisional superintendents and concerns making returns. These additions were somewhat smaller than those registered during May and June. The Grand Trunk Railway, with an increase of approximately 1,500 men, showed the largest expansion. The Canadian National Railways absorbed over 1,100 additional workers, while the gains on the Canadian Pacific Railway provided for nearly 1,000 persons. The most marked increases occurred in Ontario, but those in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Quebec were also extensive. Considerably more activity was evidenced in railway transportation, approximately 1,800 persons having been added to the staffs of the concerns and divisional superintendents reporting. Of this increase the Canadian Pacific reported over 600, while the Canadian National enlarged its working forces by almost the same number and the Grand Trunk indicated a gain of slightly more than 100 employees, the balance being reported by other railways. Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan absorbed the majority of the additionally employed workers. Further improvement was re-

gistered by sawmills, notably at Chat-ham and St. John, N.B., Buckingham and Restigouche, Que.; Ottawa, Ont.; and Castlegar, B.C. Employment in building construction continued on a high level, increases in personnel being recorded in all provinces except British Columbia. The expansion was particularly large in Montreal, Quebec, Fort William, Ottawa and Toronto. Fruit preserving establishments continued to be busy in Ontario and the re-opening of such factories, caused increases in staffs, especially in the Kelowna region in British Columbia. Sugar manufacturers in Montreal reported increased activity, while the production of biscuits and confectionery in London and Toronto also showed expansion. Telephone operation absorbed a considerably larger working force than in June, especially in Manitoba. Employment in wholesale establishments increased, the gains being of a general character. Street and electric railways reported some improvement in the situation, particularly in Winnipeg and Vancouver. Varying conditions were noted in shipping and stevedoring during July. In the Maritime district, additions to staffs at Sydney, N.S., were more than offset by declines at St. John, N.B. In Quebec the balance of employment was favourable, increased activity being indicated on the whole, especially at Montreal. On the other hand, reductions in employment were recorded in British Columbia, mainly at Vancouver. The volume of employment afforded in the mining industries was somewhat higher, there being moderate increases in the coal fields, in the metallic ores, asbestos and quarrying divisions. The improvement in the first named occurred in Nova Scotia and British Columbia, the tendency in Alberta being unfavourable. The gold mines in Ontario and British Columbia absorbed the majority of the workers additionally employed in the metallic ores division, although there was also increased activity in the silver, lead and zinc division. The Timmins district accounted for the bulk of the expansion in the former province, while in the lat-

ter, increased activity was indicated particularly at Kimberley, Alamo, and Britannia Beach. The production of electrical apparatus showed a further gain, especially at Hamilton, Ont.

The largest contractions during the month were those of a seasonal character which occurred in logging camps, from which over 1,300 persons were released. Quebec firms reported over 50 per cent of the contractions, the declines being registered mainly at Louiseville and in the Gatineau district. Heavy losses were also indicated in Ontario notably at Haileybury, Iroquois Falls, Chapleau and Upper Ottawa points and British Columbia, at Elk and Duncan Bays, Wattsburg and Stillwater. Employment on public highways, chiefly in Ontario, declined very considerably. On the other hand, increased activity was manifested in Nova Scotia, especially in the New Glasgow and Sydney regions. Between season dullness continued to affect employment in the textile industries to a marked degree, especially in garment and personal furnishing factories. Many shut-downs of Toronto concerns were reported, and reduced activity was also indicated at Hamilton, Guelph and other Ontario cities. Improvement was reported, however, in Montreal, Three Rivers and other centres in Quebec. The completion of the season's operations in lobster and fish canneries in the Maritime provinces caused large losses in employment in the edible animal products group. Abattoirs in the Prairie provinces afforded slightly more employment than in June. Activity in boot and shoe factories declined to a considerable degree, partly on account of temporary shut-downs for repairs, holidays and inventories; the largest losses occurred in Montreal, Toronto, Brantford and Vancouver. Contractions in employment, were reported in pulp and paper factories, particularly at Three Rivers, Mont Rolland and Murray Bay in the province of Quebec. Reduced employment was reported by retail establishments, the de-

clines which were of a general character, were most marked in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and Calgary.

As mentioned previously, the level of employment indicated during July was somewhat higher than during the corresponding month of last year. The index numbers in the majority of groups were higher, particularly so in lumber and its products, pulp and paper, textiles, electric current, clay, glass and stone products, in the mining of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals other than coal, in transportation and construction. Employment in logging, coal mining and in the communication industries continued to be in somewhat less volume than during the same period of last year.

TRADE UNION REPORTS

Unemployment, as indicated by returns tabulated from 1,541 labour organizations with a combined membership of 162,632 persons, showed a further slight decline during July, the percentage standing at 4.1 in comparison with 5.3 at the end of June and with 9.1 on July 31, 1921. (Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades or who are idle because of sickness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.) Small increases in activity as compared with the preceding month were indicated in every province except Quebec where there was very slightly more slackness. Trade unionists in every district were more fully engaged than in July 1921. No change on the whole was reported in the manufacturing industries during July as compared with June, the percentage of unemployment

being practically the same for both months. Some variation however, was apparent within the manufacturing groups. Sugar refinery, pulp and paper mills, iron and steel and unclassified workers registered smaller percentages of unemployment. Tradesmen in the printing and publishing, furniture and woodworking, textile, leather, jewelry and glass divisions were not as busy. Garment workers recorded approximately the same unemployment as in June. Mine workers in Nova Scotia were considerably busier, while in Alberta and British Columbia employment in the coal fields remained quiet on account of the strike still in existence at the end of July. Quarry workers in Nova Scotia continued to be fully employed. The percentage of unemployment reported by asbestos miners in Quebec was slightly higher than in the preceding month. Unemployment in the building and construction industries showed a further slight decline, the percentage of idleness standing approximately 15 points lower than on July 31, 1921. Bridge and structural iron workers, steam shovel and dredgemen, painters, decorators and paperhangers reported slightly larger percentages of idleness than in the preceding month, while all other tradesmen in the group were more fully engaged. Improvement continued to be recorded in the transportation industries, chiefly by steam railway employees. Practically no change in the situation was recorded in the shipping and stevedoring and local transportation divisions. Fishermen were somewhat busier. Lumber workers and loggers, on the other hand, were hardly as fully employed. Hotel and restaurant, and theatre and stage employees and unclassified workers registered smaller percentages of unemployment than in June. Barbers and stationary engineers

and firemen on the other hand reported a rather less favourable situation.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS During the month of July, 1922, the offices of the Employment Service made 32,076

references to positions and effected a total of 30,146 placements, of which 23,970 were in regular employment and 6,176 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 20,904 were of men and 3,066 of women. The number of applications for work registered at the office during the month was 40,486 (31,978 from men and 8,508 from women). Vacancies notified by employers to the Service during the month numbered 36,606, of which 28,649 were for men and 7,957 for women. The reports from the offices during the month indicated a considerable gain in the average number of positions offered and placements made daily as compared with the preceding month, due to the early expansion in the agricultural group in the Prairie provinces. A comparison with the reports of the same period a year ago shows a decline in the average number of applications and vacancies during July of this year, while the average number of placements effected daily showed a slight increase. The following table presents the returns from the offices on the basis of daily average over half-month periods during July, 1922, as compared with the preceding month and with the corresponding month of 1921.

	June, 1922		July, 1921		July, 1922	
	1st half month	2nd half month	1st half month	2nd half month	1st half month	2nd half month
Applications	1,725	1,547	1,612	1,626	1,643	1,710
Vacancies...	1,525	1,313	1,444	1,483	1,466	1,566
Placements..	1,263	1,160	1,192	1,218	1,163	1,233

PRODUCTION REPORTS

According to the monthly reports issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the production of pig iron during July showed an increase of 10.2 per cent over the record for June. A tonnage of 31,705 was reported for the month under review as compared with a production of 28,763 tons in the previous month. The amount of basic pig iron manufactured for further use by the reporting firms increased from 14,714 tons in June to 25,419 tons in July. The output of pig iron in July, 1921, was 54,086 tons, showing a decrease of 41.4 per cent for the month under review. During the seven months ending July 31 last, there was a total production of 223,892 tons, as compared with 363,292 tons produced during the corresponding period of 1921. At the end of the month, there were in operation two furnaces at Sault Ste. Marie and one at Sydney. Seventeen blast furnaces were idle at the end of July.

The production of steel in July amounted to 62,767 long tons as compared with 32,805 in June and about 42,000 in February, which was the month of the next highest production of the year. The cumulative steel production during the first seven months of the present year was 239,847 tons as compared with 349,118 in the corresponding period of last year. The output of open hearth basic ingots in the first seven months of the present year was below the production in the corresponding period of last year by 104,095 tons, and steel castings by 3,918 tons.

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

There was another slight decline in the volume of building authorized by 56 cities during July, when the value of the permits issued stood at \$14,275,026, as compared with \$15,799,680 in June. The difference represented a contraction of 9.6 per cent. The volume of building contemplated

during the month, however, was slightly over 40 per cent higher than in July, 1921, when the permits totalled \$10,182,125. Prince Edward Island and Alberta were the only provinces to record gains as compared with the preceding month. Of the decreases elsewhere, that in Ontario of \$683,725, or 8.5 per cent, was the largest actual loss, although the percentage declines were larger in several other districts. All provinces except Manitoba and Saskatchewan reported increases in the value of the building authorized as compared with July of last year. The reductions in those districts were very slight. Ontario, with a gain of over \$2,000,000, or more than 50 per cent, and Quebec with an expansion of over \$1,000,000, or 41 per cent, showed the most pronounced increases. Of the larger cities—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver—only the last named, issued permits of a higher value than in June. All four cities, however, showed increases as compared with July, 1921. Of the smaller cities, St. John, Quebec, Brantford, Fort William, Hamilton, Ottawa, St. Thomas, Sault Ste. Marie, Calgary, and New Westminster registered expansion in the volume of building contemplated in both comparisons.

According to the *Canadian Building Review*, issued by MacLean's Building Reports, Limited, the value of the contracts awarded during July amounted to \$26,694,200, as compared with \$35,620,400 in June and with \$17,741,400 in July, 1921. There was, therefore, a decline of 25 per cent in the former and an increase of 50 per cent in the latter comparison. Of the total for the month being reviewed, \$1,318,300 or approximately 5 per cent was to be spent in the Maritime Provinces; \$19,757,700 or 74 per cent in Quebec and Ontario, and \$5,618,200 or 21 per cent in the Western Provinces. Another analysis shows that \$9,434,400 was to be used for residential purposes, \$8,146,400 on business buildings, \$1,397,800 on industrial projects and \$7,715,600 on engineering contracts.

Strikes.

The time loss due to industrial disputes was greater during August than during either July, 1922, or August of last year. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 24 strikes involving about 24,006 workpeople with an estimated time loss of 437,017 working days, as compared with 22 strikes, involving 15,736 workpeople and 261,240 working days in July, 1922; and 31 strikes, 3,442 workpeople and 73,273 working days in August, 1921. On August 1, there were on record 19 strikes, effecting 9,491 workpeople. Five strikes were reported as having commenced during August, as compared with three during July. Three of the strikes commencing prior to August and three of those commencing during August terminated during the month, leaving 18 strikes involving about 15,408 workpeople on record at the beginning of September.

Prices.

Lower prices for grains and livestock caused a fall in the index number of wholesale prices in spite of a substantial increase in coke, while prices of coal were to a great extent nominal. In retail food prices there was an increase due chiefly to seasonal advances in potatoes.

The index number of wholesale prices stood at 222.8 for August as compared with 225.3 for July; 224.3 for June; 236.4 for August, 1921; 330.2 for

August, 1920; 301.1 for August, 1919; 247.3 for August, 1917; and 136.3 for August, 1914. The chief changes for the month were substantial declines in grains, fodders and livestock, with an increase in Connellsville Coke. There were also slight declines in meats, butter, cheese, flour, raw cotton, raw silk, jute, cement, linseed oil, and turpentine; with increases in sugar, potatoes, hides, pig iron, lath, and soil pipe. Some of the metals advanced slightly.

In retail prices the average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods in some sixty cities was \$10.44 at the beginning of August; \$10.27 for July; \$11.44 for August, 1921; \$16.42 for August, 1920; \$11.68 for August, 1917; and \$7.68 for August, 1914. The total for food, fuel, and rent averaged \$20.88 at the beginning of August as compared with \$20.67 for July; \$21.98 for August, 1921; \$26.60 for August, 1920; \$18.48 for August, 1917; and \$14.41 for August, 1914. No marked changes occurred in foods except a seasonal increase in potatoes. Beef and veal were slightly lower while mutton and pork were up somewhat. Rice and evaporated apples also registered small declines. Most of the other items showed small increases, the chief of which were in dairy products and sugar. Bread and flour were unchanged. Fuel was slightly higher. Rent remained practically at July level.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

Proceedings for the month of August, 1922.

DURING the month of August no reports were received by the Department from Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. On September 1, however, a report, which is given below, was received from a Board established to deal with differences between the leading railways of Canada, members of the Railway Association of Canada, and their shop crafts employees, members of Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labour.

Applications received.

Three applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation were received during the month as follows:—

(1) From employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Western lines, being clerks, checkers, freight handlers, baggagemen, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. By mutual agreement this dispute was brought within the jurisdiction of a Board which had been established to deal with a similar dispute on the Western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway affecting the same classes of employees. This Board was composed as follows: Mr. Daniel Urquhart, Toronto, chairman, appointed by the Minister on the joint recommendation of the other two members of the Board, Messrs. J. T. Arundel, Oakville, Ont., and J. G. O'Donoghue, To-

ronto, Ont., nominees of the Company and employees respectively.

(2) From employees of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited, being certificated Marconi wireless operator employees, members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, System Division No. 59. A Board was established, composed as follows: Mr. E. McG. Quirk, Montreal, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members of the Board, Messrs. Melville P. White, Toronto and Thomas Taylor, Toronto, nominees of the Company and employees respectively.

(3) From employees of the British Columbia Lake and River Service of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, being shipmasters, mates and marine engineers employed in vessels on Lakes Kootenay, Slocan, Arrow and Okanagan, members respectively of the Canadian Navigators' Federation, Pacific Division, and of the National Association of Marine Engineers. A Board had not been established at the end of the month.

Other Proceedings under the Act.

In the case of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees being station agents, assistant agents, telegraph operators, train despatchers and linemen, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, a Board had been established in July, but no hearings of the Board

took place as the matters in dispute were settled through direct negotiations between the parties interested and Board procedure became unnecessary.

In the case of a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees being clerks, freight handlers, roundhouse shop and store labourers, etc., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, a Board was completed by the appointment of Mr. F. T. Costello, Alexandria, Ont., as chairman, who was appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members of the Board, Messrs. George D. Kelley, Ottawa and Howard S. Ross, K.C., Montreal, nominees of the Railways and employees respectively.

In the case of a dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway System and certain of its employees, being clerks, freight handlers, stationmen, stationary engineers and firemen, oilers, roundhouse, shop and store labourers, a Board was completed by the appointment of Mr. E. McG. Quirk, Montreal, as chairman, who was appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members of the Board, Messrs. U. E. Gillen, Toronto and Howard S. Ross, K.C., Montreal, nominees of the Railway and employees respectively.

In the case of a dispute between the Pere Marquette Railway Company and

certain of its employees, being clerks, checkers, greight handlers, baggagemen, etc., a Board was completed by the appointment of Mr. W. T. R. Preston, Ottawa, chairman, who was appointed by the Minister in the absence of a point recommendation from the other two members of the Board, Messrs. Alexander Leslie and Charles B. McClurg, nominees of the Company and employees respectively.

In the case of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Eastern Lines) and certain of its employees, being clerks, checkers, freight handlers, baggagemen, etc., a Board was completed by the appointment of Mr. Daniel Urquhart, Toronto, chairman, on the joint recommendation of the other two members of the Board, Messrs. J. T. Arundel, Oakville, Ont., and J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, nominees of the Company and employees respectively.

In the case of a dispute between the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada and certain of its employees, being members of Federal Labour Union, No. 16570, American Federation of Labour, a Board was established composed as follows: Rev. Dr. Clarence Mackinnon, Halifax, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members of the Board, Messrs. Stewart McCawley and William Ulric Cotton, both of Glace Bay, N. S., nominees of the Company and employees respectively.

Report of Board in Dispute Between Various Railway Companies and their Shop Crafts Employees.

THE findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with differences between the leading railways of Canada and their shop crafts employees were received by the Minister of Labour on September 1, and, because of the large interests involved in the dispute, the text of the report is included in the present (September) issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The report was signed by Mr. Alex. Smith, Chairman, and Mr. Isaac Pitblado, K.C., employer member of the Board. A minority report was received from Mr. James Simpson, the workmen member of the Board, which also is printed in the present issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Certified copies of the findings and of the minority report were forwarded immediately to the parties to the dispute, but their attitude thereto had not been made known to the Minister up to the time of going to press. The text of the Board's findings and of the minority report is as follows:

Report of Board.

Re: Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of differences between (1) various railways, members of the Railway Association of Canada, including the Canadian National Railways, the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway, and (2) workmen, members of Division No. 4, Railway Employees Department, American Federation of Labour, and being motive power and car department mechanics, helpers and apprentices, in the employ of the said railways.

To the Hon. James Murdock, M.P.,
Minister of Labour.

Sir:

The undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation herein beg to report as follows:

Upon application of the employees, dated July 13, 1922, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established as of date of July 20, 1922, and on August 3, 1922, the members of the Board were appointed as follows:—Mr. Alexander Smith, Barrister, Ottawa, Chairman; Mr. Isaac Pitblado, K.C., Winnipeg, Man., representing the Employers; Mr. James Simpson, Toronto, Ont., representing the Employees.

On the same day, by telegraph and other correspondence, it was arranged that the first meeting of the Board be held in the city of Ottawa, at 48 Sparks Street, in the forenoon of Tuesday, August 8, 1922.

The Board convened at that time and place, and duly organized for future sittings. Mr. H. V. Attfield of the Department of Labour was appointed Secretary. The Board then adjourned to sit in the City of Montreal in the forenoon of Thursday, August 10, 1922, in the Court House, where public meetings of the Board were held on August 10, 11, 15, 16, 17 and 18. Since that date the Board has met for conference on August 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31 and September 1, 1922.

The employees were represented by:—Mr. R. J. Tallon, President, Division No. 4, Railway Employees Department, American Federation of Labour, Montreal, Que.; Mr. Frank McKenna, Vice-

President, Division No. 4, Railway Employees Department, American Federation of Labour, Montreal, Que.; Mr. John Bruce, General Representative of the Plumbers and Steamfitters, Toronto, Ont.; while the employers were represented as follows:—Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Mr. George Hodge, Assistant General Manager, Montreal, Que.; Canadian National Railways, Mr. A. J. Hills, Assistant to President, Toronto, Ont.; Grand Trunk Railway Company, Mr. C. F. Needham, Assistant General Superintendent, Motive Power and Car Department, Montreal, Que.

At the opening of the proceedings Mr. Tallon on behalf of the employees stated that employees were being paid by the railways at the proposed reduced rates, and submitted that this was in violation of Section 57 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and requested the Board to give a ruling to the effect that the railways should not put the reduced rates in force.

Mr. Hodge contended that the Board had no jurisdiction to give such a ruling, that the question, whether there had been a violation of the law by any party, was for some other tribunal, that the jurisdiction of the Board was merely to deal with the specific dispute disclosed in the application and reply, and to make a report thereon. He, however, contended that the railway companies took the position that they were not violating the law. He also pointed out that the reduced rates, while put in effect by the railways, were only tentative in their character and submitted that in reality all that was being done was that for the protection of the railways a portion of the men's pay was being tentatively withheld pending a final adjustment of rates between the men and the companies.

Mr. Tallon, in reply on behalf of the employees, strongly contended that the withholding of part of the pay was a breach of the Act, and that the employees would not proceed before the Board until this was rectified.

The Chairman announced that the Board was not required to give rulings on purely legal points, but it was prepared to proceed with the duties assigned to it under the powers of the Act. Subsequently the Chairman repeated the opinion of the Board that the Board was prepared to proceed under all the conditions as they existed as it had its own duties to perform.

On the following day, Friday, August 11, 1922, after consultation between the members of the Board and representatives of both parties, the representatives of the employees decided to make representations to the Right Honourable, the Prime Minister of Canada. This they did with the result that a letter was sent by him to the different railways to the effect that the Government concurred with the view which had been expressed by the law officers of the Crown, that any change in wages or conditions prior to the dispute being dealt with by a Board of Conciliation was in violation of Section 57 of the Act, and urged the railways concerned to continue the old rates of pay in the meantime. In transmitting to the Chairman of the Board a copy of the letter of the Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, the Deputy Minister of Labour and Registrar concluded his communication as follows:

I am to add that it is the intention of the Government to accept the view of the Department of Justice and to support the same in any contingency that may arise.

At a subsequent sitting of the Board the representatives of the railway companies submitted a copy of a reply written by the railway companies to the Prime Minister on August 15, 1922, in answer to the said letter, in which reply the railway companies, after reiterating their view that the course which had been followed by them was not in violation of the law, concluded as follows:

In view, however, of the decision of the Government to accept the opinion of the Department of Justice, we will undertake, pending an anticipated early report of the Board of Conciliation now sitting, that the scale of

shop crafts wages in force prior to July 16th last will be continued, on the understanding that the companies' case before the Board of Conciliation will not be thereby prejudiced, and that the companies shall not thereby be precluded from taking the position in negotiating an agreement during or subsequent to the proceedings of the Board that the new scale should be retroactive to 16th July last.

This matter having thus been disposed of, Mr. Tallon opened the case for the employees with reference to the question in dispute before the Board, and Mr. Hodge, on behalf of the railways, submitted the railways' case, his views being concurred in by Mr. Hills and Mr. Needham. Mr. Tallon, Mr. McKenna and Mr. Bruce then replied on behalf of the employees. Both sides made full representations to the Board in regard to the matters in dispute, and a number of exhibits were put in.

In the course of the proceedings both sides submitted copies of the notice from the railway companies to the employees concerned, as posted in the shops on or about July 13, 1922. This notice contains a fair report of the proceedings up to the time the Board was appointed, and is as follows:—

To:—Mechanics, Carmen, Helpers and Apprentices—Car and Locomotive Departments.

Pursuant to the terms of Wage Agreement made between the Railway Association of Canada and Division No. 4, Railway Employees Department, American Federation of Labour, representing respectively the Railways specified in the agreement and the specified classes of employees in the Car and Locomotive Departments, the required thirty days' notice for a revision of agreement was issued by the Association to the Employees' representatives on June 14, 1922, as follows:—

In accordance with terms of memorandum of agreement dated January 13th, 1922, Notice is hereby given of the Association's desire to revise the existing rates of pay of employees covered by Wage Agreement No. 4, by making the following reductions effective thirty days from date:—

Decrease of

Machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, electrical workers, (including linemen, groundmen, electrical transfer table operators, coal pier elevator operators and coal pier electric hoist operators), carmen (except freight carmen), moulders, including those with less than four years' experience, all crafts.....	7c per hour
Freight carmen.....	9c per hour
Regular and helper apprentices and helpers, all classes.....	7c per hour
Car cleaners.....	5c per hour

Kindly advise as early as possible upon what date your committee will be prepared to meet the Association's Wage Subcommittee at Montreal to discuss the foregoing.

Pursuant to this notice the representatives of the railways and of the employees met in conference commencing Wednesday, July 5th, and upon opening negotiations a proposition was submitted on behalf of the railways to the employees reading as follows:—

Referring to our letter of June 14th, last. In connection with the application of the revised rates of pay specified, it is proposed that they shall be adopted without prejudice pending further consideration and subject to further negotiations on thirty days' notice from either party to the other.

This proposition was not accepted on behalf of the employees and following further conferences and negotiations another communication was addressed to the employees' representatives on July 10th, 1922, reading as follows:—

Referring to the discussions which have taken place between our respective Committees regarding the proposed revision in rates of pay as specified in my letter to you of June 14th last. Recognizing under existing conditions, quite apart from the rates of pay themselves, that there might be reasons why your Committee could not see their way clear to accept by agreement unconditionally the reductions which the Railways purpose to put into effect on July 16th, next, it was proposed to your Committee in my letter of July 6th that they should be made effective without prejudice pending further consideration and subject to further negotiations on thirty days' notice from either party to the other. This proposition you have not accepted.

With every desire to make it possible to mutually agree with respect to the application of the decreases which the railways find it necessary to put into effect pursuant to their notice, it is further proposed that the revision of rates of pay should be made effective on the basis mentioned and that promptly upon notice from one party to the other, the representatives of both parties will confer further; and also that, except as may be otherwise mutually arranged, any rates of pay finally agreed upon will be effective as from July 16th, 1922, and that adjustments will be made accordingly.

Such an arrangement as that now proposed would have the effect of fully protecting the interests of both the employees and the railways pending the opportunity for further proper consideration of the railways' proposals and it is hoped that upon further reflection on the matter your Committee will recognize its fairness to all interests affected and decide to enter into an agreement which would have the effect of preserving the present relationships.

In reply to this communication a letter was received from the Employees' Committee under date of July 11th stating as follows:—

Our Committee has given your proposal very serious consideration, and I am instructed to advise you that the proposal made by your Committee is not acceptable to them, and unless your Committees are prepared to postpone the putting into effect of the proposed decrease in rates of pay they will proceed to call for a Board of Conciliation. It is hoped your Committee will recognize the justness of our position and give it the serious consideration it warrants.

A further communication was thereupon addressed to the employees' representatives on July 12th, reading as follows:—

Replying to your letter of July 11th advising that the proposal contained in our communication of July 10th regarding revision in rates of pay is not acceptable to your Committee.

Our Wage Sub-Committee have directed me to say that they have no authority to go beyond the proposal made which they had expected in view of its fairness and protecting as it does the interests of the employees would be acceptable to your Committee. The matter is, therefore, being referred to the Association's Operating Committee and you will be promptly advised of their decision.

As a result of this communication a meeting of the Association's Operating Committee was

held and a further communication dated July 13th, was addressed to the Employees' representatives reading as follows:—

The Operating Committee of the Association is in receipt of information from its Wage Sub-Committee that your Committee has been unable to agree with them regarding the proposed revision of rates of pay for employees in the Car and Locomotive Departments of the several Railways involved on the basis of the proposals in communications addressed to you dated respectively June 14th, July 5th, July 10th and July 12th, 1922. I am, therefore, directed to advise you that the Operating Committee is informing the Railways affected of the situation in order that they may be in a position to make effective changes in rates of pay in accordance with the notice served on behalf of each of them dated June 14th, 1922, and the proposal of the Association's Sub-Committee as contained in their letter of July 10th.

It will be observed that the last proposition of the Railways would merely have the effect of withholding under the terms stated the payment of the differences in rates specified from the existing rates of pay pending negotiations, when conditions would probably make it possible for the representatives of the railways and of the employees to reach an agreement which would be mutually satisfactory.

This Company is in receipt of advice that the proposition submitted through the Railway Association of Canada on its behalf has not been accepted by the representatives of the Employees. The Railway is in fairness entitled to protect the effective date of any revision of rates of pay downwards to be agreed upon or determined in the same way as Employees have repeatedly been protected as to the effective date of revisions of rates of pay upwards. Therefore, the Company cannot consistently delay the application, on the basis stated, of the specified reductions in rates of pay and, therefore, they will be put into effect on the payrolls commencing with the second half of July, 1922, with the understanding that adjustments as may be necessary will later be made as from July 16th, 1922, in accordance with the proposal of the Association's Sub-Committee as contained in their letter of July 10th quoted above. Montreal, July 13th, 1922.

On Thursday, August 17, 1922, after the representatives of both parties had presented their cases, the Board consulted with them and subsequently an adjournment was announced until the following day in order to give the parties an opportunity to discuss, and if possible arrive at, a mutual tentative

agreement, as outlined in the notice posted in the shops.

When the Board met on the following day the representatives of both parties reported that they had been unable to come to any such agreement and asked the Board to make an early decision on the material submitted.

From the correspondence and negotiations which took place between the parties, and the proceedings as set out in the said notice, it seems clear to the undersigned that the dispute before the Board is not one in regard to fixed or definite rates of pay, but merely has to do with tentative rates. The railway companies proposed that certain tentative rates should be made effective which would have the effect of withholding payment of the differences in rates (as specified in the notice) from the existing rates of pay "pending negotiations when conditions would probably make it possible for the representatives of the railways and of the employees to reach an agreement which would be mutually satisfactory."

This proposal of the railway companies was refused by the employees. This disagreement constitutes the dispute before this Board.

The tentative rates of pay which were in the proposal of the railway companies embodied the reductions which had been ordered by the United States Railroad Labor Board, applicable to railroads in the United States, and which became effective on the 1st of July, 1922. It was shown in evidence before the Board that the plan suggested by the railway companies in Canada had been followed on four former occasions, namely 1918, 1919, 1920 and in 1921. In 1921 a reduction had been ordered in the United States by the United States Railroad [Labor] Board, effective on 1st July, 1921, and on the 13th July, 1921, an agreement was entered into between the employees concerned in this application and the Canadian railway companies along the lines now suggested. It was further shown that other classes of em-

ployees, both on former occasions and in the present year, had entered into agreements with the railway companies along the lines of the proposed tentative agreement.

On behalf of the employees, Messrs. Tallon, McKenna and Bruce argued that whilst their organization was international in character, yet, that wages and working conditions in Canada should be determined in accordance with the needs and requirements here. They also stated that the acceptance of the wages as fixed for employees in the United States in the year 1920, at the time of the McAdoo Award, had been because the (Canadian) Government of the day had so suggested, although the (Canadian) employees had protested, and asked that changes up or down in the scale of wages in Canada should be determined on conditions in Canada. They contended that the reduction of 8 cents per hour in 1921 was a sufficient reduction and no further reduction was now necessary.

The Board while not laying down the principle that United States conditions should always prevail in every detail is impressed with the bearing which the United States wage adjustments have had on Canadian railway wages during the last five years, and particularly with respect to the class directly concerned in these proceedings. Increases in pay in the United States have resulted in the same increases in Canada. Conditions and wages in the United States always have a bearing on conditions and wages in Canada for railway employees whose duties, responsibilities and services are largely of an identical character. The fact, therefore, that the large majority of the membership of the men's organization have expressed their willingness to resume work at reduced rates in the United States subject to a rehearing by the United States Railroad Labor Board is an argument for the same class of employees on Canadian railways continuing work under the same scale protected as they are by the railways' proposals, under which, in

Canada the reductions are only tentatively withheld.

The view of the undersigned is that the question of permanent rates (the word "permanent" being understood to mean rates embodied in a wage agreement but subject to the usual termination clause included therein) has not yet received sufficient consideration by the parties to the dispute, the railways taking the position that their announced intention was only with respect to tentative withholdings. Only meagre evidence was submitted to the Board which would assist the Board to form a judgment on permanent rates. Therefore, in the opinion of the Board, the parties thereto should confer with respect to permanent rates as soon as conditions would indicate that such an arrangement might reasonably be concluded, and if they fail to reach an agreement, such disagreement would constitute a new dispute for the hearing of which the laws provide ample means.

It seems to the undersigned that the proposed tentative agreement while fully protecting the railway companies in case a definite reduction in rates by mutual agreement became retroactive until 16th July, at the same time fully protected the interests of the employees until such time as such definite agreement could be entered into, and was a fair and reasonable proposal.

Having in view, the fact that the railways by the communication above quoted, undertook, pending a report of the Board, to pay the employees at the old rates of pay on the conditions set out in the communication, the Board recommends that the rates of pay suggested in the notice posted in the shops should be made effective from the 15th August, 1922, on the basis mentioned in such notice, and that promptly upon notice from one party to the other, the representatives of both parties confer further as to definite or permanent rates, provided, however, that in so far as such definite rates are concerned, they should, when agreed upon, be retro-

active to 16th July, 1922, and that notwithstanding the fact that the employees have received, or will receive, pay at the old rates up to the 15th August, 1922, any necessary adjustments, when definite rates are agreed upon, be made as of 16th July, 1922. In negotiating an agreement covering such definite rates, the employees will have the advantage of having actually received the old rates of pay until August 15th, 1922.

Respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) ALEX. SMITH.

(Sgd.) ISAAC PITBLADO.

Ottawa, Ont., September 1st, 1922.

Minority Report.

Re: Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of differences between (1) various railways, members of the Railway Association of Canada, including the Canadian National Railway, the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway, and (2) workmen, members of Division No. 4, Railway Employees Department, American Federation of Labour, and being motive power and car department mechanics, helpers and apprentices in the employ of said railways.

To the Hon. James Murdock, M.P.,
Minister of Labour.

Sir:

The undersigned member of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation herein begs to report as follows:—

Upon application of the employees, dated July 13, 1922, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established as of date of July 20, 1922, and on August 3, 1922, the members of the Board were appointed as follows:—Mr. Alexander Smith, Barrister, Ottawa, Ont., Chairman; Mr. Isaac Pitblado, K.C., Winnipeg, Man., representing the Employers; Mr. James Simpson, Toronto, Ont., representing the Employees.

On the same day, by telegraph and other correspondence, it was arranged

that the first meeting of the Board be held in the City of Ottawa, at 48 Sparks Street, in the forenoon of Tuesday, August 8, 1922.

The Board convened at that time and place, and duly organized for future sittings. Mr. H. V. Attfield of the Department of Labour was appointed Secretary. The Board then adjourned to sit in the City of Montreal in the forenoon of Thursday, August 10, 1922, in the Court House, where public meetings of the Board were held on August 10, 11, 15, 16, 17 and 18. Since that date the Board has met for conferences on August 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30 and September 1, 1922.

The employees were represented by:—Mr. R. J. Tallon, President, Division No. 4, Railway Employees Department, American Federation of Labour, Montreal, Que.; Mr. Frank McKenna, Vice-President, Division No. 4, Railway Employees Department, American Federation of Labour, Montreal, Que.; Mr. John Bruce, General Representative of the Plumbers and Steamfitters, Toronto, Ont.; while the employers were represented as follows:—Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Mr. George Hodge, Assistant General Manager, Montreal, Que.; Canadian National Railways, Mr. A. J. Hills, Assistant to President, Toronto, Ont.; Grand Trunk Railway Company, Mr. C. F. Needham, Assistant General Superintendent, Motive Power and Car Department, Montreal, Que.

At the opening of the proceedings Mr. Tallon on behalf of the employees stated that employees were being paid by the railways at the proposed reduced rates, and submitted that this was in violation of Section 57 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and requested the Board to give a ruling to the effect that the railways should not put the reduced rates in force.

Mr. Hodge contended that the Board had no jurisdiction to give such a ruling, that the question, whether there had been a violation of the law by any party, was for some other tribunal, that the

jurisdiction of the Board was merely to deal with the specific dispute disclosed in the application and reply, and to make a report thereon. He, however, contended that the railway companies took the position that they were not violating the law. He also pointed out that the reduced rates, while put in effect by the railways, were only tentative in their character, and submitted in reality that all that was being done was that for the protection of the railways a portion of the men's pay was being tentatively withheld pending a final adjustment of rates between the men and the companies.

Mr. Tallon, in reply on behalf of the employees, strongly contended that the withholding of part of the pay was a breach of the Act, and that the employees would not proceed before the Board until this was rectified.

The Chairman announced that the Board was not required to give rulings on purely legal points, but it was prepared to proceed with the duties assigned to it under the powers of the Act. Subsequently the Chairman repeated the opinion of the Board that the Board was prepared to proceed under all the conditions as they existed as it had its own duties to perform.

On the following day, Friday, August 11, 1922, after consultation between the members of the Board and representatives of both parties, the representatives of the employees decided to make representations to the Right Honourable, the Prime Minister of Canada. This they did with the result that a letter was sent by him to the different railways to the effect that the Government concurred with the view which had been expressed by the law officers of the Crown, that any change in wages or conditions prior to the dispute being dealt with by a Board of Conciliation was in violation of Section 57 of the Act, and urged the railways concerned to continue the old rates of pay in the meantime. In transmitting to the Chairman of the Board a copy of the letter from the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, the De-

puty Minister of Labour and Registrar concluded his letter as follows:—

I am to add that it is the intention of the Government to accept the view of the Department of Justice and to support the same in any contingency that may arise.

At a subsequent sitting of the Board the representatives of the railway companies submitted a copy of a reply written by the railway companies to the Prime Minister on August 15, 1922, in answer to the said letter, in which reply the railway companies, after reiterating their view that the course which had been followed by them was not in violation of the law, concluded as follows:—

In view, however, of the decision of the Government to accept the opinion of the Department of Justice, we will undertake, pending an anticipated early report of the Board of Conciliation now sitting, that the scale of shop crafts wages in force prior to July 16 last will be continued, on the understanding that the companies' case before the Board of Conciliation will not be thereby prejudiced, and that the companies shall not thereby be precluded from taking the position in negotiating an agreement during or subsequent to the proceedings of the Board that the new scale should be retroactive to 16th July last.

This matter having thus been disposed of, Mr. Tallon opened the case for the employees with reference to the question in dispute before the Board, and Mr. Hodge, on behalf of the railways, submitted the railways' case, his views being concurred in by Mr. Hills and Mr. Needham. Mr. Tallon, Mr. McKenna and Mr. Bruce then replied on behalf of the employees. Both sides made full representations to the Board in regard to the matters in dispute and a number of exhibits were put in.

In the course of the proceedings both sides submitted copies of the notice from the railway companies to the employees concerned, as posted in the shops on or about July 13, 1922. This notice contains a fair report of the proceedings up to the time the Board was appointed, and is as follows:—

To:—Mechanics, Carmen, Helpers and Apprentices—Car and Locomotive Departments.

Pursuant to the terms of Wage Agreement made between the Railway Association of Canada and Division No. 4, Railway Employees Department, American Federation of Labour, representing respectively the Railways specified in the agreement and the specified classes of employees in the Car and Locomotive Departments, the required thirty days' notice for a revision of agreement was issued by the Association to the Employees' representatives on June 14th, 1922, as follows:—

In accordance with terms of memorandum of agreement dated January 13th, 1922, notice is hereby given of the Association's desire to revise the existing rates of pay of employees covered by Wage Agreement No. 4, by making the following reductions effective thirty days from date:

Decrease of

Machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, electrical workers (including linemen, groundmen, electrical transfer table operators, coal pier elevator operators and coal pier electric hoist operators), carmen (except freight carmen), moulders, including those with less than four years' experience, all crafts.....	7c per hour
Freight carmen.....	9c per hour
Regular and helper apprentices and helpers, all classes..	7c per hour
Car cleaners.....	5c per hour

Kindly advise as early as possible upon what date your committee will be prepared to meet the Association's Wage Sub-Committee at Montreal, to discuss the foregoing.

Pursuant to this notice the representatives of the railways and of the employees met in conference commencing Wednesday, July 5th, and upon opening negotiations a proposition was submitted on behalf of the Railways to the Employees reading as follows:—

Referring to our letter of June 14th, last. In connection with the application of the revised rates of pay specified, it is proposed that they shall be adopted without prejudice pending further consideration and subject to further negotiations on thirty days' notice from either party to the other.

This proposition was not accepted on behalf of the Employees and following further conferences and negotiations another communication was addressed to the Employees' representatives on July 10th, 1922, reading as follows:—

Referring to the discussions which have taken place between our respective Committees regarding the proposed revision in rates of pay as specified in my letter to you of June 14th last. Recognizing under existing conditions, quite apart from the rates of pay themselves, that there might be reasons why your Committee could not see their way clear to accept by agreement unconditionally the reductions which the Railways purpose to put into effect on July 16th, next, it was proposed to your Committee in my letter of July 6th that they should be made effective without prejudice pending further consideration and subject to further negotiations on thirty days' notice from either party to the other. This proposition you have not accepted. With every desire to make it possible to mutually agree with respect to the application of the decreases which the Railways find it necessary to put into effect pursuant to their notice, it is further proposed that the revision of rates of pay should be made effective on the basis mentioned and that promptly upon notice from one party to the other, the representatives of both parties will confer further; and also that, except as may be otherwise mutually arranged, any rates of pay finally agreed upon will be effective as from July 16th, 1922, and that adjustments will be made accordingly.

Such an arrangement as that now proposed would have the effect of fully protecting the interests of both the Employees and the Railways pending the opportunity for further proper consideration of the Railways' proposals and it is hoped that upon further reflection on the matter your Committee will recognize its fairness to all interests affected and decide to enter into an agreement which would have the effect of preserving the present relationships.

In reply to this communication a letter was received from the Employees' Committee under date of July 11th stating as follows:—

Our Committee has given your proposal very serious consideration, and I am instructed to advise you that the proposal made by your Committee is not acceptable to them, and unless your Committee are prepared to postpone the putting into effect of the proposed decrease in rates of pay they will proceed to call for a Board of Conciliation. It is hoped your Committee will recognize the justness of our position and give it the serious consideration it warrants.

A further communication was thereupon addressed to the Employees' representatives on July 12th, reading as follows:—

Replying to your letter of July 11th advising that the proposal contained in our communication of July 10th regarding revision in rates of pay is not acceptable to your Committee.

Our Wage Sub-Committee have directed me to say that they have no authority to go beyond the proposal made which they had expected in view of its fairness and protecting as it does the interests of the employees would be acceptable to your Committee. The matter is, therefore, being referred to the Association's Operating Committee and you will be promptly advised of their decision.

As a result of this communication a meeting of the Association's Operating Committee was held and a further communication, dated July 13th, was addressed to the Employees' representatives reading as follows:—

The Operating Committee of the Association is in receipt of information from its Wage Sub-Committee that your Committee has been unable to agree with them regarding the proposed revision of rates of pay for employees in the Car and Locomotive Departments of the several Railways involved on the basis of the proposals in communications addressed to you dated respectively June 14th, July 5th, July 10th and July 12th, 1922. I am, therefore, directed to advise you that the Operating Committee is informing the Railways affected of the situation in order that they may be in a position to make effective changes in rates of pay in accordance with the notice served on behalf of each of them dated June 14th, 1922, and the proposal of the Association's Sub-Committee as contained in their letter of July 10th.

It will be observed that the last proposition of the Railways would merely have the effect of withholding under the terms stated the payment of the differences in rates specified from the existing rates of pay pending negotiations when conditions would probably make it possible for the representatives of the railways and of the employees to reach an agreement which would be mutually satisfactory.

This Company is in receipt of advice that the proposition submitted through the Railway Association of Canada on its behalf has not been accepted by the representatives of the Employees. The Railway is in fairness entitled to protect the effective date of any revision of rates of pay downwards to be agreed upon or determined in the same way as employees have repeatedly been protected as to the effective date of revisions of rates of pay upwards. Therefore, the Company cannot consistently delay the application, on the basis stated, of the specified reductions in rates of pay, and, therefore, they will be put into effect on the payrolls commencing with the second

half of July, 1922, with the understanding that adjustments as may be necessary will later be made as from July 16th, 1922, in accordance with the proposal of the Association's Sub-Committee as contained in their letter of July 10th quoted above.

Montreal, July 13th, 1922.

On Thursday, August 17, 1922, after the representatives of both parties had presented their cases, the Board consulted with them and subsequently an adjournment was announced until the following day in order to give the parties an opportunity to discuss, and if possible arrive at, a mutual tentative agreement, as outlined in the notice posted in the shops.

When the Board met on the following day the representatives of both parties reported that they had been unable to come to any such agreement and asked the Board to make an early decision on the material submitted.

The railway companies proposed that certain tentative rates should be made effective, which would have the effect of withholding payment of the differences in rates (as specified in the notice) from the existing rates of pay "pending negotiations when conditions would probably make it possible for the representatives of the railways and of the employees to reach an agreement which would be mutually satisfactory."

This proposal of the railway companies was refused by the employees.

The tentative rates of pay which were in the proposal of the railway companies embodied the reductions which had been ordered by the United States Railroad Labor Board, applicable to railroads in the United States, and which became effective on the 1st July, 1922. It was shown in evidence before the Board that the plan suggested by the railway companies had been followed on four former occasions, namely 1918, 1919, 1920 and in 1921. In 1921 a reduction had been ordered in the United States by the United States Railroad Labor Board, effective on 1st July, 1921, and on the 13th July, 1921, an agreement was entered into between the employees con-

cerned in this application and the railway companies along the lines now suggested. It was further shown that other classes of employees, both on former occasions and in the present year, had entered into agreements with the railway companies along the lines of the proposed tentative agreement.

On behalf of the employees, Messrs. Tallon, McKenna and Bruce argued that whilst their organization was international in character, yet, that wages and working conditions in Canada should be determined in accordance with the needs and requirements here. They also stated that the acceptance of the wages as fixed for employees in the United States during the past few years had been because the (Canadian) Government of the day had so suggested, although the (Canadian) employees had protested, and asked that changes up or down in the scale of wages in Canada should be determined on conditions in Canada. They contented that the reduction of 8 cents per hour in 1921 was a sufficient reduction and no further reduction was now necessary.

In presenting this report to you, as Minister of Labour, it is my intention to make it clear that the difference between my colleagues and myself is as to the cause of the dispute and the issue before the Board. My colleagues have contended that the issue is the tentative proposals made by the railway companies to the representatives of the shop trades during the negotiations which followed the companies' notice of the intended reduction in wages to go into effect on the 16th of July, 1922. On the other hand I have maintained the position from the time I was appointed to the Board that the issue before its members was the "Attempt made by railways involved in the dispute to reduce wages 5, 7 and 9 cents per hour." As this difference of opinion, as to the issue before the Board, has an important bearing upon the whole question of wages, it is impossible to render any decision as to the justification of the railways' proposed reductions without hearing evi-

dence from the two parties to the dispute. The evidence submitted by the representatives of the railways was in justification of their tentative proposal to the representatives of the men and at no time did they endeavour to justify the reduction beyond the making of a few general statements. On the other hand the representatives of the men contended that wage reductions were not justifiable, and submitted evidence that their opposition was not only to the tentative proposition submitted by the companies but at all times to the proposed cut of 5, 7 and 9 cents an hour.

In support of my contention that the tentative proposition of the railway companies was not the issue before the Board, let me draw your attention to the notice posted in the shops, and embodied in the previous part of this report, and which gives a record of the negotiations between the two parties to the dispute from the time the notice of a reduction of wages was served on the men until application was made for a Board of Investigation and Conciliation. You will observe that the required thirty days' notice of a revision of agreement was issued by the Railway Association to the Employees' representatives on June 14, 1922. This notice cited wage reductions of 5, 7 and 9 cents per hour to various classes of employees. Pursuant to this notice, representatives of the railways and the employees met in conference on July 5, when the railways submitted a proposition to the employees:—

That the proposed reductions in wages should be adopted without prejudice pending further consideration and subject to further negotiations on thirty days' notice from either party to the other.

This proposition was not accepted on behalf of the employees and following further conferences and negotiations another communication was addressed to the employees' representatives on July 10, 1922, further proposing:—

That the revision of rates of pay should be made effective on the basis mentioned and that promptly upon notice from one party to the other, the representatives of both will confer

further; and also, that, except as may be otherwise mutually arranged, any rates of pay finally agreed upon will be effective as from July 16, 1922, and that adjustments will be made accordingly.

The foregoing was the tentative proposition made by the railways, which was not accepted by the representatives of the men and notice was served on the Railway Association that if the proposed reductions were put into effect application would be made for a Board of Investigation and Conciliation. On July 13, the Operating Committee of the Railway Association addressed a letter to the employees' representatives stating that the reduced rates of pay would be put into effect on the payrolls commencing with the second half of July, 1922, with the understanding that such adjustments as may be necessary would later be made as from July 16, 1922.

This important exhibit shows conclusively that the tentative proposal of the railways was only made during the negotiations, and was no more acceptable to the men than the first proposal of the revision of the agreement.

I, therefore, submit as reasonable argument that if the employees refused to accept the tentative proposal of the companies as a compromise the Board of Investigation and Conciliation were bound by all precedent and good practice to accept the original proposition to reduce wages as the only issue before them for investigation and report. The representatives of the employees had undoubtedly refused to accept any tentative proposition and had adhered strictly to their opposition to a wage reduction.

It was also made clear by the representatives of the employees, in evidence submitted to the Board, that any tentative proposition from the companies, looking toward a later adjustment based upon conditions in the United States would not be in the best interests of the employees involved. The point was emphasized that the acceptance of United States awards by Canadian railway shop trades was merely a war-time concession

to the Canadian Government to guarantee continuance of transportation during the war, but that such a concession was not to be accepted as establishing the precedent that for all time Canadian railway employees would be expected to abide by the awards of United States boards.

This point in itself is exceedingly important in its bearing upon the operations of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, a piece of legislation designed to maintain industrial peace between employees and employers in Canada. The war being over it is to be expected that if the Canadian railway shop trades must observe the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act they must not be expected to rely entirely upon awards of the United States Wage Boards in the determining of working conditions in Canada.

The representatives of the employees, therefore, have urged the necessity of reverting to the pre-war practice so that "wages and working conditions in Canada should be determined in accordance with the needs and requirements here," and that now is the time to consider the wage rates to obtain in Canada, either by agreement or boards of investigation and conciliation, and independent of the decisions affecting the railways of the United States. They maintain that conditions in the two countries are not identically the same and, therefore, the shopmen on the Canadian roads must have wage agreements based upon Canadian conditions.

The tentative proposal made by the railways, and which my colleagues on the Board affirm is the issue before its members, was not the issue upon which the strike vote was taken prior to the application for the Board and, therefore, was not the issue to be decided in the report submitted. Neither had the strike vote in Division No. 4 of the Railway Shopmen of Canada anything to do with the decision of the United States Labor Board which reduced wages 5, 7 and 9 cents per hour. The strike of the shopmen in the United States, which

resulted from the arbitrary decision of the United States Railway Labor Board, was in effect before the strike vote of the shopmen in District No. 4 had been taken, which goes to show that the issue before the shopmen of Canada was the proposed reduction in wages of 5, 7 and 9 cents per hour, announced by the Canadian Railway Association, following similar reductions put into effect on the United States railways, and not a tentative reduction pending the outcome of the strike in the United States.

The acceptance of the tentative proposition as the issue before this Board of Investigation and Conciliation does not insure industrial peace on the Canadian railways, but, on the other hand, only delays the reaching of amicable understandings between Canadian employers and employees based upon the conditions existing in this country. The representatives of the railway shopmen in Division No. 4 rejected the tentative reduction of wages with its tentative withholding of a part of the men's wages and asked for the appointment of a Board of Investigation and Conciliation to determine the issue as to the justification of further reductions on Canadian railways. The withholding of wages pending future agreements, with the probability of a strike, has not been regarded by the representatives of the employees as good practice, having regard for the fact that should a lockout or strike take place following the award of a Board of Investigation and Conciliation the money withheld from the employees by the companies would no longer be honoured as the property of the employees. Having already accepted a wage reduction of 8 cents an hour with the forfeiture of overtime rates for Sundays and holidays, the railway shopmen of Canada, through their representatives, are now pressing for stability of wage standards and resisting any further wage reductions.

I submit further for your consideration that the issue before the Board of Investigation and Conciliation had to be defined at the time of the application for the Board as a necessary compliance

with the Act, and, therefore, it is unreasonable and unjustifiable to accept a compromised proposal of the railways pending negotiations as the real issue to be determined by our Board. Had the Board performed its duties in dealing with the issue upon which the application for the appointment of the Board was made the railways should have submitted evidence to justify the reduction in wages which they are desirous of putting into effect. Without this evidence it is impossible for a Board of Investigation and Conciliation to report upon the question of wage reductions either tentative or prolonged, and I therefore submit that the issue before the Board has not yet been dealt with.

I am influenced in reporting to you along these lines by the firm conviction that to deal only with the tentative proposal of the railway companies at this time is to invite a strike of the railway shopmen of Division No. 4, which could

only prove disastrous, having regard particularly for the grain situation in the West and the coal situation all over Canada. In my judgment the purpose of the Board, to maintain industrial peace, will have been completely thwarted unless the men involved in the dispute and the general public have reason to believe that the award rendered by the Board is the result of the most thorough investigation of the merits of the railway companies' proposal to reduce wages and the claim of the employees that such a proposal at this time is entirely unjustified by conditions in this country. It is with the hope of averting a strike that I report my objections to the acceptance of a report dealing with the railway companies' tentative proposal.

Respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) JAMES SIMPSON.

Ottawa, Ont., September 1, 1922.

COST OF LIVING ADJUSTMENT OF WAGES OF VANCOUVER ISLAND COAL MINERS ON AUGUST 1, 1922.

IN the report which appears in the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE of the recent finding of the Cost of Living Commission for the adjustment of wages of Vancouver Island coal miners, it was stated that an increase in the cost of food, etc., had been ascertained amounting to 6.3 per cent, with

corresponding wage increases of 1¼ cents and 2 cents per day. It should have been stated that a *decrease* in the cost of foods, etc., had been ascertained amounting to a *decrease* in wages of 1¼ cents per day where the base rate was \$3 per day, and 2 cents per day where the base rate was \$3.15 per day.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1922.

THE following table shows the number of strikes in existence in Canada at some time or other during August, 1922, together with the number of employees involved and the time loss in working days, as compared with the previous month and with August, 1921:

	Disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
August, 1922.....	24	24,006	437,017
July, 1922.....	22	15,736	261,240
August, 1921.....	31	3,442	73,273

The coal miners' strike in District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, in Alberta and south-eastern British Columbia was settled in August 28, the miners securing the former rates of pay, and the coal miners' strike in Nova Scotia, was settled early in September, the miners securing an increase of 15 per cent in wages with some other readjustments. A very large part of the time loss for the month was due to these coal strikes which accounted for 173,374 working days and 199,410 working days respectively, or 372,784 days out of the total of 437,017. Five strikes commenced during the month, involving 14,515 employees and a time loss of 206,287 working days, but three of these ended during the month. Of the 22 strikes in existence in July, 19 were carried over into August, these causing a time loss of 230,730 working days during the month under review. Three of these strikes ended during August in addition to the three terminated strikes which had commenced during August, making a total of six strikes which ended during the month. The other disputes which terminated were: coal miners in District 18; structural ironworkers at Edmonton; theatre employees at Calgary; steam shovel operators on the Welland ship canal; shipbuilders at Three Rivers, and freight

handlers at Fort William and Port Arthur.

At the end of the month there were, therefore, still on record 18 strikes, affecting 15,408 workpeople as follows: coal miners, Nova Scotia; photo engravers, Montreal; photo engravers, Ottawa; composers, Hamilton; composers, Montreal; composers, Toronto; composers, Vancouver; composers, Winnipeg; composers and pressmen, Halifax; composers and pressmen, Ottawa; moulders, Galt; moulders, Guelph; narrow gauge enginemen of steel company, Sydney; painters, Toronto; railway employees of steel and coal companies, Sydney; motormen and conductors, Niagara Falls, and restaurant employees at Edmonton.

Disputes by Industries

The following is a review of disputes by industries in the order in which they appear in the statistical table. A brief reference is made to the more important strikes.

MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING.

The coal miners' strike in District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, in Alberta and south-eastern British Columbia against a reduction in wages was terminated on August 23, and work resumed on August 28. The men returned to work at the rates of wages in effect from 1920 to March 31, 1922, the agreement providing for such wages to be in effect until March 31, 1923. On August 15, coal miners throughout Nova Scotia, reported to be 13,294 in number, went on strike to secure the 1921 wage scale, which had been reduced from January 1, 1922, in some mines and from later dates in others, by approximately 25 per cent. Towards the end of the month negotiations were entered into and a settlement was effected early in September, the

wages being advanced about 15 per cent, with special increases in certain cases.]

MANUFACTURING.

These coal mining strikes are the subject of a special article in this issue.

Printing and Publishing.—The strikes in the printing trades in ten localities which began in the spring of 1921 continued, affecting 1,764 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 47,598 working days.

Iron, steel and products.—Three strikes were in existence in this group during the month affecting 37 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 999 working days. Two strikes—moulders at Guelph and narrow gauge enginemen at Sydney—were carried over from the previous month's record and remained untermiated. A strike of eleven moulders occurred at Galt on August 2, against the introduction of a 9-hour day instead of the regular 8-hour one. This strike remained unsettled at the end of August.

CONSTRUCTION.

Buildings and structures.—The painters' strike in Toronto continued. Structural iron workers at Edmonton who had struck against a reduction in wages from \$1.10 to 85c per hour, resumed work on August 3 at 90c per hour pending a final settlement in wages affecting the same trade in Winnipeg and other western localities.

Shipbuilding.—During August about 670 shipbuilders went on strike at Three Rivers, when demands for a fortnightly pay day instead of a semi-monthly one were refused. Negotiations were carried on between the parties concerned and the strike was finally terminated on August 11, the company granting the demands of the employees.

Miscellaneous construction.—On August 13, a strike of 40 steam shovel operators (engineers, firemen and cranemen) engaged on the construction of the Welland ship canal went on strike for increased wages and a monthly rate of pay to replace the hourly rate. The rates prior to the strike were 87c, 68c and 50c per hour, while the rates demanded were \$250 per month for engineers, \$200 per month for cranemen, and \$6 per day for firemen. Negotiations were carried on with the result that increases varying from 1c to 23c per hour were granted, with further changes to be effected on the revision of the Fair Wages schedule for the District. Work was resumed about the 21st of the month.

TRANSPORTATION.

Steam railway service.—The strike of railway employees of steel and coal companies at Sydney, N. S. was unsettled at the end of the month.

Street railway service.—The strike of motormen and conductors at Niagara Falls in existence during July was carried over from the previous month's record and remained untermiated.

Water transportation.—Freight handlers at Fort William and Port Arthur went on strike during August for an increase of 10c per hour, the existing rates being 35c and 37c per hour. Work was resumed on August 28, at an increase of 5c per hour, that is at 40c and 42c respectively.

SERVICE.

Recreational.—Theatre employees at Calgary who had been on strike since May returned to work on August 14.

Personal.—Forty-three cooks, waiters and waitresses at Edmonton went on strike July 27, against a reduction of 25 per cent. This strike remained untermiated at the end of August.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING AUGUST, 1922.

Industry, occupation and locality	Particulars	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
(a) Strikes commencing prior to August, 1922.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, District 18, Alta., and B.C.	Commenced April 1, against a wage reduction of 25 per cent. Work resumed August 28 at 15 per cent below the 1921 wage scale, subject to the settlement in the Central Competitive Field in the United States.	7,358	173,374
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Printing and Publishing:</i>			
Photo engravers, Montreal, Que...	Commenced May 2, 1921. For shorter hours. Un-terminated.	30	780
Photo engravers, Ottawa, Ont....	Commenced May 2, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	4	108
Compositors, Hamilton, Ont.....	Commenced May 2, 1921. Alleged violation of agree-ment by employers. Unterminated.	47	1,269
Compositors, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced June 14, 1921. Objection of men to per-form work that came from shop where strike existed. Unterminated.	25	675
Compositors, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced July 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	370	9,990
Compositors, Toronto, Ont.....	Commenced June 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	893	24,111
Compositors, Vancouver, B.C.....	Commenced May 2, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	8	216
Compositors, Winnipeg, Man.....	Commenced July 1, 1921. Alleged lockout following refusal of employers to renew agreement. Un-terminated.	191	5,157
Compositors and pressmen, Ha-lifax, N.S.	Commenced May 2, 1921. For shorter hours. Un-terminated.	51	1,377
Compositors and pressmen, Otta-wa, Ont.	Commenced June 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	145	3,915
<i>Iron, steel and products:</i>			
Moulders, Guelph, Ont.....	Commenced May 4. Against a reduction in wages and increased working hours. Unterminated.	10	270
Narrow gauge enginemen of steel company, Sydney, N.S.	Commenced June 9, 1921. In sympathy with employees of steel and coal companies. Unterminated.	16	432
CONSTRUCTION—			
<i>Buildings and structures:</i>			
Painters, Toronto, Ont.....	Commenced May 15, against a reduction in wages from 75 to 65 cents per hour. Unterminated.	90	2,430
Structural iron workers, Edmon- ton, Alta.	Commenced June 20, against a reduction in wages from \$1.10 to 85 cents per hour. Work resumed August 3, at 90 cents per hour pending final settle-ment of the wage scales throughout the district.	15	30
Structural iron workers, Winnipeg, Man.	Commenced June 20, against a reduction in wages from \$1.10 to 85c per hour. Information received indicates employment conditions no longer affected.	.....	.....
TRANSPORTATION—			
<i>Steam Railways:</i>			
Railway employees of steel and coal companies, Sydney, N.S.	Commenced November 22, 1920. For increased wages and improved working conditions. Unterminated.	150	4,050
<i>Street and electric railways:</i>			
Motormen and conductors, Niag- ara Falls, Ont.	Commenced July 1, for recognition of the union. Un-terminated.	30	780
SERVICE—			
<i>Recreational:</i>			
Theatre employees, Calgary, Alta.	Commenced May 8, against employment of non-unionist, work resumed August 14.	15	605
<i>Personal:</i>			
Restaurant employees, Edmonton, Alta.	Commenced July 27, against a reduction of 25 per cent in wages. Unterminated.	43	1,161

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING AUGUST, 1922.—(Continued)

Industry, occupation and locality	Particulars	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
(b) Strikes commencing during August, 1922.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING— Coal miners, Nova Scotia.....	Commenced August 15, to secure 1921 rate of wages. Unterminated.	13,294	199,410
MANUFACTURING— <i>Iron, steel and products:</i> Moulders, Galt, Ont.....	Commenced August 2, in protest against working 9 hours a day instead of 8 as formerly. Un-terminated.	11	297
CONSTRUCTION— <i>Shipbuilding:</i> Shipbuilders, Three Rivers, Que...	Commenced August 9, for fortnightly instead of semi-monthly payment of wages. Work was resumed August 11, the demands of the employees having been granted.	670	1,340
<i>Miscellaneous construction:</i> Steam shovel operators, Welland ship canal.	Commenced August 13, for increased wages and a monthly rate to replace hourly rates. After negotiations work was resumed at various dates between August 15 and August 21, the demands of the employees having been partially granted.	40	240
TRANSPORTATION— <i>Water transportation:</i> Freight handlers, Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont.	Commenced August 19, for an increase of 10c per hour in rates of wages. Work resumed August 31, at 5c increase in wages.	500	5,000

DISPUTES IN COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN CANADA.

Strikes of coal miners in Districts 18 and 26, United Mine Workers of America

IN previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE information has been given as to disputes between coal miners and operators in the coal fields in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia, District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, and also in the principal Nova Scotia fields, (District 26 of the same organization).

In District 18 a strike of miners began on April 1 on the expiration of an agreement as to wages and working conditions which had been in effect from April 1, 1920, a new agreement not being consummated because the operators, members of the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association, proposed a reduction in wages of between 20 per cent and 25 per cent which the miners, members of

the United Mine Workers of America, refused to accept. A Conciliation Board was appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and reported to the Minister of Labour on June 13, the report being published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July. The award of the Board was signed by the Chairman and the representative of the employees and recommended a wage scale 20 per cent below that of June, 1920, the day rates in which were about \$1.15 below those in effect from October, 1920, to March 31, 1922. The minority report signed by the representative of the operators recommended a scale proposed by the operators 25 per cent lower than the previous scale. As neither party was willing to accept either recommendation

the strike continued. Toward the end of August the Minister of Labour met representatives of both parties at Calgary and an agreement was reached to resume work at a wage scale 15 per cent below that on March 31 pending a settlement of the strike in the bituminous mines in the United States. The agreement was as follows:

This agreement made this twenty-third day of August, 1922, between the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association, hereinafter referred to as the operators of the one part, and the United Mine Workers of America, District 18, hereinafter referred to as the Union of the other part; witnesseth that it is mutually understood and agreed between the parties hereto as follows:

1. That the general clauses of the agreement which expired on March 31, 1922, between the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers of America, District 18, shall be continued unchanged to the 31st day of March, 1923.

2. That all Day Wage and Contract Rates in the said agreement and supplement dated October 25, 1920, shall be reduced 15 per cent, effective at once, and shall remain in effect to March 31, 1923;

Provided, that if at any time before the said March 31, 1923 not less than 75 per cent of the Union Miners in the Central Competitive Field, comprising Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois shall have negotiated through the Executive heads of the United Mine Workers of America a new agreement with the operators in that Field, the day wage and contract rates in District 18 shall, subject to the provisions of Paragraph 3 hereof, be amended so that the same relation shall exist between the new rates and those which expired in this District on March 31, 1922, as exists in the Central Competitive Field between the new rates and those which also expired on the 31st day of March, 1922, there.

3. That the decision as to the time when and the extent to which such an agreement shall have been consummated in the Central Competitive Field shall be left to the Federal Minister of Labour, the Hon. James Murdock, and that amendment of the rates referred to in Paragraph 2 shall become effective as and from the date notification of such decision shall have been received by this Association, and by the United Mine Workers of America, District 18.

4. Respecting the dispute over the construction of the Make-up Clause, it is agreed that the Minimum Wage shall be the same as a miner working on company work, \$7.50 per day. This construction to be effective only from date of this agreement.

5. That the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers of America, District 18, shall meet in conference 30 days prior to March 31, 1923, to consider the terms of a new agreement for this District.

6. This agreement shall be forthwith submitted by the Union for ratification by referendum vote to its membership in District 18, and upon being ratified by a majority voting upon such referendum, this agreement and all and every the provisions hereof shall be deemed to have become and to have been binding on the Union and upon each and every of its members in the said District, as and from the day of the date hereof.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set the hands of their proper officers this twenty-third day of August, nineteen hundred and twenty-two.

THE WESTERN CANADA COAL OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION.

(Sgd.) JESSE GOUGE.

Vice-President,

(Sgd.) R. M. YOUNG,
Secretary.

THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA, DISTRICT 18.

(Sgd.) ROBERT LIVETT,

(Sgd.) WILLIAM POTTER,

(Sgd.) N. McDONALD,

(Sgd.) WILLIAM SEERMAN,

(Sgd.) R. PEACOCK,
Conference Committee.

Witness to all signatures

(Sgd.) F. E. HARRISON.

Work in the mines was resumed on August 28 and on September 1 the Minister of Labour notified the employees and employers that 75 per cent of the miners in the Central Competitive Field had reached an agreement with the operators to resume work at 1921 rates. Accordingly in District 18 the 1921 rates again came into effect from September 1. In addition to the members of the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association the Hillcrest Collieries Limited and the North American Collieries Limited entered into a similar agreement.

In Nova Scotia, District 26, the operators of the largest mines, the British Empire Steel Corporation, controlling the Dominion Coal Company operating mines at Glace Bay and Springhill, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company at Sydney Mines, and the Acadia Coal Company at Stellarton, on the expiration of an agreement reached at Montreal in November, 1920, put into effect on January 1, 1922, a wage reduction of about 35 per cent. The employees objected to the cut and called for a Conciliation Board which was established in January, 1922, and which recommended a wage reduction of about 30 per cent, with a minimum day rate of \$2.85, instead of \$2.42 as proposed. The wage scale basis which figures in these transactions had been laid down in what became known as the MacKinnon award, being the decision of a Board of Conciliation given in 1920 in the case of the Dominion Coal Company, now part of the British Empire Steel Corporation, and the Chairman of the Board being the Rev. Dr. Clarence MacKinnon. The scale set in the MacKinnon award provided for a minimum day rate of \$3.25. The representative of the employees made a minority report recommending a decrease of only 14 per cent from 1921 rates with a minimum daily rate of \$3.50. The operators put into effect the award of the Board and after negotiations with the District Executive of the United Mine Workers agreed to make further slight readjustments in order to effect a settlement of the dispute. The members of the Union, however, by ballot refused to accept this proposal. Meanwhile the situation became acute and the dispute was discussed in Parliament then in session. The Conciliation Board was reconvened in April but reported its inability to proceed and a new Board was appointed. This Board investigated working and housing conditions in all the mining localities and recommended that the wage scale in force, the scale that had been recommended by the previous Board, be revised by making a minimum rate of \$3.00 for all

employees over 18 years of age, with adjustments in certain special rates to secure uniformity. The representative of the miners on the Board recommended a day wage scale 10 per cent below the 1921 scale with a minimum daily rate of \$3.45, with contract rates 13½ per cent below the 1921 rates, which would be one per cent below the MacKinnon Award (January, 1920, rates) and 18½ per cent above 1922 rates. The employees refused to accept the award of the Board so that no agreement was reached and the award of the first Board remained in effect. In the meantime the miners in both the principal bituminous and anthracite fields in the United States struck on April 1 on the expiration of their agreement. The smaller coal mine operating companies in Nova Scotia reduced wages at various dates and a Conciliation Board was appointed to investigate a dispute between the employees of the Inverness Railway and Coal Company and the management, operating the mines on behalf of the bondholders, the Company having defaulted some years before. The Board reported unanimously that the reduced scale in effect (26 to 25 per cent below that of 1921) be continued for the time being as the mines were being operated at a loss in an effort to preserve the property of the bondholders.

In August negotiations for a working agreement between No. 26 District Executive and the British Empire Steel Corporation operating the principal mines were resumed. The President of the United Mine Workers of America had instructed the District Executive to secure an agreement by August 15 or to issue the strike call which had been authorized previously. The Executive agreed to recommend to the miners a scale 10 per cent above that in force with a 40c increase in day rates and a minimum daily rate of \$3.25. This proposal was voted upon by the members on August 15, at the same time as the election of the District officers and members of the Executive. The strike call, however, had already been formally issued and

the recall notice by the officers, issued on the last day, was ineffective. At midnight August 14, the miners struck and and in the district organization elections on the following day elected a new set of officers with the exception of the secretary-treasurer.

In the strike the men operating the pumps, fans, engines, electrical machinery, etc., in some cases, also went off duty. In some cases the officials and office staff of the operators manned the machinery temporarily in order to prevent damage. The local authorities requisitioned military forces from the Dominion Government for the protection of property. Arrangements were shortly made for the manning of pumps, etc., by the regular employees. [The miners on strike included not only the employees of the mines under the control of the British Empire Steel Corporation, approximately 12,000, but those in practically all the coal mines in Nova Scotia, numbering nearly 15,000 in all. In the Inverness mines, however, the men returned to work in a few hours, their wage dispute with the operators having been settled by the Conciliation Board as mentioned above.]

[Negotiations continuing between the representatives of the British Empire Steel Corporation and the Union, the Rev. Dr. Clarence MacKinnon, Chairman of the Conciliation Board which recommended the wage scale of January, 1920, the "MacKinnon Award," was requested by the Union to take part. During these negotiations an agreement was drawn up which provided for a 12½ per cent increase in contract rates, and an increase in the minimum day rate to \$3.25, all day rates being increased by at least 40c per day in the Glace Bay Mines and 52c per day in the Sydney Mines area, thus bringing the datal scale in the latter up to that in the former. The agreement was to be retroactive to July 15 and to continue to January 15, 1924 and thereafter, subject to 45 days notice by either party. There were also other provisions for special cases. This was submitted to the members of the Union by ballot on August 31 and approved by a large majority. Work was, therefore, resumed on September 5. It was expected that the other coal operators in Nova Scotia would enter into agreements for similar increases in wages.]

THE UNITED STATES COAL STRIKE.

WHILE no settlement was reached during August in the dispute affecting anthracite coal miners in the United States, the general strike of bituminous coal miners was practically terminated in August, contracts having been signed by the end of the month by representatives of the United Mine Workers of America and of the great majority of the operators who had previously had agreements with the union. An account of the origin and progress of the dispute has appeared in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The agreement was reached at a conference which had been called by President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, and which held sessions at Cleveland, Ohio, from August 7 to August 15.

The agreement which was signed by the operators individually provided for an immediate resumption of work on the terms existing prior to the strike, and for the subsequent appointment of a committee of inquiry to investigate all pertinent facts in regard to the industry for the benefit of the public, the operators and the mine workers. The text of the agreement was as follows:

(1) All mines of operators represented here in this joint conference which are now on strike, are to be opened immediately upon the execution of supplementary contracts extending to March 31, 1923. The terms, provisions and conditions of the contracts affecting such mines are to be as they respectively existed on March 31, 1922, except as to renewal or continuation clauses in such contracts.

(2) The participants of this conference agree to send and this conference invites the bituminous coal operators of the United States to send representative delegates from coal producing districts or from substantial groups of operators, which delegates shall as far as possible be representative of the bituminous coal industry of the United States; such delegates to assemble in joint conference in Cleveland, October 2, 1922. This joint conference shall appoint a commission of equal numbers of representative operators and miners, which commission shall formulate a method to be followed by the bituminous coal industry in the negotiation of wage scale agreements, to become effective April 1, 1923, and the method so formulated shall be reported to the joint conference to be held January, 1923, as hereinafter provided.

(3) The joint conference convening October 2 shall further select a committee of inquiry, the members of which shall be of commanding public reputation for character and ability, and whose personnel shall be approved by the President of the United States. The duty of this committee shall be to develop promptly all of the pertinent facts in regard to the industry for the benefit alike of the public, the operators, and the mine workers. Such investigation shall include every phase of the industry deemed material by the committee of inquiry and such committee shall be furnished with all information desired and aided in every manner possible by the operators and miners alike.

In the event such joint conference shall fail to agree upon the members of such committee of inquiry by October 10, 1922, it shall petition the President of the United States to appoint the members thereof in his discretion, and in the event of a vacancy the President is requested to fill same by appointment. The cost of such committee of inquiry shall be paid by the industry, one-half by the operators participating in the joint conference and one-half by the United Mine Workers of America. Such committee after developing all the facts shall make such recommendations as it may deem proper and advisable and shall so far as possible embody these recommendations in a report to be submitted to the joint conference to be convened January 3, 1923, as hereinafter provided.

In order to reach a final and proper determination of the controversy in the bituminous coal industry for the benefit of the miners and operators and the public as well, the following principal points are presented for consideration by the committee of inquiry: The wage rate in any district shall, as far as reasonable, be properly competitive within the mining industry and shall at the same time be fully compensatory to the

miners, being sufficient to afford not only a living wage but also to allow reasonable opportunity for accumulating savings. The encouragement of a proper spirit of obligation and responsibility on the part of all parties for contractual obligations and the establishment of proper machinery, both local and national, for prompt determination and settlement of any points of dispute and of any local state or district contracts, without resorting to strike or lockout. The determination of a proper policy to encourage efficiency of operation, not only on the part of mine management in the mechanical operation of the mines, but also on the part of individual miners in the performance of their daily work.

4. The participants in this conference agree to send, and this convention invites the bituminous coal operators of the United States to send representative delegates from coal producing districts, or from substantial groups of coal operators, which delegates shall as far as possible be representative of the bituminous coal industry of the United States, such delegates to meet in joint conference January 3, 1923, at such place as may be designated by joint conference held October 2, 1922. This joint conference shall receive the report of the committee appointed in conformity with paragraph 2, and shall finally determine the method to be followed by the participants in the conference in the negotiation of wage scale agreements to become effective April 1, 1923, to the end that new wage scale agreements to be effective April 1, 1923, shall be determined upon as speedily as practicable and further strikes be thereby avoided. The method of negotiating wage scale agreements, which shall be determined upon by joint conference, shall provide that such machinery as is created by it to develop a new wage scale agreement shall commence to function not later than January 8, 1923. The wage scale agreement concluded by such machinery shall be effective April 1, 1923, and shall be in effect during such time as it may determine.

On August 18, President Harding delivered an address at a joint meeting of both Houses of Congress at Washington dealing particularly with the situation arising out of the strikes of coal miners and railway shop employees. After outlining the circumstances that immediately led up to the coal strike and the steps that the Administration had taken in endeavouring to effect a settlement, he summed up some of the difficulties of the problem as follows:

There are fundamental evils in our present system of producing and distribution which make the wage problem difficult. In the bituminous coal fields are vastly more mines than are requisite to the country's needs, and there are 200,000 more mine workers than are needed to produce in continuous employment the country's normal requirements. By continuous employment I mean approximately 280 working days in the year. In many instances last year men were employed less than 150 days, in some cases much fewer than that. In the overmanned sections men divide the working time, and high wages are necessary to meet the cost of the barest living. Interrupted transportation, sorely broken employment, the failure to develop storage against enlarged demands and inadequate carrying—all these present problems bearing on righteous wage adjustment, and demand constructive solution.

He asked authority to create a commission to make a searching investigation

into the whole coal industry with authority to reveal every phase of coal production, sale and distribution, and pointed out that the need for such investigation was revealed by both operators and mine workers in the Cleveland agreement.

In order to restrain profiteering the President recommended "immediate provision for a temporary national coal agency, with needed capital to purchase, sell and distribute coal which is carried in intrastate shipment." The President pointed out that the proposal did not relate to shipments within a state; price control and equitable distribution in intrastate shipments being a responsibility of the State's own government.

THE STRIKE OF RAILWAY SHOP EMPLOYEES IN THE UNITED STATES

ARTICLES describing generally the circumstances leading up to the reductions in wages of certain classes of employees on the principal railways in the United States on July 1, 1922, and the strike of the shop craft employees on that date, and of the features of the strike during July have appeared in recent issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Early in August the President of the United States submitted to the railway companies and to the employees' organization the following proposals:

First.—Railway managers and workmen are to agree to recognize the validity of all decisions of the United States Railroad Labour Board, and to faithfully carry out such decisions as contemplated by the law.

Second.—The carriers will withdraw all lawsuits growing out of the strike, and Railroad Labour Board decisions which have been involved in the strike may be taken, in the exercise of recognized rights by either party, to the Railroad Board for re-hearing.

Third.—All employees now on strike to be returned to work and to their former positions with seniority and other rights unimpaired. The representatives of the carriers and the representatives of the organizations especially agree that there will be no discrimination by either party against the employees who did or did not strike.

The railway companies expressed their willingness to accept the first and second conditions but not the third. The President thereupon urged the strikers to return to work and the railway executives to give them employment, leaving the decision as to seniority to the Railroad Labour Board, under whose jurisdiction it fell by law. The majority of the railways agreed to this course but the strikers refused. The question of the restoration of seniority to the strikers therefore became an important issue in the developments during the month. By this time the issues as to the operation of engines and cars alleged to be inadequately repaired and of moving trains in yards, etc., guarded by men under

arms, had become acute, and there was reported to be a probability that the brotherhoods of employees in the running trades would also go on strike, and, in some cases, there were local strikes of this nature. Some passenger trains were stranded and there was difficulty in moving freight cars. The officials of these brotherhoods, however, made arrangements with the executives of the railroads looking to the settlement of these troubles, and later arranged to mediate between the strikers and the railroad executives.

In the meantime the question as to the powers of the United States Railroad Labour Board to enforce its decision had become an important issue and the running trades brotherhoods sent to members of Congress a request that the Board be abolished and that the conditions for mediation and collective bargaining under the Newlands Act be restored. The principal labour organizations had always taken a stand against compulsory arbitration, and it was reported that the American Federation of Labour was supporting this proposal, that body being particularly concerned at the moment because the shop craft employees on strike against the application of a decision of the Board were members of some of the principal unions in the Federation.

On August 18 the President of the United States addressed both Houses of Congress in regard to conditions resulting from both the coal mining and railroad shop crafts strikes. With reference to the latter he pointed out that the statute creating the Railroad Labour Board had not provided means of enforcing the decisions of the Board nor penalties for disobeying them, and that this should be remedied. He then indicated his proposals for settlement and referred to the laws for settling the existing disputes, forbidding conspiracy to hinder interstate commerce and for assuring the highest possible safety in railway service, and that it was his intention to enforce these laws.

On August 12 and again on August 17 and 18 the heads of the brotherhoods of employees in the running trades, as mediators, met the railway executives and proposed the terms of settlement as follows:

First—All men to be reinstated in the position of the class they originally held on June 30, 1922, and as many of such men as possible are to be put to work September 1, at present rates of pay, and all employees who have been on strike to be put to work or under pay not later than October 1 next, except such men as have been proven guilty of destruction of railroad property or convicted of crime; ordinary cases of assault and battery the result of personal encounter are to be disregarded.

Second—If a dispute arises as to the relative standing of an employee or employees that cannot be otherwise adjusted by the carrier and said employee or employees, the matter shall be referred to the United States Railroad Labor Board in accordance with the Transportation Act of 1920 by the organization, the employees or the carrier in the interest of any employee who may be aggrieved.

Third—No intimidation nor oppression shall be practiced or permitted as against any of the employees who have remained or have taken service or as against those who resume service under this understanding.

Fourth—All suits at law now pending as the result of this strike to be withdrawn and cancelled by both parties.

The reply of the committee of railway executives included the following:

The carriers have carefully considered the tentative suggestion you have made to-day.

The use by you in this suggestion of the term "reinstated" goes to the root of the differences between us.

You have repeatedly explained to our committee that this means an acknowledgment on the part of the carriers that the men returning to work under your proposition above quoted will be senior to the new men employed since July 1, 1922, and senior to the old men who remained in the service to the extent that the returning strikers were senior on June 30, 1922.

As this acknowledgment would doubtless control the decision of the labor board on a dispute submitted under your second paragraph as to seniority and oblige it to render a decision against the old men who remained and the new men who entered the service, we cannot accept.

Toward the end of August the Railway Executive announced that while some 400,000 shop craft employees had been employed before July 1, the railways had now in their employ over 300,000, as about 150,000 had not struck and 150,000 had been taken on during the strike, some of whom were strikers returning to work, so that the efficiency of the shops was fast improving. It was, however, reported that some railroads were much better off than others in this respect. Meanwhile the President of the Shop Crafts Federation (Railway Employees Department, American Federation of Labour) met the executives of several of the railroads and negotiated on the lines of the proposals of the train service brotherhoods.

It is of interest to note that early in September, the Attorney General of the United States secured an interim injunction from the Federal Court at Chi-

cago restraining any person from interfering with the operation of the railways.

Early in September it was announced that the Shop Crafts Federation had authorized its committee to make settlements with individual railroads, and that several of these, including several large railways, had agreed to a settlement on the above lines. It was also reported that a number of the largest railway systems had refused to agree to this settlement and had stated that sufficient men in their shops were available.

In Canada the dispute as to wages and working conditions of certain classes of railway employees had been referred to Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and information as to these will be found in the article in this issue on the proceedings under the Act during August.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN DURING JULY, 1922.

THE British *Labour Gazette* for August contains the following information respecting strikes and lockouts in the United Kingdom during July, 1922, based upon returns from employers and workpeople.

NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND DURATION.

—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work reported to the Department as beginning in July was 21, as compared with 32 in the previous month, and 40 in July, 1921. In these new disputes about 18,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition to the numbers involved in new disputes, about 28,000 workpeople were involved in 36 disputes which began before July and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The total number of new and old disputes in progress in July was thus

57, involving about 46,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during July of nearly 450,000 working days.

The following table classifies the disputes in progress in July by groups of industries:—

Groups of industries	No. of disputes in progress in July			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in July.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in July.
	Started before July 1.	Started in July.	Total		
Building	5	4	9	2,000	34,000
Mining and quarrying	13	5	18	20,000	149,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	10	6	16	9,000	144,000
Other trades.....	8	6	14	15,000	116,000
Total, July, 1922..	36	21	57	46,000	443,000
Total, June, 1922..	50	32	82	311,000*	2,078,000*
Total, July, 1921..	54	40	94	1,141,000†	4,952,000

*A general dispute in the engineering industry was in progress in June, 1922. †This figure includes over 1,000,000 workpeople involved in a general dispute in the coal-mining industry.

CAUSES.—Of the 21 disputes beginning in July, 9, arose out of proposed reductions in wages, 5 on other wages questions, and 7 on other questions.

RESULTS.—Settlements were effected in the case of 12 new disputes, directly involving about 2,000 workpeople, and 9 old disputes, directly involving about 5,000 workpeople. Of these disputes, 3,

directly involving 400 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 9, directly involving 1,800 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 9, directly involving 4,800 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 4 disputes, directly involving about 12,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

CONVENTION OF THE TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA.

Synopsis of the Proceedings of the 38th Annual Meeting.

THE 38th annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was held in the city of Montreal from August 21-26, the meeting place being L'Assistance Publique Hall. Just previous to the delivery of the opening addresses patriotic selections were rendered by an orchestra, the delegates standing during the playing of the National Anthem and "O Canada." Mr. John T. Foster, president of the Montreal Trades and Labour Council, presided at the opening ceremonies and welcomed the delegates on behalf of organized labour. His Worship Mayor Méderie Martin extended welcome on behalf of the municipality, and the Hon. A. Galipeault, minister of public works and labour, spoke on behalf of the Provincial Government of Quebec. Others who contributed to the opening proceedings were Hon. A. Lacombe, M.P.P., Alphonse Verville, ex-M.P., and Hon. Senator G. D. Robertson, ex-Minister of Labour, who was present as a delegate from the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. The Premier, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labour, and the Provincial premier, Hon. L. A. Taschereau, sent letters regretting their inability to be present. Mr. Tom Moore, president of the congress, replied to the addresses of welcome.

The first report received was from the Credential Committee, which, as finally adopted, showed 403 delegates creden-

tialled, two of whom were fraternal delegates representing respectively the American Federation of Labour and the British Trades Union Congress; 42 international organizations, which have affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership were represented by one delegate each; 27 delegates represented trades and labour councils, and 332 local unions.

The customary committees were appointed, and Capt. J. A. P. Haydon, of Ottawa, was named as associate secretary. The proceedings of the convention were conducted in English and French, Mr. Gus Franceq, of Montreal, being the translator.

Report of Executive Council.

The executive council of the congress, which is composed of the president, secretary-treasurer and the three vice-presidents, submitted a report covering the several matters which had engaged their attention during the year and bringing to the notice of the delegates subjects of importance to the organized labour movement. The various subjects were serially arranged as follows: (1) *Legislative Programme, 1922*—This section included matters which were submitted on September 26, 1921, to the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, then Prime Minister, and the legislative programme which had been presented to the present Government on February 24, 1922. (2) *Legislation*—Under this cap-

tion reference was made to the laws which had been passed at the last session of the Dominion Parliament. Mention was made of the resolutions of particular interest to labour adopted by the House of Commons, some of which had been included in the legislative programme of the congress. (3) *Provincial Federations of Labour*.—This section referred to the efforts made to establish a provincial executive committee for the province of Nova Scotia as well as reporting on the work of other adjuncts of the congress. The executive council recommended that, instead of the present system of printing separate reports for each province, a co-ordinated summary of the legislative activities for the various provinces be prepared by that body. (4) *Matters submitted to Government Departments*.—The executive council reported that, in regard to the complaint of unsatisfactory conditions on the Welland Canal work, action had been secured which it is hoped will remove the grievances. Copies of the correspondence which passed between President Moore and Prime Minister Mackenzie King in reference to the order of President D. B. Hanna forbidding employees of the Canadian National Railways from offering themselves as candidates for political office were presented, and mention made of other subjects which had been brought to the attention of the proper authorities. (5) *Labour Representatives on Advisory Councils*.—Report was made of the bodies on which the Trades and Labour Congress has continued to be officially represented, as well as of the more important matters dealt with by these several councils. Mention was also made of the efforts to have the congress given representation on the Research Council. (6) *International Labour Organizations*.—In this section of the report was contained a statement in reference to the third meeting of the International Labour Office, established under the covenant of the League of Nations, and the draft conventions and recommendations which had been adopted. The full text of the Order-in-Council

of the Federal Government defining which of the conventions and recommendations come within the purview of the provincial legislatures and the Dominion Parliament was also submitted. (7) *International Relationship*.—Report was made of the affiliation of the congress with the International Federation of Trade Unions and the International Federation of Working Women and of the friendly relations existing between the Congress of Canada and the British States labour organizations. (8) *League of Nations Society in Canada*.—Commendation was given to the establishment of the League of Nations Society in Canada and it was recommended that the congress become a member, and that trades and labour councils be urged to become identified with local branches of the society in their respective localities. (9) *Platform of Principles*.—Report was made that the Platform of Principles had been revised and brought into harmony with more recent policies of the congress. (10) *Congress Journal*.—In accordance with the instructions of the 1921 convention, the executive council reported that an official organ (the Canadian Congress Journal) had been established, the advertising contracts for which were originally made by an advertising firm. This arrangement had been subsequently cancelled, the advertising contracts now being controlled by the congress. (11) *Industrial Disputes Investigation Act*.—A brief review of this law was given in order, the executive council stated, that the convention might reach a decision on reaffirming the policy of the congress in regard to the act, or whether in the light of recent experience a change is considered necessary. (12) *Picketing and Injunctions*.—Attention was called to the injunctions issued during the past year designed to prohibit the right of peaceful picketing during trade disputes. The executive council recommended that on this subject the convention reaffirm the demands of the last two years, which are as follows: (a) The re-insertion into the Criminal Code of the sections establishing

the right of peaceful picketing; (b) Repeal of amendments to the Criminal Code passed during the panicky Session of Parliament, 1919, especially the elimination of words "force", "terrorism", and "industrial or economic change", as mentioned in 97b and other sections; (c) Amendments to define sympathetic strikes and bring Canadian law into harmony with the British law on this matter. (13) *Unemployment*.—On this subject the executive council reiterated the declarations of previous conventions of the congress as to the means of meeting the unemployment problem. (14) *Immigration*.—Under this heading the executive council made the following declaration on this subject: "The organized workers of Canada desire to see Canada peopled by a free, enlightened, moral, energetic and law-abiding class of citizens, and recognize that this can be done quickest by an influx of immigrants. This influx, however, should be the spontaneous movement of the immigrants themselves, and false inducements should be prohibited, and the fullest accurate information freely circulated in the countries from which they come. Whilst every regard should be had for the welfare of those who seek our shores, the first consideration should be the Canadian people and the betterment of our common country. This consideration covers the exclusion of certain nationalities and classes of people who either by temperament, non-assimilative qualifications, habits, customs or absence of any permanent good which their coming brings to us, are not a desirable acquisition to our citizenship." (15) *Communist Activities in Canada*.—Attention was called to the two agencies, viz., The Workers' Party of Canada and the Trade Union Educational League, which is was asserted have been established to destroy the present trade union movement in order to give effect to the Communist policies of the Red Trade Union International of Moscow. (16) *Miscellaneous Matters*.—This section dealt with (a) the affiliation of the National Association of Marine Engineers,

(b) issuing of charter to the Associated Federal Employees of Canada, and (c) the solicitation of funds for relief of the Russian famine sufferers.

Reports of Provincial Executive Committees.

The following is a summary of the contents of the reports which were submitted by the various provincial executive committees of the congress:

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The executive committee for the province of British Columbia, owing to the early session of the Legislature, was unable to present any legislative requests. A number of bills affecting labour had, however, been presented, but they had received little attention. Although originally not accepting any obligation for unemployment relief, the Provincial Government had finally adopted a similar course to other provinces, paying its quota of the money expended by the municipalities and the Dominion Government.

SASKATCHEWAN.—The executive committee for the province of Saskatchewan reported that efforts had been made to secure the passage by the Legislature of a state insurance act for industrial employees, but had not met with success. Neither had other requests for legislation been granted.

MANITOBA.—Requests had been made on the Provincial Government for certain legislation, but owing to the unstable political conditions existing in the province at that time none of the programme presented had been brought before the Legislature.

ONTARIO.—On January 26, 1922, the executive committee of the province had interviewed the Provincial Cabinet and presented a request for desired legislation. The report stated that very little labour legislation had been passed at the 1922 session of the Legislature; the measures enacted were (1) amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act, (2) an act providing for one day's rest in seven, (3) definition of steam boiler, (4) minimum wage act, and (5) an act

respecting works to relieve unemployment.

QUEBEC.—The committee for the province of Quebec stated that almost all of the unions have had to combat attempts to reduce wages. Only the well organized trades had been able to withstand the battle, the others having had to accept reductions, and as a consequence had lost in membership. Reference was made to the National and Catholic Syndicate movement, which it was stated did not appear to be making headway, although a number of syndicates had been formed in Montreal and towns of lesser importance. In January, 1922, a programme of desired legislation had been laid before the Provincial Government, but none of the proposals had been adopted. The parliamentary representatives reported that a resolution seeking to compel all labour organizations to incorporate had been introduced in the Legislature. An amendment to the resolution was carried by the Legislature inviting labour unions of the province to adopt an essentially Canadian constitution.

Reports from Provincial Federations of Labour.

The two provincial federations operating under charters from the congress presented reports, the following being a synopsis of their activities:

ALBERTA.—The annual convention of the Alberta Federation of Labour was held in January, 1922, at which resolutions were adopted in favour of desired legislation. These proposals were subsequently submitted to the Provincial Cabinet. Legislation directly affecting the workers was adopted by the Legislature as follows: (1) Amendment to the coal mines act, (2) minimum wage act, (3) an act providing for the creation of a bureau of labour, and (4) an act providing for superannuation of civil servants. The federation reported that there had been considerable unemployment, and efforts had been made to reduce wages, but with a few exceptions these attacks had been resisted.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The New Brunswick Federation had met in February, 1922, and passed a number of resolutions dealing with matters of interest to labour. These were subsequently brought to the attention of the Government. A parliamentary representative was appointed, and his report dealt with the measures which had been adopted by the Legislature, among which was an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Reports of Fraternal Delegates.

The executive council also submitted reports which had been prepared by the two fraternal delegates who had attended respectively the conventions of the American Federation of Labour and the British Trades Union Congress.

Report of Committee on Officers' Reports.

The Committee on Officers' Reports approved of the work performed by the executive council during the year, calling particular attention to the more important items, and recommended several of the matters to the careful consideration of the delegates. In reference to the order of President Hanna of the Canadian National Railways, in connection with which a resolution was also introduced, recommendation was made that the attitude of the congress, opposing the order, be reaffirmed. Approval was given by the committee to the publication of the Canadian Congress Journal and to the direct control of the advertising. Some criticism was made of articles which had appeared in the journal and a debate took place. The action of the executive council in defending the international trade union movement and in opposing its opponents in the columns of the official publication was endorsed in convention by a large majority. The committee endorsed the statement of the executive council in regard to Communist activities in Canada, the chairman of the committee pointing out that the adherents of these new movements were endeavouring to use the machinery of the bona fide trade

unions as a means of carrying on their propaganda in Canada. With only one dissenter the report of the committee was adopted. The committee approved, and the convention endorsed, the recommendation of the executive council in regard to amendments to the criminal code in reference to picketing and injunctions.

The committee in dealing with item 13 (Unemployment) of the report of the executive council, also considered resolutions Nos. 10, 11 and 12, and made the following recommendation: "That the executive council of the congress be instructed to make representations before the conference on unemployment to be convened the following week; and that in the opinion of this congress where work cannot be provided by public authorities at trade union rates of pay the Federal Government be called on to provide relief on a scale sufficient to maintain the physical efficiency of those relieved and their dependents." In reference to the complaint concerning the repairing of cars for the Canadian National Railways, the executive recommended that where contracts are given for the repair of rolling stock contracts be awarded only to firms paying fair wages and agreeing to working conditions not less favourable than those recognized by the management of the Canadian National system. The remainder of the report of the executive council and the recommendations of the committee on officers' reports were adopted by the convention. The committee also approved of the reception of the reports of the provincial executive committees and the fraternal delegates, calling special attention to the defeat of the attempt made in the province of Quebec to have trade unions become incorporated.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr. P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer, submitted his report showing total receipts, including the balance from the previous year, of \$25,157.02; total ex-

penditures for the year amounted to \$22,877.11, leaving a balance of \$2,279.91. The membership showed a loss of 41,707, now standing at 132,071. This decrease, it was explained, was occasioned by the lack of employment, large numbers of trade union members being unable to pay their dues, and only those actually in good standing were reported. Three local unions and two trades and labour councils were chartered during the year, there now being 65 of the last-named bodies in affiliation with the congress.

The trustees of the congress building, (which are the executive officers) presented a report showing that the revenue amounted to \$1,749 and expenses to \$1,735.87, leaving a surplus of \$4.13.

The Committee on Audit, to which these statements were referred, reported having found the accounts correct, and the report was adopted.

Appropriations.

The Committee on Ways and Means recommended the payment of the following amounts: To the associate secretary, \$100; translator, \$10 per day; messenger, sergeant-at-arms and janitor of hall, \$50 each; fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress, \$900 and railway fare to Montreal; payment of hotel expenses of fraternal delegates from the American Federation of Labour and the British Trade Union Congress; payment of expenses of congress stenographer attending the convention; and that the salary of the secretary-treasurer and stenographer remain at \$2,000 and \$1,800, respectively. The report was adopted without discussion.

Report of Immigration Committee.

A special committee on immigration was appointed, to which was referred for consideration section 14 of the report of the executive council dealing with the question of immigration. The full report of the committee, which was adopted, was as follows:

We have carefully examined the many documents which have been presented by the executive council, along with a brief prepared by them, dealing with the subject of immigration and containing a synopsis of the decisions of the congress on this matter during the past seven years.

Measures are necessary which will prevent the further aggravation of our unemployment problem by unwarranted immigration to our industrial centres. We are of the opinion that entire prohibition is not practicable or advisable for Canada, except in the case of Orientals, but that our efforts should be towards effective supervision and regulation. Experience has proven that the head tax and monetary provisions have not had much effect in restricting immigration as by the provision of circulating funds amongst certain peoples and financing of others by employers, these regulations have been circumvented to the disadvantage of the worker. We endorse the declaration incorporated in the executive council's report (Item 14, page 52) and to give effect to same particularly recommend:—

Oriental Immigration.—This is no longer a problem of our western provinces, but the yellow menace exists to an ever increasing degree throughout the entire Dominion. We note with pleasure the amendments to the Narcotic Drug Act, providing for the deportation of aliens found guilty under this act, which if rigidly enforced, should materially reduce our Oriental population, according to statistics of previous convictions. We reiterate our demand for total exclusion of all Orientals and recommend that the executive council of the congress and the provincial executives press for legislation which will more effectively control the activities of Orientals already in Canada.

Immigration Act Amendments.—We reiterate our demands for the repeal of Bill 03 and the amendments incorporated in Bill 52 (1919) so as to restore the right of British citizens now liable to arbitrary deportation.

We request legislation to prevent hiring of labour outside of Canada by private employers and closest co-operation with the Employment Service of Canada and of Great Britain.

Your committee endorses the formation of a Dominion Advisory Council of Immigration formed along the lines of the Employment Service of Canada so as to prevent the overlapping of activities of the Federal and Provincial Governments, and that the incoming executive urge for representation of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada upon such a council, if formed.

In this connection, we call attention to the British Government scheme for immigration, based on resolutions passed at the conference of Prime Ministers held last year, and which provides for expenditure of large sums of money on a proportional basis with overseas Dominions who enter into the scheme of aiding British workers to emigrate.

We note the work of the Canadian National Council of Immigration of Women, and recommend its continuance until larger Immigration Board is formed.

Your Committee further recommends (1) the maintenance of the Immigration Department under a separate Minister of the Crown, and if this Ministry is abolished, then we believe it should be brought under the direction of the Minister of Labour. (2) Provision in the Immigration Act to place amongst the prohibited class labour hired to replace strikers or those hired without the sanction of the Employment Service Council of Canada. (3) Opposition to all bonuses or grants to private agencies. (4) Request the British Government for closer supervision of immigration advertising and control of booking agencies. (5) That in order to relieve congestion in industrial centres, land settlement and colonization schemes should be made available to citizens and others already located in Canada. (6) Medical and other examination of immigrants to take place so far as possible at port of embarkation.

Report of Committee on Union Labels.

The committee on union labels recommended that the executive council be specially instructed to continue its efforts to secure legislation legalizing and assuring protection to recognized trade union labels. It was also recommended that the congress reaffirm its former action in supporting the Cigarmakers' Union against what are termed unfair shops.

Attention was directed to union water-marked paper and a request made that the delegates endeavour to have their respective local unions use such paper. The executive council was also requested to endeavour to have union paper made in Canada.

The committee stated that the union label trades which had suffered most from the open shop campaign are the allied printing trades, cigarmakers, boot and shoe workers, and restaurant em-

ployees, and the delegates were requested to use their purchasing power in the interest of these organizations. It was also recommended that the delegates do all in their power to promote the sale of union label goods of all kinds through bringing them to the attention of members of their respective organizations and friends.

Recommendation was made that the executive of the congress be requested to communicate with all trades and labour councils and all building trades councils in Canada urging upon them the necessity of forming union label leagues for the purpose of promoting the use of the union label on all articles manufactured, and that all label leagues and committees keep the executive council informed of manufacturers using labels. The executive was also asked to encourage women's label leagues.

More loyal support was requested to the authorized labour press, having regard for the fact that the necessity for more accurate information concerning the activities of the trade union movement is one of the most urgent needs at the present time to combat the publicity campaigns being carried on in some of the privately-owned newspapers by the enemies of organized labour. Trade unionists were urged to subscribe to the Canadian Congress Journal and the recognized labour papers in their respective localities, and to give their sympathetic support in the securing of legitimate advertising to meet the financial requirements of labour papers.

The recommendations of the committee were approved.

At the afternoon session of the first day Mr. John Manning, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L., addressed the convention urging greater support for union label products, and suggested that the congress should use its efforts to secure legislation to protect the bona fide trade union labels. He also referred

to the strikes of coal miners and railway shop employees in the United States.

Ask Withdrawal of Troops from Nova Scotia Coal Fields.

At the afternoon session of August 22, President Moore read a telegram from Mr. Dan Livingston, president of District No. 26 of the United Mine Workers, whose members were on strike against wage reductions, asking that a protest be made against the sending of troops into the district, which, it was asserted, could only be for the purpose of breaking the strike, as not one arrest for lawlessness had been made since the strike was called on August 15.

Delegate John W. Watson, representing the United Mine Workers, made a statement on the demands of the strikers and strongly protested against the militia being sent into the locality, and made a request that a resolution on the subject be prepared and forwarded to the Federal and Provincial authorities.

President Moore explained that the executive council had already sent a message to Premier King in connection with the question of troops being sent into the district. The Prime Minister had replied that no troops had been sent at the instance of the Government; such troops as had been forwarded were requisitioned by the local authorities for the preservation of law and order. The Prime Minister had suggested that the persons who had requested the troops should be asked to withdraw their demand. The president further explained how the congress executive had been ignored by the labour men in the coal fields of Nova Scotia, and not being in touch with the men concerned in the present dispute, they had no one to whom the suggestion of the Prime Minister could be submitted. }

The request for the preparation of a resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, who later presented the following message to be wired to

Premier King, Provincial Premier Murray and to the officers of District 26:

With further reference to the use of troops in the Nova Scotia mining troubles, this congress in annual convention, emphatically approves telegram sent by President Moore on behalf of the executive council protesting against the use of and concentration of troops in industrial mining disputes as intimidation of the workers and as a too ready assistance of the money-grabbers whose only care is their pockets rather than the rights of the public. The presence of troops, particularly where there is no disorder, (property being protected by the workers), and especially where the mayors of the municipalities of Nova Scotia have disowned the necessity for assistance, only leads to serious trouble and rioting, and is subversive of the rights of the people, and makes a mockery of the law, congress asks that you bring strong pressure to bear on parties responsible for presence of troops to have them evacuate the locality at once.

To this telegram the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, replied reiterating the statement in the earlier message to President Moore that the presence of troops in the district mentioned was due to requisition of local authorities, and stating further that: "Under the circumstances I have given instructions to have contents of your wire communicated through Department of National Defence to officer of the district under whose requisition troops have gone to Nova Scotia, with the request that he advise local authorities of its presentations, at the same time informing them that our Government is most desirous that the troops should be withdrawn just as speedily as may be possible in the opinion of the authorities by whom they have been requisitioned, and who are financially liable for expenditures incurred in connection with their aid to the civil power."

Some discussion took place on the reading of the above message from the Prime Minister. It was decided that an acknowledgement should be forwarded to Mr. King expressing appreciation for the prompt, courteous and sympathetic reply, and expressing the hope that he would continue to do his utmost with a

view of having the troops withdrawn immediately. It was also decided, as no reply had been received from Premier Murray, that a copy of the message received from the Right Hon. Mr. King should be forwarded to him with a request that he acknowledge the message sent to him by the congress on August 22nd. On August 25th a letter was received from the deputy provincial secretary of Nova Scotia, replying to the telegram sent to Premier Murray on August 22nd, in which he stated that the troops were requisitioned by the local authorities to protect the coal areas and workings, which are the property of the people of Nova Scotia, these having been abandoned by those responsible for keeping the mines clear of water and gas.

On the same day another telegram was received from Premier King, in which he informed the convention that "in addition to having made known the attitude of the Federal Government in the manner disclosed in my previous telegram to you, the presence of the Hon. D. D. McKenzie in Nova Scotia at this time is due to the desire of my colleagues and myself to see that the parties concerned are kept fully aware of the position of the Federal Government in this matter, and of the responsibilities and financial liability involved in the calling out and retention of the troops in aid of the civil power."

Subsequent to the receipt of the above messages a resolution was unanimously adopted expressing the unalterable opposition of the congress to the importation of the militia into strike areas until the power of the civil authorities has been exhausted.

A resolution was also approved pledging the "fullest moral support to the striking miners of District 26 in their endeavour to secure a wage sufficient to maintain the Canadian standard of living."

In reference to the strike in the United States of the railway shopmen a

telegram was read from the Railway Employees' Department of the A. F. of L., asking that a resolution be passed by the congress requesting all delegates to urge their respective central bodies to appeal for financial aid from organized labour to assist the strikers who, it was stated, numbered 400,000.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

The following resolution was presented on the action of the railway companies in reducing the wages of certain of their employees pending enquiry before a board of conciliation and investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act:

Whereas, the legality of the Industrial Disputes and Conciliation Act has been called into question by certain Canadian employers of Labor; and, whereas, these employers have violated the letter, spirit and intent of the Act, by reducing wages and changing working conditions before Arbitration Boards have had an opportunity to pass upon the merits of the disputes in question; and, whereas, the said employers have given statements to the Press challenging the constitutional status of the Act; therefore, be it resolved, that the incoming Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada be instructed to take this phase of the Industrial Disputes and Conciliation Act up with the legal advisers of the Federal Government with the object of ascertaining the legality of the Act; and, be it further resolved, that the Executive Council be empowered to secure legal or other advice to enable them to clear up the present very unsatisfactory state of affairs.

Another resolution declared that a local street railway company had also reduced the wages of its employees without reference to a board, which action the resolution further stated was a violation of section 57 of the act, and asked that efforts be made to have a penalty clause inserted in the law to cover such cases.

The Committee on Resolutions, to which these resolutions were referred, with a minor change in the phraseology, recommended both for adoption. During the debate a suggestion was made by Senator G. D. Robertson that the act should be further amended to compel

the party desiring a change in working conditions to apply for a board. The committee was instructed to further consider the subject, subsequently submitting the following report:

In view of the fact that railway companies have violated section 57 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act by putting into effect a reduction in wages to their employees after there was a dispute, and as there is no penalty attached to that section of the act, be it resolved, that the executive council of the congress use its best efforts to have the clause amended by imposing an adequate penalty on companies and corporations violating this section; also that the penalty imposed upon employers for unlawful lockouts be increased to allow for the number of employees involved, as is the case when applied to employees who unlawfully go on strike; and be it further resolved, that the executive council be instructed to urge the Federal Government to amend the act, making it compulsory upon the party seeking a change in wages or conditions to make application for a board in case an agreement is not reached.

The president suggested that a further amendment should be sought to the effect that a declaration that negotiations had failed instead of a strike vote having been taken, would be sufficient grounds on which to apply for a board. This latter suggestion and the report of the committee were adopted.

Conciliation and Arbitration for Civic Employees.

A resolution was submitted asking for the establishment of boards of conciliation and arbitration for municipal employees. The resolution as finally adopted was made to include provincial employees, and read as follows:

Be it resolved that the provincial executives be instructed to ask the governments of their respective provinces to enact legislation providing for the establishment of boards of conciliation and arbitration covering all provincial and municipal employees, and, that the Quebec provincial executive be instructed to ask the Quebec Government to amend the Municipal Arbitration Act so as to make it applicable to all classes of provincial and municipal employees, to all disputes arising from questions of salaries or working conditions, and that the arbitration proceedings cannot be stopped by any other legal proceedings; that the Quebec provincial

executive be instructed to work jointly with the Montreal Federation of Municipal Employees to that end.

Fair Wage Demands.

Three resolutions were introduced on the subject of fair wage clauses being inserted in government contracts. These were referred to the Committee on Resolutions, who after having twice reported and having had the resolutions sent back to be redrafted, finally brought in the following resolution, which was adopted:

That the Trades and Labour Congress urge the Federal and Provincial Governments to enact legislation providing for the insertion of fair wage clauses in all contracts on work performed by any department or branch of either the Federal or Provincial Governments, or any commission elected or appointed by such governments; the legislation so enacted to be the same as the fair wage resolution passed in 1900 and in 1907, and amended by Order-in-Council of the Federal Government on June 7, 1922, and be it further resolved, that pending the enactment of the above mentioned legislation by the Ontario Government that that government be requested to insert the fair wage resolution passed in 1900 in all contracts let by the Government or by any department or commission of the Government or any undertaking subsidized by the Government.

Hours of Labour.

There were nine resolutions on the subject of hours of labour, four of which dealt with the eight-hour day and for which the committee submitted the following substitute, which was adopted:

Whereas, the eight-hour day has been agreed upon in the Treaty of Peace, and at the annual conferences of the International Labour Conference, as the maximum work day for industrial workers, and whereas as a result of mechanical invention labour is being displaced rapidly and wage-earners thrown out of employment, and the burdens of the employed increased, directly or indirectly, in support of these unemployed, be it therefore resolved, that the Dominion and Provincial Governments be urged to implement Canada's obligation as a member of the League of Nations by enacting legislation providing for a maximum work day of eight hours.

The remaining five resolutions on hours of employment, two of which were

combined, and which were also adopted, were as follows: (1) Pledging to the printing trades unions all moral and other helpful support in their fight for the 44-hour week; (2) In favour of the enforcement of the Quebec law limiting to 55 hours the working week for women and children employed in cotton factories; (3) In favour of legislation that will ensure the two-platoon system for all fire fighters in the Dominion; (4) In favour of one day's rest in seven for all wage-earners.

Workmen's Compensation, Old Age Pensions and Mothers' Allowances.

Six resolutions were presented on the subject of workmen's compensation, all of which were approved. These included the following demands:

That the congress reiterate the request for the passage of a workmen's compensation act for the province of Quebec, embodying the proposals submitted by the provincial executive last year.

That the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act be amended (1) making it compulsory for employers to report all accidents to workmen, no matter how minor they appear at the time of occurrence; (2) to provide more adequate protection to men employed in the painting and wood-finishing trades by including in the occupational diseases sickness caused by the effects of volatile substances; (3) to include benefits for disabilities caused as a result of blood poisoning, ivy poisoning and other forms of poisoning contracted by workmen whilst engaged at their regular occupations; (4) to include all men engaged in the building trades; and (5) to increase the rates of compensation to 100 per cent of the workmen's wages.

Two resolutions asking for the enactment of old age pensions were submitted, the convention approving of the request and instructing the executive council of the congress to press for such legislation.

Two resolutions on the subject of mothers' allowances were also adopted (1) in favour of the Ontario act being amended to include payments to mothers with only one child, and (2) that the executive committees of the provinces where no provision is made for allowances to widowed mothers endeavour to secure the passage of a law providing for such payments.

Health and Safety.

Two resolutions setting forth that the fumes arising from spraying machines used for the application of paint and other poisonous substances were injurious to the health of the workers, and asking for their prohibition, were adopted, as was a request for the appointment of building inspectors for the purpose of having the provisions of the Ontario Building Trades Protection Act enforced throughout the entire province.

A resolution was approved asking the Board of Railway Commissioners to regulate the length of railway sections, and the minimum number of experienced men who shall be employed thereon, taking into consideration the number of switches, public crossings and railway crossings, etc.

Other resolutions endorsed were (1) in favour of proper accommodation in boarding and sleeping cars for railway employees, and such to be subject to inspection, (2) in favour of legislation to prohibit the manufacture or importation of matches which have not been treated for "no after glow", (3) approving of the appointment of sufficient inspectors to enforce the Ontario act respecting stationary and hoisting engineers, and (4) in favour of legislation regulating electrical work and the appointment of properly qualified men to enforce such regulations.

Want Government Control of Coal.

The Alberta Federation submitted a resolution, the preamble of which declared that the coal industry of the province of Alberta is grossly mismanaged,

as a result of which the mines were only producing during half the workable time; that the people were compelled to pay excessive prices for coal, and that the mine workers and their families are living in poverty through enforced idleness. The resolution, which was adopted, protested against these conditions, and asked that they be checked by government supervision and control; further, that no opening up of new mines be allowed in the province until wider markets have been developed to warrant such action, and also that where it is shown that any of the mines in Alberta are failing to pay wages consistent with Canadian living standards they be suspended from operating.

Another resolution dealing with the coal situation, and which was also approved, asked that the Dominion Government be requested to develop the coal fields of the country in order to make Canada independent of foreign coal.

Request Amendments to Naturalization Act.

A resolution asking for the following amendments to the Naturalization Act was adopted without opposition: (1) That provision be made under the Act so that married women in special cases, (deserted wives, husbands insane, permanently injured, etc.), may become naturalized; (2) that the period of residence in the country prior to issuing of citizenship papers be reduced from ten to three years; (3) that the fee for naturalization papers be reduced from \$8 to \$1.

Civil Service Demands.

Several resolutions dealing with conditions of employment in the civil service were referred to the Resolutions Committee, on which the following recommendations were made and adopted: (1) In favour of joint councils and the setting up of departmental councils similar to those established in the Government service of the United Kingdom;

(2) approval of immediate consideration and adjustment of the cases of Government employees now paid so-called prevailing rates with a view of putting these rates on the same basis as rates paid for similar classes of work in commercial establishments; (3) that the office cleaners of Federal Government buildings be paid on an annual salary basis, and allowed the same privileges as permanent employees.

The convention referred to the executive council a resolution condemning the removal of appointment of certain classes of Dominion Government employees from the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission, which was characterized as a reversion to political patronage, and asking that the Order-in-Council authorizing such action be rescinded. Another resolution asking for support in the organization of Federal Government employees was also referred to the executive council.

Refuse to Support Loan to Russia.

There was submitted by District No. 26 of the United Mine Workers a resolution seeking the support of the congress for a proposed loan of fifteen million dollars from the Canadian Government for the purchase of wheat seed and grain to help the Russian famine sufferers. The Committee on Resolutions recommended non-concurrence in the proposal. A discussion ensued, in which four of the speakers strongly supported the proposed loan, one of the speakers hinting that the committee had been influenced in reaching its decision by the reports of yellow journals on Russian conditions, and stated that the Russian Soviet Government, since its inception, had been the target of an incessant campaign of persecution by the employers and capitalists of the world. President Moore replied to the arguments, and pointed out that for six months an appeal for aid for the famine stricken in Russia had been made in the Canadian Congress Journal. If the advocates of the loan believed in relief for Russia, he in-

vited them to send in their contributions. Referring to conditions in Russia, which had been mentioned by one of the speakers, President Moore asked, "Do you think you could hold this convention in Russia? Do you think you could have free speech there? If you tried it, you would be stood up against a wall in front of some of the red guard and shot down. When Russia establishes a government that is representative; when it grants the liberty it preaches about to the Russian people; when it removes its soldiers from the throats of the workers, then we will come to the aid of the people of Russia. If Canada has any money to loan, let it be to relieve housing and destitution. Don't think because they have overthrown Czarism in Russia they have overthrown autocracy. Instead of that they have set up the worst kind of an autocracy, a military dictatorship."

To close the debate the previous question was called, the report of non-concurrence by the committee being adopted on a standing vote of 147 to 56.

Another resolution introduced by District 26 of the United Mine Workers parliamentary representation to one of occupational, professional and economic interest basis, was given short shrift by the convention, there being no one present to oppose the report of the committee which was the rejection of the proposal.

Other Resolutions.

There were 69 resolutions presented in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. Some others were submitted beyond the time set for their reception. The president ruled them out of order, but he informed the convention that the subjects contained therein were covered by resolutions regularly submitted. The majority of the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Resolutions, the remainder being sent to committee dealing with special subjects. The subjects of the resolutions adopted, and not dealt with elsewhere, are as follows:

In favour of the enforcement of the Marking Act in accordance as far as possible with the original provisions of the law.

In favour of amendments to the Ontario Mechanics' Lien Act (1) to facilitate the recovery of wages, (2) to make 90 days the period for the issuing of writs for wages, and (3) to extend the act to cover all workers irrespective of the class of occupation or rate of wages.

In favour of legislation similar to that in the United States exempting from taxation union assessments and ordinary dues.

In favour of the abolition at the earliest moment of the tax on purchases and in the meantime there be no increase in the present tax.

In favour of the Dominion Government adopting suitable legislation for the incorporation and regulation of co-operative societies.

Against the repeal of the Ontario Adolescent School Attendance Act.

Against the bonus or premium system being introduced into various trades.

In favour of urging upon the Department of Labour the necessity of publishing an abbreviated semi-annual report on labour organization which will contain an up-to-date directory of labour bodies.

In favour of legislation providing for all workers the right to organize, and that no worker shall be penalized or discharged for joining or affiliating with any bona fide or recognized trade union without a just cause.

A resolution was introduced proposing that the books and accounts of corporations where ten or more workpeople are employed should be available to the permanent employees for their information. The Committee on Resolutions reported non-concurrence, which was subsequently changed by the convention referring the resolution to the executive council.

Resolutions on the following subjects failed to be endorsed: (1) direct representation on the executive council of the American Federation of Labour, (2) Prohibiting persons holding Government positions to which is attached a salary in excess of \$2,000 per annum from being officers of the congress, (3) exemption of trade union supplies from customs duties.

Fraternal Messages.

Mr. Wm. Hulsbeck, of Cincinnati, Ohio, fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour, tendered the greetings of that organization to the convention, during which he referred to the good feeling existing between the organized workers in Canada and the United States. He also made mention of the industrial troubles prevailing in the United States and the determination of the miners and railway shopmen to oppose the proposed wage reductions.

Mr. Wm. Carter, M. P., Landsfield, Nottinghamshire, Eng., fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, in his address made reference to the serious unemployment conditions in Great Britain and the difficulties which confronted the British work people, who had been compelled to accept heavy wage reduction in the settlement of the strikes which, it was stated, had been forced upon them. From the study of the agenda of the Canadian Congress he found that the aspirations and aims of the workers in Canada were the same as those in Great Britain. The speaker stated that organized labour has a far greater problem to face than the mere fight for the proper adjustment of wages and conditions of labour. Its great battle is to fight against war. Mr. Carter in closing urged the Canadian workers to improve their working conditions and to join hands with the workers of the world to stop all wars.

By invitation, Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labour, who had been in attendance at the annual convention of the New York

State Federation of Labour being held in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., visited the meeting of the congress and congratulated the Canadian organization on its success. Mr. Gompers stated that from the date of the signing of the armistice the associations of employers in the United States had harassed the workers, and never had such huge sums of money been spent to oppose the organized workers. Reference was made to the "open shop" campaign and the present drive for wage reductions. Mr. Gompers agreed with the sentiments of the fraternal delegate from Great Britain in regard to war. Before the war he was a pacifist, but during the war he was a fighting man, but now was again a pacifist. The members of the American Federation of Labour and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada were united on labour matters. As citizens they were of separate countries, and the American Federation had never once tried to interfere with the political or legislative affairs of Canada. Mr. Gompers deplored dual unions and appealed for unity in the ranks of the wage-earners irrespective of their religious beliefs.

President Moore replied to the addresses, expressing the hearty goodwill which existed between Canadian labour and the British Trade Union Congress and the American Federation of Labour. Subsequent to the delivery of the addresses the delegate from the British Congress was presented by the delegates with a gold watch and the American Federation delegate with a diamond ring.

Election of Officers.

The election of officers, which was presided over by the fraternal delegate

from the American Federation of Labour, resulted as follows:

President.—Tom Moore, Ottawa, Ont.

Vice-Presidents.—Bert Merson, Toronto, Ont.; Alex. McAndrew, Moose Jaw, Sask.; J. T. Foster, Montreal, Que.

Secretary-Treasurer.—P. M. Draper, Ottawa, Ont.

Provincial Executives. — Quebec: chairman, Gus Francq, Montreal; committee, Arthur Beaulieu, Montreal; Omer Fleury, Quebec; and O. Gauvin, Three Rivers. Ontario: chairman, Jos. Gibbins, Toronto; committee, A. Donald Dear, Ottawa; R. H. Hessel, London; and Jas. Lockwood, Sault Ste. Marie. Manitoba: chairman, Geo. E. Wright, Winnipeg; committee, H. Carr, Winnipeg; G. H. Palmer, Dauphin; and A. J. Williams, Brandon. Saskatchewan: chairman, Gerald Dealtry, Saskatoon; committee, Jas. Somerville, Moose Jaw; G. H. Merlin, Regina; and Harry Perry, Regina. British Columbia: chairman, W. J. Bartlett, Vancouver. The appointment of the members of the committee for British Columbia and of the chairman and committee for Nova Scotia was referred to the executive council.

Fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress:—J. W. Wilkinson, Vancouver, B. C.

No fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour was elected, the congress holding its 1923 convention previous to the next meeting of the federation.

Vancouver was chosen as the convention city for 1923.

CONVENTION OF THE CONFEDERATION OF CATHOLIC WORKERS OF CANADA.

THE first annual convention of the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada was held in Montreal from August 12 to 16. There were present 109 delegates representing 66 unions out of a total of 80 unions affiliated with the Congress. Amongst the delegates were about twenty chaplains headed by the Rev. Father Edmour Hébert, of Montreal, acting chaplain of the Congress, and Mr. S. Lapointe, of Quebec, legal adviser of the unions. A cablegram from Cardinal Gaspari bestowing upon the Convention the Pope's apostolic blessing was read. Mr. T. Bertrand represented the Dominion Department of Labour, and Mr. A. Robert the Provincial Department.

President Pierre Beaulé in his opening address, maintained that the National and Catholic Unions had in principle the same aim as the international unions, namely, the bettering of conditions for the working man. It was in the means for advancing this purpose that the two movements differed. The Catholic unions never spoke of striking until conciliation, arbitration and all harmonious means had failed.

About forty resolutions were proposed and discussed. The more important were the following:

Requesting the Provincial Government to declare June 24 a legal holiday.

Requesting the Federal Government, in order to protect large families, to increase from \$300 to \$400 per child the amount of exemption from the income tax.

Requesting that preference be given to members of the Catholic unions in the building of structures, the property of Catholic corporations, convents, colleges and Catholic School Boards, and resolving that the congress through the secre-

tariat of the Confederation, the Central councils in each locality, and the local Catholic unions of the building trades and their chaplains try by all possible means to bring the religious institutions, churchwardens and school boards to adopt an adequate scale of wages based on the demands of the unions of the locality, said scale of wages to be included in the contract for work and to be binding on the contractor; that the contracts given by the above-mentioned institutions hold a preferential clause in regard to members of Catholic unions.

Requesting the Federal Government not to alter the existing duty on boots and shoes.

Directing that rural districts be informed of the difficult conditions under which the workers in the cities have to labour in order to induce the farmers to remain on the farm; that lecturers be sent to such localities for that purpose; and that the Legislature be requested to make the taking of a diploma and a period of apprenticeship compulsory in the case of several trades so as to limit the exodus of farmers to the cities.

Requesting the amendment of the Provincial law concerning industrial establishments and prescribing the establishment of drug stores in localities where there is danger of accidents.

Requesting that the Government, either through amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act or by means of a special law, take means to insure pensions or indemnities to professional workers.

Requesting the grant of scholarships by the Provincial Government for each of the school years of the technical schools.

Requesting that the provincial law respecting early closing of stores be

amended by changing the evening closing hour limit from seven to six o'clock.

Requesting the establishment of training courses for garment workers.

Requesting that the Provincial Government make grants to consumers' co-operative associations.

Requesting the Dominion Government that the Catholic unions be adequately represented at the forthcoming International Conference to be held in Geneva.

Requesting the various unions to urge the contracting employers to form employers' associations through which to negotiate with the workers' associations.

Requesting that the number of hours of work for women and children in the textile industry be 50 per week.

Protesting against the holding of military exercises in schools and requesting that said exercises be replaced by athletics.

Recommending the passing of a law authorizing towns and municipalities to

render compulsory an apprenticeship system for barbers, with examinations, certificates and inspection, and courses in hygiene.

Requesting the establishment of model courses for young delinquents.

Requesting the amendment of the law on money loans for the construction of houses for workers, so that it may be possible for the workers to benefit by it.

Quebec was chosen as the place for the next convention.

Notice was given of a motion to be presented next year to transfer the Headquarters of the Confederation from Quebec to Montreal.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. Pierre Beaulé, Quebec; Vice President, Mr. A. Morin, Hull; Secretary, Mr. J. H. A. Poirier, Quebec; Treasurer, Mr. A. Charpentier, Montreal. Messrs. P. Beaulé and A. Charpentier were nominated as technical advisors for the International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva.

DOMINION-PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE RE UNEMPLOYMENT, ETC.

AT the call of the Government of Canada representatives of the Dominion and Provincial authorities met in conference in the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa on September 5 to 7, "to consider the problem of unemployment, as well as aspects of other industrial and social questions which have been the subject of action at the International Labour Conference." Representatives of various municipalities and other public bodies were present. The proceedings were opened by the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister. The Honourable James Murdock, Minister of Labour, and the Honourable H. S. Beland, Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, were present on behalf of the Dominion Government. The delegates in attendance were as follows:

Nova Scotia: Hon. G. H. Murray, premier; Hon. R. E. Finn, Minister without portfolio; W. B. MacCoy, secretary, Industries and Immigration; Mr. J. C. Tory, M.P.P.

New Brunswick: Hon. Clifford W. Robinson, Minister of Lands and Mines.

Quebec: Mr. Jos. Ainey, General Superintendent of Employment Service; Mr. J. A. Metayer, Deputy Minister of Public Works.

Ontario: Hon. E. C. Drury, Premier; Hon. Walter Rollo, Minister of Labour; Mr. J. H. H. Ballantyne, Deputy Minister of Labour.

Manitoba: Hon. R. W. Craig, Attorney-General; Mr. A. MacNamara, secretary, Bureau of Labour.

Saskatchewan: Hon. J. P. Gardiner, Minister of Highways; Mr. Thos. Molloy, Commissioner of Labour.

Alberta: Hon. Alex. Ross, Minister of Labour.

British Columbia: Mr. J. D. McNiven, Deputy Minister of Labour.

Municipal and other representatives appearing before the Conference were as follows:—

Mr. A. D. Shibley, secretary-treasurer of Union of Canadian Municipalities, Montreal; Mr. Fred Cook, member Advisory Committee, Union of Canadian Municipalities, Ottawa (ex-mayor of Ottawa); Their Worships Mayor S. H. Adams, Calgary; Mayor D. M. Duggan, Edmonton; Mayor W. D. L. Hardie, Lethbridge; Alderman B. W. Bellamy, Medicine Hat; Alderman Fred Crone, Vancouver; Alderman J. A. McKercher, Winnipeg; Alderman W. J. Scribbins, Vancouver; Alderman W. V. Simpson, Winnipeg; Alderman Leon Trepanier, Montreal; Councillor D. W. Grimmett, South Vancouver; Mr. J. Keane, commissioner of Social Service Department, Ottawa; Mr. Tom Moore, president Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa; Mr. J. Clarke Reilly, secretary Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, Ottawa; Mr. Frank Hawkins, secretary Lumberman's Safety Association, Ottawa.

The sessions of the conference were also attended by Mr. Otto T. Mallory, a member of the United States Unemployment Conference and of the Pennsylvania Industrial Board.

The Honourable James Murdock was requested by the conference to preside as chairman; and Mr. Gerald H. Brown, assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, served as secretary.

The Prime Minister welcomed the delegates to Ottawa, stating that in the view of the Dominion Government a solution of the many present social problems of the country could not be found

by the Dominion government except in co-operation with the provinces, through conference and by personal exchanges of views. He referred to the inevitable centralization evident in Canada as in other countries during the war. The war was now over but this centralizing tendency continued to lead to confusion in the minds of many as to the respective functions of the Dominion and provincial governments in dealing with questions of industry and employment. During the war the Dominion government had to assume some functions which belonged properly to the provinces. The recent Federal measures for the relief of unemployment, for example, were to be understood as taken in discharge of obligations arising out of the war. "I think," he said, "it would be a great mistake from every point of view, if throughout our Dominion there were to grow up in the minds of the public generally the thought that as these different emergencies arise it is only necessary to look to the Federal Government for a solution." Great care should be taken to safeguard Provincial rights, as established by the Constitution, and to see that their corresponding obligations are recognized and fully met. The Federal government already carried a heavy proportion of the liabilities arising out of the war, as compared with the provinces, a fact which should be remembered by those who suggest that the Federal Government should assume liabilities which do not come wholly within its jurisdiction. The Prime Minister recommended that in finding a solution of the unemployment problem the conference should as far as possible encourage the traditional Anglo-Saxon reliance upon self-help in preference to governmental action, on which many people, since the days of the war, were disposed to depend unduly. "I think I do not go too far," he concluded, "when I say that in the interests of our human society as it is to-day, it is desirable that in all our actions we proceed on the basis of individual self-help in the first instance, with community co-operation as the next

step, and government assistance only as the last and inevitable resort."]

The Minister of Labour outlined the objects of the Conference as set forth in a letter of invitation addressed by the Prime Minister to the several Provincial governments, and explained that, in regard to representation at the Conference it had been the desire of the majority of the Provincial governments that the representatives of the Dominion and Provincial governments alone should have the responsibility of ultimately determining measures to be taken in dealing with unemployment. The conference would, however, be very glad to hear from the representatives of such municipal and other organizations as desired to express their views, and also to hear any representations which had been made in writing by municipal bodies that had no representatives present. The Minister alluded to forecasts which had been made by many people that unemployment would be more serious in Canada during the coming winter than ever before. He could discover no grounds for such pessimism. ["At the same time," he proceeded, "we have in two or three parts of Canada a really serious situation, but not a situation, it seems to me, that necessitates the devising of a general nation-wide scheme of relief. The Minister further expressed himself as opposed on general grounds to the handing out of doles, though possibly some practical means might be devised whereby employment under reasonable conditions might be provided through co-operation between the various public authorities.]

[Honourable Dr. H. S. Beland, Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, alluded to the four factors of production, natural resources, capital, ability, and labour, all of which Canada possessed. The question rose as to how far the State should be asked to maintain industrial activity during time of depression. The State's function was necessarily limited, and its main activities should be directed to developing trade and com-

merce. But beyond that there was the problem of the relief of working men in times of depression.] Great Britain, where the unemployment problem was even more serious than in Canada, had been compelled to resort to direct relief of the unemployed. Such relief might be an "inducement to loaf," but in England it was the only manner in which the unemployed could be relieved. ["I do not say that because I advocate the system out and out, but I resent any man reproaching public bodies or public authority in this country for having resorted to measures of direct relief of unemployment during the last two years." The speaker concluded with a reference to the work of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment on behalf of the returned soldiers.]

On the opening of the proceedings considerable discussion took place as to the status of the representatives of certain western municipalities who had attended the conference in person instead of presenting their views in writing, a course which had been adopted by other municipalities. The western delegates were finally given an opportunity to express their views before the conference, the discussion being mainly directed to the forming of an estimate of the present extent of unemployment and of the probable situation in this respect during the coming winter. The view generally held by the speakers was that the peak of unemployment had been passed, and that employment would be more general next winter than it had been during the past two winters. Most of the speakers were opposed to the policy of doles to the unemployed, on the ground that such a policy tended to perpetuate abnormal conditions by demoralizing the workers who receive temporary benefits.

Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, presented the views of organized labour in Canada, these being in line with the resolutions on this subject which were passed at the recent convention of the

Congress at Montreal. The resolutions affirmed,—

First, that the provision of employment is a joint responsibility of the Federal, Provincial and municipal authorities, to be effected by the distribution of public works at the proper places in the slack seasons, by work on public buildings and on roads, by afforestation, and land clearing, by limiting the working day to eight hours, by the restriction of immigration, and by loans for building workmen's houses;

Second, that private industry should be controlled to prevent the engaging by contract of labour outside Canada and the laying-off of workers while orders remain to be filled, or until working hours have been materially reduced, and by equalizing employment, eliminating overtime work, etc.;

Third, that the Employment Service should be developed to the fullest extent;

Fourth, that unemployment insurance should be immediately instituted to be administered by the Dominion Government;

Fifth, that Canadian raw materials should be exported in their highest manufactured form;

Sixth, that the natural resources now held for speculation be released for use;

Seventh, that the home market should be developed by the payment of wages high enough to purchase Canadian products;

Eighth, by the care of the destitute through relief works at trade union rates, or failing them the provision of full maintenance on the scale laid down by the LABOUR GAZETTE.

On the suggestion of representatives of the western municipalities the resolutions of the Unemployment Conference held at Calgary on August 4 and 5 were read. These resolutions are outlined elsewhere in the present issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

The present employment situation in Canada was described by Mr. R. A. Rigg, director of the Employment Service of Canada, as being fairly satisfactory, reports both from employers and labour unions showing a steady increase in the number employed. This view found support in the fact that the demand for harvest labour could not be fully met by surplus labour from the eastern provinces. In Ontario, for example, unemployment was reported to be limited to men handicapped by old age or disability, and the orders received by the Provincial Employment Service for farm, bush and railway construction work far exceeded the supply of men available. Serious unemployment, however, was to be looked for in the larger centres of population during the approaching winter, though not to the same extent as during the past two seasons.

A number of resolutions were unanimously passed by the Conference. One of these affirmed "that the problem of unemployment is primarily one of industry and that every effort should be made in industry to prevent the occurrence of unemployment;" further that "it is recognized that the causes of unemployment in some cases may be outside of particular industries and in part due to causes which are international." The conference, however, urged upon these engaged in industry the necessity of regulating employment in the interests alike of employer and employee.

Another resolution was to the effect that the Conference after considering the representations made by municipalities, provincial governments and the Federal government, was of the opinion that at the present time no acute unemployment problem exists throughout the Dominion, and further that if during the approaching winter, abnormal unemployment should materialize, it would be less in extent than during the past winter; also "that the practice of handing out unemployment doles is wrong in principle and often harmful in effect and should not be resorted to

until all other measures have failed." The same resolution also dealt with measures which might be taken to meet conditions incident to any abnormal unemployment which might occur during the coming winter.

Another resolution was as follows: "Whereas in departments of government, both federal and local, there are avenues open for employment; and whereas the Canadian National Railway Board is the manager and operator of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian government system; and whereas there are boards administering—under legislative authority—special departments of public works in the various provinces; and whereas there are recurring periods of unemployment; Therefore, this conference recommends that the respective governments, the National Railway Board and the boards administering the special departments of public works in the various provinces should regulate and carry on their public work and railway operation so as to distribute the work in such a manner as to relieve unemployment to the greatest possible extent throughout Canada."

Attention was then directed to the second feature of the conference agenda, namely, aspects of other industrial and social questions which have been the subject of action by the International Labour Organization. Mr. Gerald H. Brown, who had represented the government of Canada at the last International Labour Conference, outlined the objects of the International Labour Body of the League of Nations, the methods employed, and indicated the intent of the several draft conventions and recommendations which had been adopted by the organization.

Mr. Tom Moore on behalf of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada presented a memorandum which suggested that measures be taken to secure for organized labour definite results from Canada's membership in the International Labour Organization. The view of

the Congress was that the conventions and recommendations of the Labour Organization should be regarded as forming part of the Dominion's obligations under the Peace Treaty, and that Federal legislation should be passed to give them effect. That was not the view of the legal advisers of the Dominion Government, however, and the memorandum suggested that the Unemployment Conference might make a recommendation that steps be taken to bring the subjects covered by the conventions under Part 13 of the Treaty of Versailles, within the scope of Federal legislation. Failing such action it was proposed that steps be taken to ensure united action by the several provinces which would give effect to the conventions. The legislatures of Ontario and New Brunswick had already passed resolutions calling for a conference of Federal and Provincial representatives on this subject, and British Columbia had passed laws on the lines of the conventions, subject however to the passing of similar laws by the provincial legislatures. Failing action on the lines suggested above the memorandum proposed that all Provincial governments send a representative to each conference of the International Labour Organization to act as advisers to the Dominion delegates, and that an annual conference be held in Canada between Dominion and Provincial representatives for the purpose of securing coordinated action by all Provinces to give legislative effect to the conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Organization.

In the ensuing discussion close attention was given by the conference to various aspects of the responsibilities resting on Canada under the provisions of Part XIII of the Treaties of Peace which provided for the creation of the International Labour Conference, and a resolution was adopted unanimously as follows: "That the Conference has had under consideration the various proposals relative to labour which have emanated during the past three years from the International Labour Confer-

ence of the League of Nations. It is provided under the Treaties of Peace that the draft conventions and recommendations of this body must be brought to the attention of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies for the enactment of legislation or other action, and this Conference is of the view that the authorities deemed to be respectively competent to deal with the matters in question should give

careful and sympathetic attention to such draft conventions and recommendations with a view to enacting necessary legislation where this may be found practicable, and that the Federal Government undertakes on request from a majority of Provincial Governments to call a conference for the consideration of any aspects of these matters when this may be deemed necessary."

UNEMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE OF WESTERN MUNICIPALITIES.

AN unemployment conference of representatives of the cities of the western provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia was held at Calgary on August 4 and 5. The meeting, which was called at the instance of the Mayor and Council of Calgary, had for its objects—first, to endeavour to obtain further aid from the Dominion and provincial governments for unemployment relief next winter, and, secondly, the adoption of some uniform method on the part of all the western cities and provinces in dealing with the problem. Among those present at the conference were Honourable James Murdock, Dominion Minister of Labour; Honourable Herbert Greenfield, Premier of Alberta, and Honourable Alex. Ross, Minister of Public Works, representing the government of Alberta; Mr. T. M. Molloy, Commissioner of Labour of Saskatchewan, and delegates from the following cities: Winnipeg, Brandon, Moose Jaw, Regina, Medicine Hat, Edmonton, Calgary, Macleod, Lethbridge, and Victoria.

Action was taken by the conference on the following matters, and it was subsequently decided to appoint a committee to present the resolutions and recommendations to the Unemployment Conference meeting at Ottawa on September 5:

(1) *Centralization of Control*:—The conference agreed to the necessity of the establishment of centralization of control with particular reference to

municipalities, cities, rural districts and government civil departments.

(2) *Unemployment Conference, Ottawa, September 5*:—The opinion was expressed that the conference at Ottawa should be broadened sufficiently to include representatives of municipalities who have had to deal with relief during the past year.

(3) *Re-Establishment and maintenance of ex-service men*:—A resolution was approved declaring that no plan for the solution of the unemployed problem would be likely to prove effective which ignored Federal responsibility for the re-establishment and maintenance of ex-service men.

(4) *Maintenance of unemployed*:—It was agreed that proper maintenance be provided for the unemployed.

(5) *Unemployment relief*:—The following resolution was passed:

Whereas the first charge upon industry is of right and ought to be the adequate maintenance of the workers engaged therein, and, whereas the Federal Government was a signatory to the principle of unemployment insurance at the Washington Conference, we, therefore, believe it to be a duty of the Federal Government to immediately call a conference of the Provincial Government, Municipal Councils and organized labour and employers of the larger industries to prepare a plan of unemployment insurance.

That in the interim between now and the time when permanent machinery is set up by the Federal and Provincial Governments to cope with the unemployed situation, this Con-

ference requests that the Federal Government:—

First:—Restrict and guard against unwarranted immigration. Second:—Enact the 8 hour day, at least for its own employees. Third:—Construct all necessary public works such as customs houses, post offices and other buildings which are badly needed in many cities and towns throughout the Dominion. Fourth:—Renew and repair all public buildings during winter months. Fifth:—Continue money grants for immediate relief and immediate needs. Sixth:—Overhaul all rolling stock, etc., on the Government Railways also all other equipment belonging to the various spending departments of the Federal Government;

And that the Provinces:

First:—Engage in road building on a large scale. Second:—Repair and renew old public buildings and construct necessary new ones. Third:—Attend to afforestation. Fourth:—Develop agricultural lands. Fifth:—Make a money grant for immediate needs.

And further, that Municipal Councils undertake at the earliest moment the construction of sewers, water mains, roads, schools, firehalls and also make the necessary appropriations for immediate relief.

(6) *Credit system*:—The principle was endorsed that the Dominion Government be requested at the next session of Parliament to institute a searching and complete public enquiry into the credit system as to its proper function, its control and its relation to unemployment.

(7) *Improvement of wild lands*:—It was resolved that legislation be sought from both the Dominion and Provincial Legislatures to ensure that any future prosperity shall not raise the value of wild lands so that the owners shall be tempted to hold up the price of the same and prevent its purchase and development by immigration with limited capital, for the general prosperity, and that means be considered whereby wild lands forfeited for taxes and also pri-

vately owned wild lands, could be leased to suitable settlers upon very easy terms.

(8) *Unemployment relief*:—The Dominion and provincial governments were asked to continue assistance along more adequate lines subject to resolutions adopted by this Conference.

(9) *Land Settlements*:—It was resolved that a campaign be launched in Canada to settle suitable workers on the land.

(10) *Housing*:—It was resolved that the present Dominion housing scheme should be broadened to assist farmers to construct homes for resident hired help.

(11) *Harvest help*:—It was resolved that immediate action be taken to secure some guarantee that the men coming to the Western provinces for the harvesting will not be dependent on the results of their labour in the fields for their transportation home.

(12) *Physically unfit immigrants*:—It was resolved that physically unfit men should be prevented from coming into the country and that the maintenance of such immigrants applying for relief who have been less than six months in Canada should be a direct charge against the Dominion.

(13) *Highway scheme*:—The Dominion government was requested immediately to plan with the provincial and municipal governments to carry out a Dominion wide highway scheme in order to provide work for the unemployed.

(14) *Unemployed insurance*:—The Conference agreed to recommend to the Dominion Government and the various provincial governments that they institute a scheme of insurance against unemployment.

THIRTEENTH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

THE thirteenth session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held at Interlaken, Switzerland, on July 25-27. Colonel David Carnegie, of London, England, attended the meeting as substitute representative of the Government of Canada. The members of the Governing Body were guests of the Swiss Government during their stay in Interlaken and on a visit which was made to some of the principal points of interest in the parts of Switzerland thereabout.

It was decided that the Diplomatic Division of the International Labour Office should undertake a study of certain of the problems connected with native labour. A proposal was made that the governments of the various countries participating in the International Labour Conference should send to Geneva on the occasion of the approaching annual conference in October representatives of their respective Factory Inspection Departments. This proposal was, however, not approved by the Governing Body. The Italian Government

delegate suggested that factory inspectors from different countries should be called together for a special conference; this suggestion will receive consideration at a subsequent meeting. It was agreed that a report would be submitted to the International Labour Conference by the Director at the meeting this fall comprising information obtained by the International Labour Office as to the unemployment situation in various countries. The following subjects were referred for purposes of study to the Immigration Commission of the International Labour Office: (1) Definition of an immigrant, (2) Equality of treatment of immigrants, (3) The limit of financial assistance which should be given to immigrants.

It is understood that Viscount Burnham, of London, England, who presided at the 1921 session of the International Labour Conference, will be proposed as Chairman for the Conference session which is to be held in October next. The next meeting of the Governing Body will be held in Geneva on October 12.

RECENT LABOUR LEGISLATION IN NOVA SCOTIA.

THE second session of the 37th Annual Assembly of the Province of Nova Scotia opened at Halifax on March 2 and concluded on April 13, 1922. The opening Speech from the Throne stated that during the previous year the provincial Technical College at Halifax had extended its service by offering a wide range of correspondence studies, and that short courses had been re-established after a recess of five years occasioned by the use of the College for the re-training of disabled soldiers.

Several amendments were made in the Workmen's Compensation Act of the province. The limit of one year within

which an injured worker or his dependents must apply for compensation is defined as dating from the occurrence of the "accident" instead of from the occurrence of the "injury." A new provision is made with respect to injuries for which a workman receives medical aid within 30 days, but for which disability compensation does not arise until after one year from the date of the accident, the Board being given power to exercise discretion in extending the period within which such application must be made. (This amendment is retroactive as from January 1, 1920.) A widow in receipt of compensation for

the death of her husband by an accident compensable under Part 1 of the Act, is debarred from receiving any further compensation as a dependent of any other workmen, and the same restriction applies to invalid widowers who are in receipt of compensation as such. The section of the Act which provides for the payment of compensation to persons committed to institutions was amended by the addition of a clause to the effect that compensation payable to a child under 16 may, in the discretion of the Board, be paid to the institution to which the child has been committed. By another amendment the Board may revise previous awards in cases where a workman otherwise entitled to compensation is likely to use the money in gambling, or otherwise than for the benefit of his dependents; the Board may withhold the money or pay it direct to the dependents, or to a trustee on their behalf. In regard to the non-payment by employers of their assessments, the Board may without leave of any Court or judge, enter judgment, not only against the person so defaulting, but in the event of his death, against his executors. Another amendment defined more particularly the division of liability for compensation as between principals, contractors and sub-contractors; where the principal may become liable in respect to work being carried out for him by a contractor he may in settling accounts with the latter withhold the probable amount of compensation, this amount to be estimated by the Board, final adjustments to be made later; contractors, in regard to sub-contractors are in the position of principals. The provision that compensation forms a first lien upon property used in connection with the industry, is extended to property "produced in or by" the industry assessed; and any real estate of an employer not otherwise subject to a lien, "shall be bound to the same extent as a registered judgment or mortgage." The existing section excluding farm labourers, or domestic or menial servants or their employers from the Act is modified

by allowing the admission of these classes on the application of an employer, and on terms and conditions imposed by the Board. The section providing that a workman who sustains injury for which compensation is payable under Part 1 of the Act is precluded from taking action, statutory or otherwise, against his employer, was amended to apply also to workmen involved in an accident "which arises in the course of the workman's employment."

New Trust Companies and Loan Companies Acts contain provisions that the directors of such companies shall be jointly and severally liable to their clerks and servants for all debts due for service rendered not exceeding three months' salary or wages, provided a company is sued within one year after the debt falls due, and provided also that a director who is sued has not ceased to be a director for a longer period than one year.

The Mines Act was amended in the section relating to the reservation of barriers along the boundary lines of mine leases, the Minister being given authority, on the report and recommendation of the inspector setting forth that the opening or working of any barrier will tend to the safety of any mine or of the workmen, to order that the barrier be opened or worked, and to fix the manner, terms and conditions of so doing.

The operation of the Fair Rent Act of 1919 was further extended and the act will remain in force until April 30, 1923.

The Children's Protection Act was amended in respect to the contributions which may be required from parents or guardians toward the support of children placed in temporary homes or shelters, the limit of such contributions being raised from \$3 to \$5 per week. Administrative amendments were also made in the same act in regard to children committed to reformatories. By an amendment to the Education Act the prohibiting of the employment of child-

ren under 16 years in business or in street trades during school hours without a certificate was made more stringent, the "permitting" or "allowing" of such children to be so engaged being made unlawful.

The Fire Prevention Act of 1919 was amended in regard to the right to enforce compliance with laws, bylaws and regulations in factories and other places, other officials as well as the Fire Marshal being authorized to exercise this right or duty.

Among other amendments to the Assessment Act, the clause was repealed which exempted from municipal taxation shipyards and ships in course of construction and timber, machinery, and materials in shipyards.

The Graduated Nurses' Association Act of 1910 was amended, the Association being given power to establish and maintain local branches throughout the Province, and required to keep a register, containing the names of its mem-

bers, only those persons who are entered on the register to be qualified to advertise themselves as qualified nurses. Persons so registered, male or female, are required to pass an examination by the Association unless they have graduated from a training school. Reciprocal privileges are provided, however, for nurses coming from other provinces. Nurses' certificates may be revoked, by a unanimous vote, for gross incompetency and other causes.

✓ The town of New Glasgow was authorized and empowered to borrow the sum of \$50,000 for the purpose of providing work for the unemployed.

An Act was passed to incorporate the Ukrainian Labour Temple Association.

Regulation Number 25 under the Nova Scotia Coal Mines Regulation Act governing the use of electric locomotives in coal mines, which was approved on August 31, 1915, was revoked by an Order-in-Council dated March 13, 1922, a new regulation being issued to take its place.

MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES IN ONTARIO.

First Annual Report covering year ended October 31, 1921

THE Ontario Mothers' Allowances Act came into force on October 1, 1920, and the first annual report of the Board covers operations during the fiscal year from November 1, 1920, to October 31, 1921.

Provisions of the Act.—It will be recalled that under the Act as amended applications for allowances are considered only on behalf of a mother who is a widow, or the wife of an inmate of an insane asylum in Canada, or the wife of a man who is permanently disabled and incapable of contributing to the support of his family. The mother must have been resident in Canada at the time of the death or total disability of the father,

and for a period of three years immediately prior to the application for an allowance; she must further be resident in Ontario at the time of application, have resided in the province for two years immediately before that date, and continue resident in the province while in receipt of an allowance. She must also have been resident continuously for at least one year in the municipality in which she resides at the time of application. The applicant is required to be a British subject by birth or naturalization, or the wife or widow of a British subject, as well as to be a fit and proper person to have custody of her children. If the mother is a widow she must have two or more of her own children under

16 * years of age living with her, or one of her own children under 16 years of age, and one over 16 years of age totally and permanently incapacitated, both in her care; or, if the wife of a husband totally and permanently incapacitated, she must have one of her own children under 16 years of age, and the husband, both in her care; or if she is the wife of a man in a hospital for the insane in Canada, she must have two or more children under 16 years of age in her care. A mother having children in institutional homes may make application for an allowance, but it is expected that she will have made a home for these children before receiving an allowance, as allowances are not paid to mothers whose children are in institutions. The applicant is not eligible for an allowance if she has other adequate means of properly caring for her children. An allowance under similar conditions as to residence, naturalization, etc., may be granted also, to a woman, married or unmarried, who has resident with her under her care two or more orphan children under 16 years of age, and is the grandmother, sister, aunt, or other suitable person acting as foster mother, and who has not sufficient means otherwise, to care for them properly. The husband may be presumed to be dead if the mother can submit legal proof in the form of a statutory declaration, that she has not heard of or from her husband for five years prior to making application, and that no support either directly or indirectly was received from the husband during that period. In such cases the mother must have under her care two or more children of her own under 16 years of age.

The Commission in a recent bulletin declared that it "does not wish applicants to be considered as applying for charity; but that the mother be regard-

ed as an employee of the State, receiving remuneration for services rendered in the proper care of her children. . . . The mother, as an employee of the Government, must not only satisfy the Commission of her fitness to receive an allowance at the time of her application, but she must satisfy it that she is fulfilling the trust which is being placed in her."

Amount of Allowances.—The following rates are used as a basis in calculating the amount of allowances paid in cities:

	Per month
Beneficiaries with two children	\$40
Beneficiaries with three children	\$45
Beneficiaries with four children	\$50
Beneficiaries with five or more children.	\$55

Rates in municipalities which are not cities are \$10 lower than the city rates. In calculating the amount of an allowance reductions are made for equity in real property and the earnings of wage-earning children. The amounts of other property and assets held by beneficiaries are also considered. The allowance received by an applicant under the Workmen's Compensation Act is supplemented by the Mothers' Allowance Board if the amount of such allowance is less than the Mothers' Allowances.

In most cases the cost of the allowances is met jointly by the Province and the local authority.

The municipality is chargeable with half the amount of the allowance where the beneficiary has resided within its boundaries for a year. In the event of a change of residence the municipality from which the beneficiary moved is liable for the number of months which are required to complete the year of residence. Where a person otherwise qualified for an allowance has had no continued residence, as required, she is only eligible to receive that half of the allowance which is payable by the Province until she has qualified by residence for the municipal contribution to

*It should be stated that previous to September 1, 1921, the age limit of children towards whose support an allowance may be made was fixed at under 14 years. In 1921 the Mothers' Allowances Act was amended to provide that such children should be under the age of 16 years, to conform to an amendment to the Ontario Adolescent School Attendance Act which took effect on September 1, 1921. The higher age limit governed, therefore, only during the last two months of the period under review.

her allowance. In unorganized districts the whole amount of the allowance is paid by the Province.

Statistics for year.—The number of beneficiaries on the payrolls of the Commission on October 31, 1921, was as follows:

Widows.	2,320*
Incapacitation of husbands.	268
Presumption of death of husband.	54
Foster mothers.	18
	<hr/>
	2,660

The most frequent causes of death of the fathers were influenza, pneumonia and tuberculosis, which together accounted for 1,146 out of 2,338 deaths. The occupation of the fathers is given as follows: 1,002 were labourers, 142 were clerical, 675 were in trade, 151 were in business, 25 were professional, 288 were farmers, while the remainder of the 2,660 fathers reported on were unclassified. By nationality, 1,882 of the same number were Canadian, 502 were English, 113 was Scottish, 59 were Irish, the remainder being from various countries.

The number of children by families is shown in the following table:

	Families	Children
Families of one child and incapacitated husband or older child.	11	11
Families of two children.	1,088	2,076
“ “ three “	802	2,406
“ “ four “	460	1,840
“ “ five “	224	1,120
“ “ six “	78	468
“ “ seven “	29	203
“ “ eight “	16	128
“ “ nine “	1	9
“ “ ten “	1	10
	<hr/>	
	2,660	8,271

The amount appropriated for allowances from November 1, 1920 to October 31, 1921, was \$775,000, of which all but \$333 was expended. Of the total expenditure of \$774,667, \$416,153 was contributed by the Province and \$358,514 by the municipalities. The amount of administration expenses during the year was \$77,941.

The work of the Commission is carried on with the help of local boards in each city, separated town, county and judicial district. Ninety-six local boards are in existence in the Province, each, like the Commission itself, consisting of five members, except a few with six members each. All members of local boards serve gratuitously, receiving only travelling expenses. Allowances are not passed by the Commission without the recommendation of the local boards, while on the other hand many applications approved by local boards have been declared ineligible by the Commission. The number of ineligible cases, however, is diminished as the local boards grow more familiar with the Act and its amendments.

Suggested Legislation.—Referring to the need for new legislation as revealed by the year's work the Commission refers to the “appalling problem” raised by family desertion, which it considers should be met by the Government “in a more fundamental way” (The amending act of 1921 lowered the period necessary for presumption of death from seven to five years). The Commission does not recommend the granting of an allowance to a widow with one child, this class being equal in numbers to widows with two or more children. Government action is recommended in relation to the feeble-minded, venereal disease, housing, and medical inspection of rural schools.

General Results.—Among the special points noted by the Investigation Department during the year, it is stated that very few mothers were found to be lax in regard to the attendance of their children at school, the investigators commenting upon the eagerness of the mothers to give their children the advantage of the raising of the school age to 16 years. A marked improvement was noted during the year in the health of both the mothers and children. In every case in which the mother was employed the Board's agents endeavoured to obtain part-time instead of full-time employment in order that she might ar-

*Of these widows 180 were widowed during the current year.

range to spend more time in her home. "There is little difficulty," the report states, "in getting mothers to see that their best service is to their children in their own home, not through their greater earning power when separated

from them". The most important effect of the Mothers' Allowances Act is declared to be that it keeps homes together, and makes it possible for mothers who have been forced to separate their families to bring them together again.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA AND ONTARIO.

(a) Annual Report of British Columbia Board for 1921. (b) Orders of Ontario Board governing the needle trades.

THE fourth annual report of the Minimum Wage Board of British Columbia, covering the year 1921, is contained in the annual report of the Department of Labour of the same Province. (This latter report is outlined elsewhere in the present issue. The various orders issued by the Board from time to time have been noted in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE.) Orders are now in effect governing the following industries and occupations: mercantile; laundry, cleaning and dyeing industry; public housekeeping; offices; manufacturing; personal service; telephones and telegraphs; fish industry and fruit and vegetable industry. In all these industries the maximum number of working hours in the week was fixed by the Board at 48.

The following table, which is based on returns from 1,923 employers relating to 9,722 female employees, shows the legal minimum wages, the average weekly wages actually paid, and the number of hours per week actually worked in the various industries during 1921.

According to the report there was a general improvement shown in hours of employment and in the greater number of workers receiving wages above the minimum in 1921 as compared with 1920 and other years. "While here and there girls may have lost their positions because employers did not consider them worth the legal minimum wage," the report states, "the returns show a better balance in wages of the whole body of women workers in British Columbia than in former years. More employees are

Industry or occupation	No. of firms reporting	No. of employees		Legal minimum wages		Average weekly wages actually paid		Average hours per week
		Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	
Mercantile	278	1,788	256	\$12.75	\$ 7.50 to \$12.75	\$15.99	\$ 9.33	44.17
Laundries	33	449	70	13.50	8.00 to 13.50	14.43	11.96	44.74
Public housekeeping.....	242	994	26	14.00	12.00	15.87	14.85	45.26
Offices	1,043	2,434	50	15.00	11.00 to 15.00	19.37	11.54	40.80
Manufacturing	199	1,145	298	14.00	*	16.00	9.36	42.63
Personal service	22	69	18	14.25	10.00 to 14.25	15.62	11.28	38.52
Fish preserving.....	12	36	12	15.50	12.75 to 15.50	14.81	11.96	41.5
Fruit and vegetable pre- serving and canning.....	25	Time workers 509	145	14.00	10.00 to 14.00	17.37	8.51	46.75
		Piece workers						
		180	97			23.95	8.87	
Telephones and telegraphs..	69	Ex- perienced 988			Experienced \$15.00		Ex- perienced	
		Inex- perienced 158			Inexperienced		Inex- perienced	41.7
					11.00 to 15.00		13.38	

*Rates for inexperienced workers were under consideration.

passing up into the better-paid classifications. For example, in the mercantile industry the returns indicate that adult women receiving the highest salaries (\$25 a week or over) number more than twice as many in 1921 as in 1920. The pay-rolls show no justification for the fear sometimes expressed that the setting of a legal minimum wage for adult workers would cause wholesale replacement by those under age."

Considerable difficulty was experienced by the Board in fixing schedules of wages for inexperienced workers in the manufacturing industries owing to the varying length of time required for training in different manufacturing processes. Public meetings were held during the year, and advisory committees were appointed by the British Columbia Manufacturers' Association and the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council. The question was still under consideration as the year closed, but the report contains an appendix in which it is pointed out that on March 20, 1922, the Board issued a notice tabulating certain schedules of wages which it was proposed to adopt in regard to inexperienced female workers in the manufacturing industries. These schedules classify inexperienced workers by industrial groups, with varying periods allowed for training according to the comparative difficulty of the processes to be learned. Inexperienced girls under 18 are assigned in all cases a longer learning period than women over 18 years. In the first group, which covers the manufacturing or preparing of certain enumerated articles involving slight technical knowledge in their handling, the wages are graduated in four stages each of one month for inexperienced women, and in four 2-month stages for young girls. In the second group the four successive stages are respectively 2 months and 3 months for the adult and juvenile classes. In the third group the stages are 3 months and 4 months, while in the fourth group, including the more highly specialized callings, such as custom tailoring, dressmaking, etc., the four

stages of the learning period are respectively four and six months each. In all four groups the weekly wage is advanced from \$8.00 to \$14.00, the latter figure being the legal minimum for inexperienced workers in the manufacturing industries. The new schedules, however, do not apply to those trades and crafts in which indentured apprenticeship is still customary; to work at these latter trades applicants must first secure special permits from the Board. The Board, it is pointed out, has no stated order regarding part time workers, "as it has been legally advised that no authority may require an employer to pay for hours during which the employee is neither working nor on duty. Part time, under British common law, is paid for on the basis of time actually worked."

The highest minimum wage so far set for any class of female employees in British Columbia is that in the fishing industry in which skill and experience are required and the conditions are somewhat trying. The average actual wage was below the legal minimum for an 8-hour day, short hours having been worked. The labour was formerly supplied by Old Country women, but Canadian girls and women, it is stated, are gradually entering the industry. The year's record showed a decrease in the number of inexperienced, with a gain for experienced workers.

The fruit and vegetable industry differs from other industries in being highly seasonal, and no restriction has been fixed as to the length of overtime which may be worked for 90 days in the year, but overtime rates must be paid beyond 48 hours per week.

Orders of Ontario Board Governing Needle Trades.

The Ontario Minimum Wage Board issued during August a series of orders (Nos. 17 to 20) governing female employees in the Needle Trades, which include the making of garments, tents, awnings, flags, and allied machine sewing trades. Previous orders have been

outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE as they were issued. Order No. 17 governs employment in the needle trades in Toronto; Order No. 18 applies to cities of 30,000 population or over; Order No. 19 to cities having a population from 5,000 to 30,000; and Order No. 20, to the remainder of the Province. The minimum wages fixed by these orders for experienced and inexperienced adults and for girls under 18 years of age are shown in the following table:—

MINIMUM WAGES OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN
NEEDLE TRADES (ONTARIO)

	Toronto (Order No. 17)	Cities of 30,000 population (except Toronto) (Order No. 18)	Cities and towns having from 5,000 to 30,000 pp. (Order No. 19)	Rest of Ontario (Order No. 20)
Experienced adults....	\$12.50	\$11.50	\$11.00	\$10.00
Inexperienced adults—				
1st 6 months.....	10.00	9.50	9.00	8.00
2nd 6 months.....	11.00	10.50	10.00	9.00
Girls under 18 years—				
1st 6 months.....	8.00	8.00	7.00	6.00
2nd 6 months.....	9.00	9.00	8.50	7.50
3rd 6 months.....	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.00

All these orders provide that any employee who has worked in the industry for a year or more before reaching the age of 18 years is entitled to the full minimum wage on attaining that age; or if she has worked for less than a year on attaining that age she becomes entitled to the minimum wage on completing

a year of work in the industry. No employee of 18 years or over may be paid less than the rate fixed for inexperienced adults. The number of inexperienced adults or young girls employed in any establishment must not exceed one-third and the number of inexperienced adults and young girls together must not exceed one-half of the total female working force, temporary employees whose term of employment is less than one month, not being included. The foregoing rule does not apply to plants employing four or less female workers. The rule governing piece-workers is that at least 80 per cent of these must receive wages conformable to the order. The piece-work rates may be averaged for any worker provided that the average is maintained at each payment. No deductions below the minimum wage line for absence may exceed the value of the time lost, reckoned in proportion to the normal working hours. An employee who is required to wait on the premises is entitled to be paid for time so spent. The usual penalties for violations of the orders are imposed under Section 22 of the Act, namely, a fine of not more than \$500 or less than \$50 for each employee affected, the employer being also required to pay to such employee the amount by which her wages fell short of the prescribed minimum. All establishments are required to keep copies of these orders posted in a conspicuous place.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

THE annual report of the Department of Labour of British Columbia, recently published, contains full information on the work of the Department in the Province during the calendar year 1921. The annual reports of the Minimum Wage Board and of the Factory Inspector are also included. The report of the Minimum Wage Board is summarized elsewhere in this issue.

The year was one of unusual difficulty owing to the unprecedented amount

of unemployment which continued throughout 1921. This condition is attributed to the collapse of the lumbering industry late in the preceding year, many mills and camps remaining closed for nearly twelve months. The unemployed workers crowded to the cities of the Province, causing a labour surplus which resulted in a marked reduction in wages. The report states that, as usual in a period of falling wages, there were

few strikes or labour disputes during the year.

To meet the unemployment crisis the Provincial Government decided to assist in carrying out the plan for relief initiated by the Dominion Government, whereby the Dominion contributed one-third of the cost of relief expenditures, provided one-third was provided by the Province and one-third by the municipality concerned. Under this arrangement the initiative rested with the municipalities, the Province having only the power to agree or decline to contribute. In furthering this joint scheme the Province expended \$167,850 during the year. Besides this expenditure public Provincial works were carried out to the value of \$250,000, most of which sum was paid in wages.

Different methods of unemployment relief were employed in the two main centres of population in the Province. In the first place Vancouver adopted the Dominion Government's scheme, with the result, it is claimed, that the city "quickly became the assembling place for unemployed men from all parts of Western Canada," that is, from centres in which the scheme was not in operation. By the middle of the summer of 1921, 8,200 unemployed persons were registered, about one-half of this number not belonging to the city, and fully 2,000 being from other western provinces. Various relief works were undertaken, including compulsory clearing of vacant lots at the owners' expense, general city improvements, rock-breaking and wood-cutting. At the middle of April the City Council discontinued special relief works, but employment continued to be found for between 300 to 500 men with families. The dispensing of relief under the joint scheme continued throughout summer, the weekly number of recipients falling below 200 in July and August, and afterwards rising until winter, when a relief camp was opened at Hastings Park. On the other hand, Victoria City Council decided against adopting the Dominion

plan on the ground that it would result in attracting to the city many unemployed workers from places outside. Instead, the unemployed were registered, assistance was given in the form of orders for groceries and meat, and relief work provided when available. About 300 men availed themselves of this scheme. In addition the Provincial Government advanced \$50,000 to the city to be spent on sewerage work in Saanich Municipality, and on special work in the city, 200 men finding employment on these operations. The cost of providing work for these 500 men and dealing with the unemployment situation in Victoria during the winter of 1920-21 was estimated as under \$10,000. "At the end of the winter," the report states, "those administering the affairs of the city were still of the opinion that it would have been a mistake to adopt the Dominion Government scheme. They considered that the City Council, by dealing with the situation in its own way, accomplished better results at much smaller cost."

The Provincial Government also accepted its share in the revised Dominion relief plan for the winter of 1921-22. Under this plan municipalities paid the normal cost of any necessary public works, while the excess cost resulting from the fact that such work was undertaken at an unsuitable season, was to be shared equally by the Dominion Government, the Province, and the Municipality. (By a later order, on January 25, 1922, the Dominion Government increased its contribution to one-half of the "cost over normal," the remainder to be shared equally by the other two parties to the arrangements.) Up to the end of 1921, however, no municipalities had commenced operations under the revised scheme, but the earlier plan still remained in effect where the necessary public works could not be undertaken.

In August the Provincial Government summoned representative employers and labour men to a conference, at

which many suggestions were considered. Some relief was afforded in the fall by the departure of about 6,000 men for harvest work in the Prairie provinces. "At the time of writing," the report states, "the conditions appear to be favourable for a revival of trade, and with it the passing of probably the most critical period the industries of this Province have ever known."

Statistics of Trade and Industries.

The figures which appear in the following table are based upon returns made by 2,275 employing firms. For the first time the report covers the calendar year. The total salary and wage payments made by these employers during the year were as follows:

Officers, superintendents and managers.	\$7,201,474
Clerks, stenographers, salesmen, etc.	7,226,281
Wage-earners (including piece workers).	65,314,625
Total.	\$79,742,380

The average number of wage-earners in the several months of 1921 is shown in the following table:—

Month	Males	Females
January.	42,111	3,042
February	43,086	3,091
March.	45,288	3,057
April.	46,830	3,113
May.	48,715	3,145
June.	49,731	3,474
July.	50,496	3,893
August.	50,283	4 117
September.	49,336	4,266
October.	48,109	4,118
November.	46,471	3,596
December.	43,165	3,289

It was ascertained that the number of male industrial workers who had been employed by the 2,275 firms at their busiest period during the past two years, namely in July, 1920, was 63,649, which indicated that in the worst period of unemployment in 1921 there were about 20,000 men who had been discharged by these firms, or probably 25,000 men in all unemployed in the province.

The report contains monthly statistics of employment in the chief industries of

the province, from which the following table is derived, showing for each industry the approximate number of employees in the months of least and greatest employment.

Industry.	No. of employees
Coal mining (12 firms) from	5,090 to 5,685
Coast shipping (79 firms)	
from.	2,850 to 3,360
Contracting (517 firms) from	3,400 to 5,400
Building materials (32 firms)	
from.	360 to 550
Food products (216 firms)	
from.	2,200 to 5,400
Garment making (49 firms)	
from.	500 to 600
Laundries (38 firms) about	900
Lumber (533 firms) from..	10 000 to 15,500
Metal trades (292 firms)	
from.	1,700 to 2,250
Metal mining (98 firms)	
from.	1,750 to 2,400
Printing and publishing (86 firms) from.	650 to 900
Pulp and paper (7 firms)	
from.	1,850 to 2,725
Ship building (31 firms)	
from.	590 to 2,780
Smelting (3 firms) from....	1,390 to 1,650
Street railways, gas, power, telephone, etc. (66 firms)	
from.	4,500 to 5,100

The numbers of wage earners by classified weekly wage rates, are shown in the following table:—

For week of employment of greatest number	Males		Females		Apprentices
	18 yrs. and over	Under 18 yrs.	18 yrs. and over	Under 18 yrs.	
Under \$6.	15	18	17	9	21
\$6 to \$6.99....	3	18	4	6	44
\$7 to \$7.99....	22	40	19	23	29
\$8 to \$8.99....	11	85	15	18	56
\$9 to \$9.99....	171	73	16	39	38
\$10 to \$10.99..	386	110	69	73	43
\$11 to \$11.99..	395	91	58	29	45
\$12 to \$12.99..	602	102	178	47	237
\$13 to \$13.99..	764	58	314	34	85
\$14 to \$14.99..	490	37	566	33	15
\$15 to \$15.99..	1,388	161	687	48	23
\$16 to \$16.99..	1,350	36	406	25	8
\$17 to \$17.99..	1,540	62	232	4	19
\$18 to \$18.99..	2,985	75	364	9	15
\$19 to \$19.99..	1,389	13	205	3	18
\$20 to \$20.99..	1,814	12	307	4	12
\$21 to \$21.99..	3,612	20	135	.....	10
\$22 to \$22.99..	3,088	9	114	2	8
\$23 to \$23.99..	1,924	9	79	.....	4
\$24 to \$24.99..	5,798	5	49	.....	6
\$25 to \$25.99..	3,165	5	57	.....	3
\$26 to \$26.99..	3,471	3	9	.....	7
\$27 to \$27.99..	3,881	.....	18	.....	4
\$28 to \$28.99..	2,250	1	6	1	1
\$29 to \$29.99..	2,083	2	10	.....	3
\$30 to \$34.99..	9,934	2	67	.....	.....
\$35 to \$39.99..	7,601	.....	14	.....	.....
\$40 to \$44.99..	3,214	1	3	.....	.....
\$45 to \$49.99..	1,359	.....	1	.....	.....
\$50 and over..	1,224	.....	.....	.....	.....

The report states that there was an average decrease of 12.34 per cent in the amount of wages paid in 1921 as compared with the previous year, the chief declines being evident in the rates paid in the lumbering, pulp, and paper, metal mining, coal mining, and building industries. On the other hand the oil refining, coast shipping, and shipyard industries showed increases.

The following table shows the numbers of workers grouped according to the number of working hours each week.

	No. of
Under 44 hours per week...	2,226
44 hours per week.....	13,523
45 to 47 hours per week....	1,351
48 hours per week.....	22,694
49 " " "	584
50 " " "	4,469
51 to 53 hours per week....	693
54 hours per week.....	9,827
55 " " "	754
56 " " "	3,436
58 to 59 hours per week....	220
60 hours per week.....	9,686
63 " " "	29
66 " " "	289
70 " " "	102
72 " " "	300
77 " " "	147
80 " " "	151
84 " " "	37
91 " " "	7

The report contains a chapter dealing with the work of the Provincial Employment Service. "The Employment Service in British Columbia," it is stated, "has steadily strengthened its position in the industrial life of the Province, the system is becoming better known, and hundreds of workmen have been saved large amounts that would have been expended in fruitless journeys."

The total number of workers who obtained employment through the service during the year was 41,744, of whom 34,836 were placed in British Columbia, and 6,908 in other provinces. For the first time the harvest labour problem was handled by the various branches of the Employment Service of Canada.

Another chapter deals with labour disputes in the Province during the year. Comparatively few stoppages of work occurred, the most serious dispute being in the printing industry in which there was a strike which lasted for the greater part of the year, the question at issue being a proposed reduction in working hours from 48 to 44 per week. A dispute in the lumber trade at Vancouver had certain unusual features. Japanese workers who were engaged in the handling, piling and landing of lumber on receiving notice of a reduction in their pay from 30 cents to 25 cents per hour declared a strike, on which, after one day's stoppage, they were replaced by a crew of white men at 36 cents an hour for single men and 40 cents an hour for married men.

The report contains, also, an index of Associations of employers and a labour union directory for the Province.

Report of the Inspector of Factories.

The work of factory inspection in the Province, formerly under the direction of the Department of Public Works, was taken over during 1921 by the Department of Labour, and the annual report on this subject is now included for the first time in the Department's report. A general decrease in the number of accidents is noted, and is attributed to the growing concern of employers for the working conditions and health of their workers. The conditions in factories where females are employed are particularly good in the Province, it is stated. For the further safeguarding of passenger elevators the report recommends that they be equipped with an approved interlocking device which would prevent the door being opened before the elevator is level, or nearly so, with the landing, and also to prevent the operation of the car until the door is locked. Employers, it is pointed out, must insist upon the production of a birth certificate by juvenile workers, and not merely accept the applicant's statement that he is of the required minimum age.

LABOUR AND WAGES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN CANADA.

Reports by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on (a) the Clothing Industry, 1920; (b) the Malt Liquor Industry, 1919 and 1920; (c) the Linseed Oil Industry, 1919 and 1920.

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued advance reports on the clothing industry for the calendar year 1920, Section I (women's wear) and Section II (men's wear); the

malt liquor industry for 1919 and 1920; and the linseed oil industry for 1919 and 1920. Previous reports in this series have been outlined in various issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

The Clothing Industry, 1920. Section I—Women's Wear

An advance report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the clothing industry in Canada in 1920 is divided into two parts, Section I dealing with women's wear and Section 2 with men's wear. The following statistics relate to women's wear.

The statistics for women's wear are divided into three parts as follows: (a) factory-made clothing, (b) custom-made clothing and (c) millinery. The statistics are based on returns from 1,810 establishments, of which 1,320 were millinery shops, 216, custom tailoring shops, and 274 clothing factories.

The following table shows the location of establishments reporting:

Province	Factory-made clothing	Custom-made clothing	Millinery	Total
Prince Edward Island			3	3
Nova Scotia		2	80	82
New Brunswick	2	1	62	65
Quebec	123	84	413	620
Ontario	131	118	521	770
Manitoba	7	1	58	66
Saskatchewan		5	50	55
Alberta	3	2	65	70
British Columbia	8	3	68	79
Totals	274	216	1,320	1,810

The following table gives some of the principal statistics of the industry for 1920:

Items	Factory-made clothing	Custom-made clothing	Millinery	Total
Establishments .....No.	274	216	1,320	1,810
Capital invested\$	22,750,922	1,537,465	3,595,265	27,883,652
Salaried employees—				
Male .....No.	1,082	68	99	1,249
Female .....No.	628	51	154	833
Salaries paid\$	3,809,929	187,810	293,412	4,291,151
Wage-earners (average)—				
Male .....No.	2,483	196	207	2,886
Female .....No.	8,743	757	2,537	12,037
Wages paid\$	10,395,325	788,879	1,809,853	12,994,057
Outside pieceworkers—				
Male .....No.	24	13	7	44
Female .....No.	256	11	15	282
Amount paid\$	128,026	11,471	3,152	142,649
Cost of materials.....\$	30,956,445	1,494,887	4,391,007	36,842,339
Value of products.....\$	52,874,568	3,280,372	8,784,079	64,939,019

A classification of the employees by age and sex according to their weekly wages is given below:

Weekly wage groups	Over 16 years		Under 16 years		Total
	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	
<i>Clothing Factories</i>					
Under \$5.....	12	164	4	2	182
\$5 but under \$10	96	876	15	49	1,036
\$10 but under \$15	184	1,808	7	20	2,019
\$15 but under \$20	133	2,271	1	2	2,407
\$20 but under \$24	135	1,030	.....	1	1,166
\$24 but under \$28	201	604	1	.....	806
\$28 but under \$30	156	53	.....	.....	209
\$30 and over.....	1,246	123	.....	.....	1,375
Totals	2,163	6,935	28	74	9,200
<i>Custom Tailoring Shops</i>					
Under \$5.....	6	22	2	12	42
\$5 but under \$10	14	179	14	26	233
\$15 but under \$20	15	200	.....	2	217
\$20 but under \$24	12	69	.....	.....	81
\$24 but under \$28	9	42	.....	.....	51
\$28 but under \$30	5	5	.....	.....	10
\$30 and over.....	117	28	2	.....	147
Totals	198	759	22	46	1,025
<i>Millinery Shops</i>					
Under \$5.....	9	134	25	24	192
\$5 but under \$10	28	765	7	35	835
\$10 but under \$15	33	1,055	2	8	1,098
\$15 but under \$20	31	547	.....	3	581
\$20 but under \$24	17	179	.....	1	197
\$24 but under \$28	18	84	.....	1	103
\$28 but under \$30	4	17	.....	.....	21
\$30 and over.....	66	45	.....	.....	111
Totals	206	2,826	34	72	3,138

The Clothing Industry 1920, Section II—Men's Wear.

Section II of the advance report on the Clothing Industry in 1920, which deals with Men's Wear, contains statistics based on reports from 1,816 establishments, of which 196 were clothing factories and 1,620 custom tailoring shops.

The following table shows the location by provinces of the establishments reporting:

Provinces	Factory-made clothing	Custom-made clothing	All establishments
Prince Edward Island.....	.....	26	26
Nova Scotia.....	.....	94	95
New Brunswick.....	.....	2	57
Quebec.....	117	439	556
Ontario.....	72	663	735
Manitoba.....	3	88	91
Saskatchewan.....	.....	60	60
Alberta.....	.....	65	65
British Columbia and Yukon	1	130	131
Totals	196	1,620	1,816

In the clothing factories the average of lost time per employee due to factory idleness was 29 days in 1920. The average number of employees occupied was stated to have been considerably higher than in 1919. The total number of working days and the average per factory is shown below:

	Total	Average per factory
Days worked on full time.....	65,487	239.0
Days worked on part time.....	9,857	36.0
Days, factories idle.....	7,952	29.0
Average number of hours worked per day.....	.....	8.2
Average number of hours worked per week.....	.....	45.0

A table giving the monthly fluctuations of employment shows that in the clothing factories the month of greatest employment was March, when there were 12,993 employees. From that month there was a steady decline until December, in which month there were 8,766 employees. In both custom tailoring and millinery shops the peak of employment was in April when there were respectively 1,150 and 3,221 employees, and the month of least employment was August, when there were in these shops 623 and 2,183 employees respectively.

The following table gives some of the principal statistics of the industry:

Items	Factory-made clothing	Custom-made clothing	Total
Establishments.....No.	196	1,620	1,816
Capital invested.....\$	37,920,004	11,516,424	49,436,428
Salaries employees—			
Male.....No.	1,387	508	1,895
Female.....No.	347	83	430
Salaries paid.....\$	3,897,386	974,626	4,872,012
Wage earners, (average)—			
Male.....No.	5,058	2,911	7,969
Female.....No.	5,942	2,356	8,298
Wages paid.....\$	12,702,951	4,763,412	17,466,363
Outside pieceworkers—			
Male.....No.	154	412	566
Female.....No.	639	421	1,060
Amount paid.....\$	602,943	401,089	1,004,032
Cost of materials.....\$	34,589,605	9,966,713	44,556,318
Value of products.....\$	62,066,487	20,826,426	82,892,913

A classification of the employees by age and sex according to their weekly wages follows:

Group of weekly wage payments	Under 16 yrs.		Over 16 yrs.		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
<i>Clothing Factories</i>					
Under \$5.....	14	73	8	6	96
\$5 but under \$10..	165	971	67	80	1,283
\$10 but under \$15..	228	1,388	45	29	1,690
\$15 but under \$20..	352	943	59	.....	1,354
\$20 but under \$24..	270	648	36	.....	954
\$24 but under \$28..	386	558	29	.....	973
\$28 but under \$30..	203	122	13	.....	338
\$30 and over.....	2,724	114	88	.....	2,926
Totals	4,342	4,817	340	115	9,614
<i>Custom Tailoring Shops</i>					
Under \$5.....	65	106	37	29	237
\$5 but under \$10..	283	683	25	26	1,017
\$10 but under \$15..	471	718	9	27	1,225
\$15 but under \$20..	387	380	5	9	781
\$20 but under \$24..	415	192	8	6	621
\$24 but under \$28..	383	163	3	1	550
\$28 but under \$30..	146	46	.....	5	197
\$30 and over.....	1,007	82	4	1	1,094
Totals	3,157	2,370	91	104	5,722

In the men's clothing factories the average of lost time per employee due to factory idleness was 34.6 days. The average number of employees occupied

was stated to have been considerably higher than in 1919. The total number of working days and the average per factory is shown in the following table:

	Total	Average per factory
Days worked on full time.....	46,118	235.3
Days worked on part time.....	6,682	34.1
Days, factories idle.....	6,784	34.6
Average number of hours worked per day.....	.....	8.2
Average number of hours worked per week.....	.....	45.8

A table giving the monthly fluctuations of employment shows that in the clothing factories the month of greatest employment was April, when there were 12,344 employees, from which period there was a steady decline until December when there were 7,420 employees. In the custom tailoring shops there was little variation in employment from month to month, ranging from 5,503 in May to 4,973 in August.

The Malt Liquor Industry

The statistics of the malt liquor industry in Canada cover the years 1919 and 1920. In each of these years reports were received from 57 breweries, which were distributed among the different provinces as follows:

	1919	1920
Alberta	4	5
British Columbia	13	13
Manitoba	5	5
New Brunswick	2	2
Nova Scotia	1	1
Ontario	21	20
Quebec	10	10
Saskatchewan	1	1
Totals	57	57

The following table gives some of the principal statistics of this industry for the two years:

Items	1919	1920
Establishments	No. 57	57
Capital investment.....	\$ 28,119,447	37,494,396
Salaried employees—		
Male	No. 405	490
Female	No. 45	68
Salaries	\$ 558,557	1,089,664
Wage-earners—		
Male	No. 2,181	2,777
Female	No. 55	33
Wages	\$ 2,272,908	3,289,996
Cost of materials.....	\$ 8,093,403	12,525,107
Value of products.....	\$ 20,169,074	29,695,859

In the following table the employees in 1920 are classified according to their weekly earnings:

Weekly wage groups	1919			
	16 years and over		Under 16 years	Total employees
	Male	Female		
Under \$5.....	4	3	.....	7
\$5 but under \$10.....	36	18	4	58
\$10 but under \$15.....	172	20	2	194
\$15 but under \$20.....	823	.....	.....	824
\$20 but under \$24.....	559	.....	.....	559
\$24 but under \$28.....	313	.....	.....	313
\$28 but under \$30.....	117	.....	.....	117
\$30 and over.....	143	.....	.....	143
Totals	2,167	42	6	2,215
	1920			
	Male	Female	Under 16 years	Total employees
	Male	Female	Under 16 years	Total employees
Under \$5.....	1	.....	.....	1
\$5 but under \$10.....	27	7	.....	34
\$10 but under \$15.....	68	6	1	75
\$15 but under \$20.....	518	15	2	535
\$20 but under \$24.....	547	.....	.....	547
\$24 but under \$28.....	795	.....	.....	795
\$28 but under \$30.....	156	.....	.....	156
\$30 and over.....	428	1	.....	429
Totals	2,540	29	3	2,572

In 1919, the month of greatest employment was July with 2,870 employees, and January with 1,770 employees was the lowest month. In 1920, the highest month was August with 3,310 employees, and the lowest month was January with 2,352 employees.

The Linseed Oil Industry

A report has been issued covering the linseed oil industry in Canada for the years 1919 and 1920. In both years reports were received from eight mills, of which three were located in the province of Quebec, two each in Ontario and Manitoba, and one in Alberta. The following table contains some of the principal statistics of this industry:

	1919	1920
No. of establishments.....	8	8
Capital investment.....	\$2,358,062	\$2,911,634
Salaried employees.....	44	42
Salaries.....	\$ 84,870	\$ 81,744
Wage earners.....	172	181
Wages.....	\$ 197,119	\$ 224,324
Cost of materials.....	\$6,921,801	\$7,180,011
Value of products.....	\$8,080,107	\$9,230,084

In the following table the employees are classified for the two years accord-

ing to weekly wage payments in specified groups. All the employees were over sixteen years of age and there was only one female employee in each year.

Weekly wage groups	1919	1920
Under \$5.....		
\$5 to under \$10.....		6
\$10 to under \$15.....	1	3
\$15 to under \$20.....	11	7
\$20 to under \$24.....	80	78
\$24 to under \$28.....	72	55
\$28 to under \$30.....	18	18
\$30 and over.....	17	30
Totals	189	197

Monthly statistics show that employment ranged in 1919 from 192 in March to 132 in October, and in 1920 from 202 in April to 158 in October.

HOW ONE MANUFACTURER DEALS WITH THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

A RECENT issue of *Law and Labour*, (New York) gives some interesting details with respect to the manner in which the Dennison Manufacturing Company of Framingham, Mass., have dealt with the unemployment problem as it affects their industry, which is of a seasonal character.

Some years ago the Dennison Manufacturing Company started in the business of manufacturing Christmas trinkets and novelties. Their busy season began in September, when the retailers ordered their goods, and ended with about three or four months of intense crowding and overwork. In order to reduce these annual peaks of employment and the depressions that naturally followed, they adopted a definite policy for stabilizing their business. They co-ordinated their sales department with their productions department and it became the business of their salesmen to induce the retailers to order in advance so that the manufacturing could be carried on throughout the year instead of being concentrated in one season. Then they began manufacturing Christmas

cards fifteen months before they were actually sold to the ultimate consumer. They introduced the manufacturing of many other products to which their employees could be transferred and they trained their workers so that they might transfer from one occupation to another if necessary. It is claimed they have stabilized employment in their industry by thus dovetailing and spreading out. The Company now manufactures several hundred different articles, and for the past few years have had practically no unemployment. For example, it is stated that on January 2, 1920, the company had 2,640 employees, and that on November 1, 1921, it had 2,671 employees; and that during the entire period, which was one of depression, it had run close to capacity.

Guiding Principles for Prevention of Unemployment.

The six guiding principles adopted by the Dennison Manufacturing Company in its self-appointed task of decreasing the fluctuations of employment due to seasonal conditions of demand or of

production facilities, are stated in *Law and Labour* as follows:

1. Reduction of seasonal orders by getting customers to order at least a minimum amount well in advance of the season. This has been accomplished partly by merely asking for the business, partly by persuasive salesmanship, partly by promising a greater security as to delivery and sometimes by reducing prices to "buy-early" customers.

2. The increase of the proportion of non-seasonal orders with a long delivery time.

3. The planning of all holiday and other stock items more than a year in advance.

4. The planning of inter-departmental needs well in advance.

(The Company states that by the means suggested in the foregoing principles they have converted all possible seasonal and time-limited orders into articles on which they have long delivery time, and they can thus produce according to a schedule based on production rather than delivery needs. The Company further states that it would probably be impossible to realize as full benefits if it were in a trade characterized by sharp style variations, but feels that, even under such conditions, some benefit should be received.)

5. The building up of "out-of-season" items and the varying of lines so as to balance one demand against another.

6. The distribution of these long-time orders and out-of-season staple items in such a way as to fill up periods when the work on quick delivery items is small, so as to bring a more uniform flow of work.

Besides these methods of decreasing the pressure of seasonal demands and evening the inequalities, the decrease in work in one department is balanced against the surplus of another. Operatives not needed in one line are transferred to another where there is work at hand. In doing this the operatives are transferred to the same off-season work each time, so that they develop proficiency in these off-season trades.

Relief of Unemployment.

In addition to providing measures for the prevention of unemployment the Company in 1916 instituted a plan for the relief of unemployment under which the Company sets aside each year from the profits of the business a certain sum which is paid into an Unemployment Fund. The working out of the administration of this fund was placed in the hands of a special committee, consisting of two representatives of the employees and two from the management.

This committee, in drafting the rules governing the use of the Fund, gave to the term "unemployment" a broad interpretation, not regarding total or even partial idleness as necessary in order to establish unemployment within the intent of the Fund, but regarding any loss involved by the inability of a willing worker to continue employment at his normal and qualified duties, while being retained on the books of the Company, as an unemployment loss.

The actual laying-off of any employee is avoided wherever possible by temporarily transferring those for whom there is no work to other parts of the plant where there is work. If this results in a materially lowered wage rate it is recognized as constituting a basis for a claim upon the Unemployment Fund. Employees, regardless of length of service, are paid for all unemployment of one-half day or over.

The Fund is operated in the following manner:

Employees who are temporarily laid off receive 80 per cent of their regular wages if they have dependents and 60 per cent if they have no dependents. Both classes of employees, when they secure temporary work outside, are entitled to an amount equal to 10 per cent of their outside earnings plus 90 per cent of their earnings with the Dennison Company, the Unemployment Fund being used to make up the difference between this amount and what they receive outside.

Employees who are transferred inside to other work are paid their full wages if they are time workers and 90 per cent of a six weeks' average if piece workers. Whatever they are worth on their new job is charged to operating expenses and the rest is made up out of the Unemployment Fund.

At any time after six days' payments have been made the Unemployment Fund Committee may stop payments to any employees who, in its opinion, are not making proper efforts to secure outside work.

The demands upon the Fund, it is stated, have been light because of the success the Company has had in preventing unemployment. Until January, 1921, but \$9,500 had been expended. A

formal distribution plan was then worked out and as a result of its application expenditures totalling \$25,750 were made up to November, 1921.

POWERS OF UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOUR BOARD.

Decision of Circuit Court of Appeals.

AN interesting decision has recently been rendered by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals with reference to the jurisdiction of the United States Railroad Labour Board. The case, which was referred to in the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, arose from a dispute between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Board. It appears that in May, 1921, the management of the Company had conducted among its employees an election of representatives to a conference on rules. These representatives were chosen as individuals, not as officers of trade unions. The Federated Shop Crafts, affiliated with the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labour, lodged a protest with the United States Railroad Labour Board against this election. They complained that the Company had refused to negotiate with representatives of System Federation No. 70, which claimed to represent the employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and that at the election no opportunity was afforded to elect any union organization as representative, but only individuals actually in the employ of the Railroad. By Decision 218, the Board directed the Company and its employees to set the election aside and to hold a new one with a ballot on which the names of the various unions of the railway service appeared. The Company ignored this order on the ground that it exceeded the power of the Board. The Board then summoned the Company to show cause why it should not publish a declaration, as it was authorized by law to do, that the Pennsylvania Railroad had violated Decision No. 218, one

of its lawful orders. The Company obtained a temporary injunction in the United States District Court for the northern district of Illinois restraining the Board from publishing this declaration. The Board moved to dismiss the bill for a permanent injunction, claiming that it was an administrative arm of the government over which the courts had no jurisdiction, and asserted its powers exercised in the issue of the order to which exception had been taken.

In the judgment delivered by Federal Judge Page it was held that the Labour Board was a body corporate subject to the jurisdiction of the federal courts with capacity to sue and be sued; that the law gave the Board no power to intervene in an industrial dispute except on joint reference by the parties; that a provision of the statute that the Board "may make regulations necessary for the efficient execution of the functions vested in it" did not justify the Board in undertaking to control the appointment or method of election of conferees to deal with such disputes. The power of the Board to publish its findings was restricted to the findings which it was authorized to make, and as the subject matter of Decision No. 218 was held to be beyond the scope of the Board's authority, the Court declared that the injunction against its publication would stand, and the motion to dismiss was denied.

The Railroad Labour Board appealed against this decision to the federal Circuit Court of Appeals. The Company claimed before this Court that when the Transportation Act ended the railroad

administration of the government, jurisdiction over rules and working conditions automatically reverted to the railroads, and a railroad might adopt such as it saw fit, and unless a complaint was made by the employees and a dispute arose between the railroad and its employees, the Board had no jurisdiction to interfere. The Court, however, pointed out that prior to the passage of the Transportation Act there was pending a serious dispute respecting wages and working conditions, and that dispute was submitted to the Board, the Pennsylvania Railroad being one of the carriers that consented to this submission. In view of the fact that at the time this dispute was submitted the National agreements were in effect and working conditions were then determined by negotiations between the railroads and the trade unions, and in view of the fact that the National agreements continued until the adoption of new rules and working conditions either by the carriers and their employees in accordance with the direction of the Railroad Labour Board, or by the decision of the Board itself, the Court held that the question of rules and working conditions involved the question of who should represent the employees in negotiations with the carriers, and that question was properly before the Board. The judgment of the Court was in part as follows:

The Transportation Act changed the law, but it did not change the fact of the pendency of the serious dispute respecting wages and working conditions. The fact that the dispute existed long before the Board was created made it none the less a dispute cognizable by the Board if continuing to exist after the Board began to function. It is thus apparent that at the very outset, this dispute as to rules and working conditions was before the Board, and was so treated by both parties to the dispute, including appellee. . . Title III confers on the Board important duties and prescribes in Section 308 (4) that it "may make regulations

necessary for the efficient execution of the functions vested in it by this title." This, alone, if indeed in the very nature of things it were not necessarily so, would empower the Board to make provision for determining whether those purporting to represent disputants before the Board do in fact so represent them. If it is claimed that a pending dispute has been adjusted between the parties to it, it is very essential that the body before whom the dispute is pending assure itself of the authority to so dispose of the controversy of those who purport to act for the parties. This is especially true where one side of the dispute is a body of individuals such as employees of a great carrier. . . It was eminently proper that the Board, either by general rule or otherwise, indicate how in its best judgment such representation should be manifested and the election conducted. . . Whether the employees may, if they so choose, be represented by an organization as held by the Board, or whether they may be represented only by individuals who were employees of the same employer as contended by appellee, is not properly a question for a court. . . But in so far as it was for the Board in its discretion to determine who was in fact the authorized representative of bodies of employees, that question, and the manner of its disposition, was for the Board, no question here arising as to the Board's good faith or its abuse of discretion. . . True it is, that if the employees select as their representatives System Federation No. 90 or some other organization, the carrier may decline to confer. . . This is merely to state that when representatives are selected either of the parties may, for any cause or no cause at all, decline to enter into conference with them. As applied to this situation it would simply mean that the Board had failed in its effort to dispose of a pending dispute by effecting an agreement between the parties interested, with the result that the dispute still remains with the Board just as if it had not undertaken to bring the parties to a mutual understanding.

The decision of the lower Court was reversed and the injunction against the Railroad Labour Board declaring the Pennsylvania Railroad was violating a lawful order of the Board was ordered vacated.

It is understood that the Railroad Company intends to bring the case before the Supreme Court of the United States.

FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, AUGUST, 1922.

DURING August the Department of Labour received for insertion in the LABOUR GAZETTE the following information relative to eleven fair wage contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works. These contracts contained the usual fair wage clause which provides for the prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed, and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour, and which otherwise prevents abuses and secures the legitimate rights of the labour employed.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of fair wages, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Overhauling and repairing of dredge No. 305 (King Edward), Vancouver, B. C. Name of contractor, B. C. Marine Engineers & Shipbuilding, Ltd., Vancouver, B. C. Date of contract, August 9, 1922. Amount of contract, \$8,986 and unit prices for any additional work which may be required.

Overhauling and repairing of dredge No. 303 (Fruhling), at Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractor, Wallace Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company, Ltd., Vancouver, B. C. Date of contract, August 8, 1922. Amount of contract, \$10,592.50 and unit prices for any additional work which may be required.

Electric wiring and fittings in public building at Port Hope, Ont. Name of contractor, Harris Bros., Toronto. Date of contract, August 15, 1922. Amount of contract, \$1,340 and \$10 per light in excess of number specified; a similar sum to be deducted from contract price for any single light which may be cancelled.

Repairs to the breakwater at Port Burwell, Ont. Name of contractor, Wm. Bermingham, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, August 17, 1922. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Repairs to wharf at St. Laurent d'Orleans, Que. Name of contractors, L. Lemieux, Odilon Roberge and Edouard Lemieux, Levis, Que. Date of contract, August 19, 1922. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Repairs to superstructure of eastern and western breakwaters at Port Colborne, Ont. Name of contractor, M. J. Hogan, Port Colborne, Ont. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Supply and installation of steam boiler in Savings Bank building at St. John, N.B. Name of contractor, St. John Plumbing Supply Co., St. John, N.B. Date of contract, August 21, 1922. Amount of contract, \$898.

Repairs to wharf at Melford, N.S. Name of contractor, Thos. D. Morrison, D'Escousse, N.S. Date of contract, August 22, 1922. Amount of contract, 12½ cents per cubic foot.

Supply and installation of two hot water furnaces at lazaretto at Tracadie, N.B. Name of contractor, St. John Plumbing Company, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, August 21, 1922. Amount of contract, \$1,775 less allowance of \$75 for existing furnace.

Dredging eastern entrance channel at Toronto, Ont. Name of contractor, The Randolph Macdonald Company, Ltd., Toronto. Date of contract, August 21, 1922. Amount of contract, Class "B" 45 cents per cubic yard (scow measure).

Dredging water berths at St. John, N.B. Name of contractor, St. John Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, Ltd.,

St. John, N.B. Date of contract, August 26, 1922. Amount of contract, Class "B" 34 cents per cubic yard (scow measure).

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in August for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, and the per-

formance of work under sanitary conditions.

Nature of order	Amount of order
Making metal dating stamps and type, and other hand stamps and brass crown seals	\$ 598.23
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	365.69
Supplying mail bag fittings	62.70
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.	3,730.98
Repairing letter boxes, etc.	188.81
Repairing scales	120.70
Mail clerks' tin boxes	142.25
Stamping ink, pads, etc.	630.00

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES.

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees, but verbal agreements are also included in the records, the latter being schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, other important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Mining—Coal

ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.—WESTERN CANADA COAL OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION AND UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA, DISTRICT 18. This agreement, which was signed on August 23, 1922, is given in full on page 955 of this issue.

Manufacturing—Iron, Steel and Products

GUELPH, ONT.—CROWE'S IRON WORKS, LTD., AND INTERNATIONAL IRON MOULDERS' UNION No. 212. Agreement to be effective from July 1, 1922, to July 1,

1923, with 30 days' notice of change prior to conclusion.

Hours of work and shop conditions to be same as during previous year.

Minimum wage per day for journeymen moulders and coremakers, \$5.25. Piece work bench moulders to be paid board price of their work plus 15 per cent.

Prices paid for piano plates to be adjusted on a basis of \$6.15 per moulder per day. Each pattern to be a 6-up, 7-up, 8-up, or 9-up according to what it has been in the past year.

Manufacturing—Pulp, Paper and Paper Goods

CAP MAGDELEINE, QUE.—ST. MAURICE PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED, AND EMPLOYEES, MEMBERS OF THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS: INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPERMAKERS, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF FIREMEN AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS. Agreement in effect from May 1, 1922, to May 1, 1923.

This agreement is similar to those in effect between certain other pulp and paper companies and their employees, notably that in effect between the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Limited, and its employees, as summarized in the

LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1922, on page 888.

The wages per hour in effect for the principal classes of labour at Cap Magdeleine are as follows, per tour or per day of 8 hours unless specified: skilled and semi-skilled machine tenders, \$1.07; back tenders, 90 cents; third hands, 68 cents; fourth hands, 54 cents; fifth hands, 42 cents; turbine men, 54 cents; beater-mixer men, 75 cents; weighers, 40 cents; paper loaders, 54 cents. Sulphite department: acid makers, 61 cents; cooks, 65 cents; tour foremen, 61 cents; screenmen, 40 cents; head pressmen, 65 cents; head grindermen, 65 cents; screenmen, 38 and 40 cents. Kraft department: cooks, 65 cents; washmen, 54 cents; liquor makers, 54 cents; swenson evaporator men, 41 cents; assistant head pressmen, 38 cents. Boiler house: 1st firemen, 59 cents; stokers, 54 cents. Electrical: switchboard operators, 56 cents; motor oilers, 41 cents; 1st class electricians, 67 cents and 77 cents; helpers, 65 cents. Pipe shop: pipefitters, blacksmith and plumber, 65 cents; helper, 54 cents. Machine shop: pattern maker, 90 cents; assistant pattern maker, 77 cents; millwrights, 65 and 75 cents; carpenter, 66 cents; machinists, 65 cents; 2nd class machinists, 59 cents. In other departments: millwrights, 65, 71 and 75 cents; hydraulic repairmen, 65 cents; cylinder repairmen, 54 cents.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ESPANOLA AND STURGEON FALLS, ONT.—SPANISH RIVER PULP AND PAPER MILLS, LIMITED, AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS. Agreement to be effective from May 1, 1922, to May 1, 1923. This agreement is also similar to that in effect between the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Limited, and the International Brotherhood of Papermakers. (See LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1922, page 888).

The rates given for the principal classes in the wage schedule forming part of this agreement are as follows: rate depending on size of machines: per hour: at Soo Mills—Machine tenders, \$1.03-\$1.19; back tenders, 83 cents to

\$1.07; 3rd hands, 69 cents to 75 cents; 4th hands, 57 and 60 cents; 5th hands, 54 to 59 cents. At Espanola—machine tenders, 73 to 90 cents; 3rd hands, 60 to 68 cents; 4th hands, 48 to 56 cents; 5th hands, 47 to 55 cents. At Sturgeon Falls—machine tender, \$1.03; back tender, 83 cents; 3rd hand, 69 cents; 4th hand, 58 cents; 5th hand, 54 cents. These rates at Sturgeon Falls are all for 156" machines, other and lower rates are given for 120" (news) and 120" (only when on hanging). Beater engineers at Soo and Espanola mills, 87 cents; at Sturgeon Falls, 79 cents. Board Mill at Sault Ste. Marie: machine tender, 83 cents; back tender, 61 cents; 3rd hand, 40 cents; others, 38 cents; beater engineer, 61 cents.

THOROLD, ONT.—ONTARIO PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED, AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS. Agreement to be effective from May 12, 1922, to May 1, 1923. This agreement is also similar to that in effect between the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Limited. (See the LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1922, page 888).

The wages are unchanged from those summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1922, page 230, for the same trade union locals.

Manufacturing—Printing and Publishing

KINGSTON, ONT. — CERTAIN LOCAL NEWS AND JOB OFFICES AND TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 204. Agreement in effect from April 30, 1922, until April 30, 1923.

In printing offices under the jurisdiction of this union all printers employed must be active members of this local.

Hours per week: book and job offices, 44 hours; newspaper offices, 47 hours.

Wages per week—machinist operators: book and job, \$33; newspaper, \$35; operators and all other journeymen employed by the week: book and job, \$31;

newspaper, \$33. Night work in all departments, \$2 extra per night.

All work must be time work.

Overtime, or work done after regular hours, first three hours, time and one-half; thereafter, double time. Holidays, double time.

None but journeymen members of the union or apprentice members in the last six months of apprenticeship to be allowed to operate and practice on typesetting machines in any office under jurisdiction of this union.

Apprentices: one apprentice to five journeymen printers, or major fraction thereof, number not to exceed two. Apprentice not to be less than 15 years of age and to have had common school education. Wages, in third year not less than \$11 per week with \$2 per week increase every six months till expiration of apprenticeship.

Term of apprenticeship, 5 years. A committee on the question of apprentices to be appointed by this union to enquire into qualifications for apprenticeship, and to examine apprentices as to progress being made.

KITCHENER, ONT. — CERTAIN LOCAL FIRMS, AND TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 366. Contract and scale to be in effect from January 1, 1922, until December 31, 1922.

Hours per week, 5 days of 8 hours and 4 hours on Saturday. Six nights of 8 hours to constitute a week in news offices.

Wages for hand compositors, operators, make-ups, proof readers and journeymen not otherwise specified, day work, 65 cents per hour, (\$28.60 per week) and not less than \$30 per week for night work. Machinist operators, day work, not less than \$35 per week. Overtime, time and one-half. Sundays and holidays, time and one-half.

Apprentices: wages, per week—first year, \$6; second year, \$7; third year,

\$9; fourth year, 1st 6 months, \$12; 2nd 6 months, \$14; fifth year, \$16 and \$18.

One apprentice to every four journeymen.

Foreman and local apprentice committee to examine applicants as to whether they are mentally and physically fitted to the trade. Apprentices to be not less than sixteen years of age; to be registered by the secretary of the local and to serve 5 years. Opportunities must be provided for apprentices to learn the different processes of the trade.

If an apprentice is careless or neglectful, case to be investigated and presented to the union for action.

Apprentices must undergo yearly examination as to whether they are entitled to increased wage scale.

Foremen of printing offices may employ help and discharge for incompetency, for neglect of duty or to decrease the force.

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN. — CERTAIN LOCAL FIRMS AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOOKBINDERS No. 205. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1922, until April 30, 1923.

Hours per week, 44. Wages, per hour, journeymen, 91 2-3 cents. Overtime, 1st three hours, time and one-half; thereafter, double time. Sundays and holidays, double time.

Apprentice scale for men: first six months, per week, \$10, increasing every six months as follows; \$12, \$14, \$17, \$21, \$25, \$30, and 8th six months, \$34. Thereafter, minimum wage per hour, 91 2-3 cents.

One apprentice to every four journeymen or major fraction thereof.

Girls' scale: hours per week, 44. Wages per week, \$19. Overtime, 1st three hours, time and one-half; thereafter, double time.

Apprentices: wage per week, 1st six months, \$10; 2nd six months, \$12; 3rd

six months, \$15; 4th six months, \$18; thereafter, \$19.

In case of reduction, those last employed to be first discharged; in case of temporary lay-off, it must be of the persons last employed. In increase of staff, persons laid off to be first reinstated, and in reverse order to that in which they were discharged.

Provision made for arbitration in case of disputes.

CALGARY, ALTA.—CERTAIN EMPLOYING FIRMS AND BOOKBINDERS' UNION, No. 211. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1922, until October 31, 1923.

The agreement is similar to the one summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1921, page 945, in all respects except the wage scale.

The revised wage scale is as follows:

Minimum wage per week, journeymen bookbinders, finishers and rulers, \$40.70; journeywomen, \$19.50.

Apprentices: men, per week, 1st 6 months, \$9; 2nd 6 months, \$10; 3rd 6 months, \$12; 4th 6 months, \$14; 5th 6 months, \$16; 6th 6 months, \$18; 7th 6 months, \$20; 8th 6 months, \$22. Thereafter, scale.

Girl apprentices: per week—1st 6 months, \$9; 2nd 6 months, \$10; 3rd 6 months, \$12; 4th 6 months, \$14; 5th 6 months, \$16; 6th 6 months, \$18; thereafter, scale.

A further reduction of wages is agreed upon for November 1, 1922.

CALGARY, ALTA.—DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND CALGARY TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 449. Agreement as to scale of prices and hours to be effective from May 16, 1922, to November 15, 1922.

Minimum scale of prices to members of the union departments covered by the contract now in force, per hour, from May 16, 1922, to November 15, 1922, 92½ cents; from November 16,

1922, to May 15, 1923, 90 cents; 45 hours day or night to constitute a week's work.

"If the cost of living, same to be compiled on the basis of the budget as published in the *Labour Gazette*, but for the Province of Alberta only, does not show a greater fluctuation as between the month of April, 1922, and the month of April, 1923, than 12½ per cent, then the aforesaid rate of 90 cents per hour shall apply to journeymen members of Typographical Union No. 449 for one year longer, viz.,—from May 16, 1923, to May 15, 1924. The figures of the Labour Department at Ottawa shall be accepted by both parties to this agreement. In the event of a greater fluctuation than 12½ per cent, this agreement shall expire on May 15, 1923, and both parties agree that negotiations will be opened for reconsideration of this scale."

MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.—MEDICINE HAT NEWS, LIMITED, AND TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 451. Agreement to be in effect from May 16, 1922, to May 15, 1923.

Employers to employ in composing rooms and departments thereof only mechanics and workmen who are good standing members of the local.

Scale of prices: per hour—make-ups, admen, bankmen, journeymen engaged in hand composition or distribution, operators of typesetting machines, machine tenders (machinists), proof readers, copy preparers; for six months from May 16, 1922, to November 15, 1922, 92½ cents; for six months from November 16, 1922, to May 15, 1923, 90 cents. Machinist operators, for same two periods, \$1.02½ and \$1.00. (On one machine; 10 cents per hour extra for each additional machine.)

Hours per week, 44, not more than 8 hours per day on each of five days, and not more than 4 hours on a sixth day to be arranged.

The provision for cost of living is identical with that quoted above from the Calgary Typographical agreement.

Manufacturing—Clothing

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT.—CERTAIN LOCAL FIRMS AND JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION No. 73. Agreement to be in effect from March 10, 1922, until March 10, 1923, and for one additional year unless 15 days' notice of change be given.

Wages: per week—tailors, pressers, operators, \$30; helpers, \$21. Women to be paid same scale as men providing they do the same class of work.

One helper to be allowed for every three skilled workmen.

All employees in shops of employers signing the agreement to be union members. Non-union employees to become members within 10 days.

Hours per week, not more than 48. Overtime, time and one-half. Sundays and holidays, double time. Weekly system to prevail in all departments.

No cessation of work in case of any disagreement as to hours and wages until matter is investigated according to the constitution of the union.

Work to be equally divided, particularly in the slack months. No person to be discharged through scarcity of work during the slack season.

Manufacturing—Vegetable Foods, Drink and Tobacco

FERNIE, B.C.—FERNIE FORT STEELE BREWERY COMPANY, LIMITED, AND UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS No. 308. Agreement to be effective from June 1, 1922, until May 31, 1923.

Only union members to be employed as brewers, bottlers, coopers, teamsters, engineers and firemen.

Firm to notify union secretary to furnish help when required. Should union be unable to furnish help during the busy season, extra help may be employed. all extra men having permit cards, issued by the union.

None to be discharged or discriminated against for upholding union principles, or for serving on committees.

Hours per day, eight. Overtime, time and one-half. Six days per week in all departments excepting engineers. Sundays and holidays, double time, engineers excepted.

Minimum wages: per day, brewers, cellarmen, kettlemen, coopers, \$5.75; wash-house men and other men employed in the brewery, \$5.50; men in bottle-shop, \$5.15; teamsters, per month, \$137.50; first engineers, \$175 per month; second engineers, \$165 per month, Sundays and legal holidays included; black barrel coopers, \$5.15 per day. New men, first six months, \$4.15 per day; second six months, \$4.65 per day.

Sickness to be no excuse for discharge.

Differences arising over interpretation of this agreement to be referred to arbitration.

During working hours all employees to receive beer free of charge, as heretofore, providing this privilege is allowed by law.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN BREWERY PROPRIETORS AND UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA, No. 281. Agreement to be effective from April 1, 1922, to April 1, 1923.

Skilled workers to join the union within fifteen days of being engaged. Present employees to be admitted to membership at the signing of this agreement. Extra help may be employed during busy season if supply of union men fails, such help to have permit cards.

No union member to be discharged or discriminated against for upholding union principles or working on a committee.

Hours per day, nine for five days and five on Saturdays, or if nine hours are worked on Saturdays, man so working to have a half holiday during the week. Engineers and firemen to work seven days, and after one year to have two weeks' vacation each year without deduction of pay.

In case of reduction of staff through curtailment of business, seniority of service to govern.

Sundays and holidays, double time, except for engineers and firemen. Overtime, time and one-half.

Minimum wages: per week—brewers, cellar and kettle, \$26; wash-house men, \$26; coopers with tools, \$27; firemen (seven days), \$25; bottlers, machine operators and packers, \$25; all other labourers over three months' service, \$25; truck drivers, \$27.50; helpers on trucks, \$25; apprentices, \$18. Company to be entitled to four apprentices in the bottling department to start apprenticeship between the ages of 16 and 18 years and serve one year.

Differences to be adjusted by a Board of Arbitration, the Minister of Labour, if necessary, appointing the fifth member. Pending the settlement of a dispute or arbitration of same there shall be no strike or lockout.

If no competent union men with references are available, company may employ as they see fit.

Construction

WINDSOR, ONT.—THE BUILDERS' AND CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION OF ESSEX COUNTY (MASONS' SECTION) AND BRICKLAYERS', MASONS' AND PLASTERERS' UNION No. 6. Wage agreement to be in effect from July 5, 1922, until March 31, 1924.

Wages per hour to be \$1.15.

OTTAWA, ONT. — MASTER PLUMBERS' ASSOCIATION AND UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL 71. Agreement to be in effect from July 1, 1922, until April 30, 1924, or from year to year unless notice is given not later than January 2 in each year.

Hours of labour—On five days, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., with one hour for lunch; on Saturdays from 8 a.m. to 12 noon.

Minimum wages: per hour, journey-men, 80 cents.

Overtime after 5 p.m. on eight-hour days and after 12 noon on Saturdays, time and one-half until midnight; thereafter, double time. Sundays and holidays, double time. Absolutely necessary repairs and finishing up a repair job on regular working days, if not more than one hour's time, regular rate.

Men working out of Ottawa to have fare and board paid. Travelling time to be paid up to 9 p.m.

Employers to use their efforts that all in their employ at present or in the future shall be union members, but they may hire non-union labour when union labour cannot be provided. Employees agree that no union member shall work except for a member of the Master Plumbers' Association when the same can provide work.

All apprentices to serve continuously in one shop unless otherwise agreed upon; to serve two years as helpers and then pass a satisfactory examination before a joint examining board. After this, apprentice may work with the tools for two years, at not less than 40 cents per hour for the first 12 months and 50 cents for the second. Apprentice must then pass a final examination for journeyman. If he fails, he is to continue as an improver for six months and then be examined again. No more than one apprentice for every three journeymen in each shop to apply for this examination during any one year. One apprentice only to be employed for each steamfitter and plumber employed.

Grievances to be settled by arbitration. In event of a dispute arising which cannot be settled thus, or of any violations of the agreement, matter to be referred to the General Office of the United Association and no strike or lock-out shall take place until a decision has been rendered.

OTTAWA, ONT.—ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES AND STONEMASONS' UNION No. 14. Agreement to be in effect from March 3, 1922, until April 30, 1923, with four months' notice of change.

Hours per day, 8, between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. On Saturday, 4, between 8 a.m. and 12 noon. Overtime from 5 p.m. until 10 p.m., time and one-half including Saturday afternoons; from 10 p.m. until 8 a.m., and holidays, double time. In case of two or more shifts, regular rate of wages to be paid.

Minimum wages: per hour—85 cents.

Disputes to be adjusted by a joint industrial council.

Both parties agree to adopt and enforce the national apprentice system. Members of No. 14 to be allowed to lay brick and terra-cotta where mortar is used.

VANCOUVER, B.C. — EMPLOYERS OF GRANITE CUTTERS AND GRANITE CUTTERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION. Agreement to be effective from April 1, 1922, until March 31, 1923, or from year to year unless three months' notice of change is given.

Minimum wages, per day, for cutters, sharpeners, machine and lathe men, polishers and sawyers, \$8.

Hours per day, 8, for 5 days. No work on Saturdays. Hours may be reduced to $7\frac{1}{2}$ from December 1, until January 15 if darkness interferes.

No contractor may work men out-doors except in case of emergency, emergency cases being paid \$9 per day. Overtime and holidays, (both to be worked only in cases of emergency), double time. Sawyers, time and one-half for overtime.

No piece work or sub-contracting except to tool sharpeners.

Cut stone contractors to be allowed one apprentice for each gang or fraction thereof, to serve three years cutting granite, and one apprentice tool sharpener to three tool sharpeners, apprentice to serve two years.

No granite cutter to be employed for less than the minimum rate of wages

unless incapacitated by old age or disability, and then only by consent of the branch, this clause not to be construed to prevent an old man receiving minimum rate for an average day's work.

In cases of scarcity of stone or inclemency of weather, one man off, all off, except in case of emergency.

This branch not to cut stone for any contractor supplying cut or rough rock to any non-union firm. Any national, provincial, or municipal law enacted for betterment of wages or conditions in the trade not to be violated by this branch.

Transportation and Public Utilities

(a) Water transportation.

MONTREAL, QUE. — STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND SHIPLINERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE PORT OF MONTREAL, LOCAL 2098. Agreement to be in effect from August 15, 1922, until December 31, 1923.

The companies on the one hand and the shipliners on the other undertake each to deposit \$500 as a guarantee for the due performance by them of this agreement. Sums to be applied in payment of judgments or orders of any court in the Province of Quebec in favour of the other party, each deposit or balance of deposit being returned to each party on expiration of the agreement.

Wages per hour—day work, 50 cents, working hours being from 7 a.m. until 12 noon and from 1 p.m. until 6 p.m., night work, per hour, 60 cents, working hours being from 7 p.m. until 11 p.m., and from midnight until 5 a.m. Sundays, double time.

Shipliners required to work any meal hour to receive double rate until discharged for meals. If ordered to work at night, men must be ordered out for 7 p.m. and paid full time until discharged or set to work. If ordered to work at 7 p.m. and services are not required, men to be paid a minimum of one hour's pay.

Running of grain in pipes to be stopped when men go into the hold to work.

Night meals to be taken between 11 p.m. and midnight, ship supplying good meals or paying the cost thereof.

Union agrees to supply necessary men to perform the work of shipliners.

(b) Telegraphs and Telephones.

MANITOBA. — THE MANITOBA TELEPHONE SYSTEM AND THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF TELEPHONE WORKERS. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1922, until April 30, 1923, with 30 days' notice of amendment, or 60 days' notice of termination.

No discrimination against employees for union activities. Management at all times by appointment to receive a committee appointed by the employees.

Hours of work—on city and exchange work, 44 hours per week. Shift work, straight time for 8 consecutive hours, 44 hours per week.

Overtime, time and one-half; after midnight and Sundays and legal holidays, double time.

After one year's service, employees to receive one week's holidays with pay. After two years, two weeks.

In lay-off, last men employed to be first laid off.

Promotions to be made according to seniority and efficiency.

Apprentices to be not less than 17 years of age. Promotions of apprentices to be according to seniority with ability.

Employees detailed for work away from headquarters to be allowed \$2.50 per day for board and lodging, special cases being given special consideration.

Provisions made for travelling expenses.

Men required to do automatic maintenance repair or construction work to be given a practical course of at least 3

months' preparatory tuition in order of seniority.

The commission to assume all responsibility for and pay all loss of wages and costs due to any infections or contagious diseases contracted by an employee or his dependants as a result of authorized performance of duties.

Grievances to be investigated by a committee of employees or of the union, with right of appeal to the superintendent.

Wages: per hour—apprentices, 1st year, 35 cents; 2nd year, 45 cents; 3rd year, 58 cents; 4th year, 70 cents. Employees on staff, not journeymen at May 1, 1922, 3rd year, 70 cents, 4th year, 80 cents. Journeymen: per hour—rackmen and installers, 87 cents; inspectors (combination), 89-92 cents; P.B.X. installers, P.B.X. inspectors, test clerks, shop switchboard construction men, 89 cents; switchboard men, 92 cents; shop instrument repairmen and shop mechanic, 87 cents. Per month: power plant attendants, \$165; supervisors (automatic), \$190.

MANITOBA. — THE MANITOBA TELEPHONE SYSTEM (TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT), AND PROVINCIAL OPERATORS. Wage schedule effective May 1, 1922.

After 12 months' continuous service, all operators of the permanent telephone staff, 2 weeks' holidays with regular pay.

Overtime and all legal holidays, time and one-half. Overtime of day operators from 12 midnight until 7.30 a.m. (8 a.m. on Sundays), double time. All Sunday work, double time.

Hours per day, 8; per week, 48 for day operators.

Night operators who can sleep the greater portion of the night to be paid the regular schedule rate. Hours, 10 p.m. to 8 a.m. Overtime for Sundays and holidays, 8 a.m. to 12 midnight. Night operators at exchanges where regular relief is provided to be on duty not more than 10 hours in each 24, and to be given 2 hours rest each night.

Operators coming within this schedule not to engage in any other gainful occupation without the written consent of traffic superintendent.

Wages: class "A" Exchanges, toll and information: probationers, \$2 per day; per month, increasing from \$54.50 for first three months of first year to \$69.50 for second six months of third year; \$72 after three years, and \$77 after four years. Supervisors and night chief operators, \$87; assistant chief operators, 1st six months, \$92; after six months, \$97; automatic test clerks, \$84.50. Class "B" exchanges, per month, from \$52 for 1st 6 months, to \$61 for third year, and \$66 for 4th year and after. Supervisors, \$73.50 per month. Assistant chief operators, \$83.50 per month. Class "C" exchanges, from \$50 per month to \$64 (fourth year and after). Class "D" exchanges, from \$52.50 per month for 1st 6 months to \$67.50 (4th year and after). Chief operators, \$72.50.

MANITOBA. — THE MANITOBA TELEPHONE SYSTEM AND THE MANITOBA TELEPHONE ASSOCIATION. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1922, until April 30, 1923.

Hours per day, general offices, from 8.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. with one hour and 15 minutes for lunch; Saturday, office hours to be 8.30 a.m. to 12 noon. (This clause not to apply to provincial offices).

After one year's service, two weeks' holiday each year with pay.

No deduction for absence from duties caused by sickness, provided the employee has been in the service for over one year and absence does not exceed two weeks in any one year.

Vacancies to be filled by promotion if possible.

Salaries: male clerks, \$100 per month; increase \$5 every six months to \$120 per month. Junior male clerks, \$65-\$95; office boys, \$40-\$60; female clerks, \$65-\$85; stenographers and typists, \$70-\$90; janitors, \$80 minimum; special rates where janitor does firemen's work.

Effective May 1, 1922, a reduction of \$5 per month to be made in the salaries of all employees covered by this agreement.

MANITOBA. — THE MANITOBA TELEPHONE SYSTEM AND INDEPENDENT ORDER OF TELEPHONE OPERATORS. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1922, until April 30, 1923, and from year to year thereafter unless amended by 60 days' notice in writing.

No discrimination on account of affiliation with the union. Telephone commissioner at all times to receive committee appointed by the operators.

Operators after one year's service to receive two weeks' holidays with pay in each successive year, and after three months' service but less than one year, prior to the holiday period (commencing May 1), one day's holiday with pay for each successive month's service.

Operators desiring Saturday afternoon off may with consent of the chief operator take the same without pay. All day operators to be allowed not less than 4 hours off duty with pay in each alternate week during June, July and August. During the other months they shall be allowed not less than 4 hours off duty with pay in every 4 weeks.

Overtime including all legal holidays, time and one-half. Overtime of day operators, between 12 midnight and 7.30 a.m. (8 a.m. Sunday), double time. Sunday work between 8 a.m. and 11 p.m., double time.

When an operator is suspended, matter may be taken up by a committee with the Commission.

In city and suburban exchanges, 48 hours to constitute a week for supervisors and operators.

No operator except under extraordinary circumstances to be allowed to work more than 5 hours on Sunday.

Any person appointed to visit operators when absent from duty on account of sickness to be appointed only after

consultation with a committee of the employees.

Schedule of wages: city and suburban exchanges—probationers during school period if appointed, \$2 per day. Rates per month: 1st 3 months, \$55; 2nd 3 months, \$57.50. (Hereafter when two rates per month are given the former is the rate on local and information and the other the rate on toll.) 2nd 6 months, \$60 and \$62.50; 3rd 6 months, \$62.50 and \$67.50; 4th 6 months, \$65 and \$70; 5th 6 months, \$67.50 and \$72.50; 6th 6 months, \$70 and \$75; after 3 years, \$72.50 and \$77.50; after 4 years, \$77.50 and \$82.50. Long distance rate clerks, same as toll operators. Long distance messengers, outside, \$52.50; inside, \$47.50. Supervisors and night chief operators: 1st year, \$87.50 and \$92.50; 2nd year, \$92.50 and \$97.50; 3rd year, \$97.50 and \$102.50. Assistant chief operators, 1st year, \$97.50 and \$102.50; 2nd year, \$102.50 and \$107.50; 3rd year, \$107.50 and \$112.50. Complaint clerks: 1st year, \$85; 2nd year, \$90; 3rd year, \$95. Information service clerks: 1st 6 months, \$77.50; thereafter, \$82.50. Summary clerks, 1st 6 months, \$90; thereafter, \$97.50. Routine test clerks, \$87.50.

All overtime to be paid on a basis of 48 hours per week and actual working days in the month.

All experienced routine test clerks in automatic exchange to receive \$87.50 per month and to be on duty 44 hours per week according to regulations governing plant employees. Shifts worked Sundays and legal holidays, double time.

When a new position is created or vacancy occurs on routine test clerk staff, it shall be filled by the senior applicant from operating department at salary received for 3 months. Night shift to be a junior shift and not to be paid maximum salary until 3 months' satisfactory experience has been gained on routine.

MANITOBA. — THE MANITOBA TELEPHONE SYSTEM AND INTERNATIONAL

BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Nos. 1037 and 435. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1922, until April 30, 1923, with 30 days' notice of amendment.

Union members not to be discriminated against. The M. T. S. Commission at all times to receive a committee appointed by the employees.

Each local to appoint standing grievance committee of three, who shall have right of appeal to the superintendent on behalf of an employee with a grievance, or further, to the commissioner.

Hours per week, on city and exchange work, 44. On provincial construction and maintenance (not including district men and trouble men), 48. In shift work, any 8 consecutive hours (exception, one hour intermission for meals) to constitute a day. Employee whose shift extends over Saturday afternoons and Sundays to have time off on other days, consistent with 44 hour week.

Overtime to be computed on basis of 8 hour day; or for monthly employees, 44 hour week. Overtime rate, except Sundays and holidays, time and one-half. From 12 midnight until 8 a.m., double time.

Employees on monthly salary to be paid overtime only on emergency order. Salary deductions will be made on account of absence from duty in all cases except when on holidays or as recommended.

All members of permanent staff, after 12 months' continuous service, two weeks' holidays with pay.

Provision made for out of town work or permanent moves.

List of established seniority to be published and all such permanent employees shall participate in any benefit schemes adopted by the system.

In reduction of staff, last man employed to be first laid off, and so on.

In reemployment, last man off to be given preference.

The commission to assume all responsibility and pay all loss of wages and costs due to any infections or contagious diseases contracted by employee during performance of duties.

Wages: per hour—journeymen (city): cable splicers, 94½ cents; linemen, 89 cents; troublemen, 94 cents. Journeymen (province): cable splicers, 79½ cents; linemen, 74 cents; districtmen, \$155 per month; district troublemen, \$150 per month. Apprentices inside plant, per hour, 1st year, 35 cents; 2nd year, 45 cents; 3rd year, 58 cents; 4th year, 70 cents. Linemen—city outside plant, 1st year, 60 cents; 2nd year, 67 cents; 3rd year, 80 cents. Splicers, 1st year, 60 cents; 2nd year, 70 cents; 3rd year, 85 cents. Linemen outside plant—province, 1st year, 45 cents; 2nd year, 53 cents; 3rd year, 62 cents. Cable splicer helper: 2nd year apprentice, 70 cents.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. — THE BRITISH COLUMBIA TELEPHONE COMPANY AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Nos. 230 and 310. Agreement to be effective from February 1, 1922, until January 31, 1923, and thereafter unless terminated or changed on 30 days' notice.

Only union members to be employed under this agreement. Union will not interfere with employer for discharging employees where sufficient cause can be shown.

Any committee of employees with a union officer appointed to interview management concerning any matter affecting this agreement to be given a hearing.

Hours: per day, 8; Saturdays, 4. In shift work, any 8 consecutive hours (except intermission for meals) to constitute a day. Employees whose shift extends over Saturday afternoons and Sundays to be allowed time off on other days, consistent with the 44 hour week.

Overtime, time and one-half from 7 p.m. to 8 a.m. and Sundays. Allowance made for travelling time and for board and lodging when away from headquarters.

An apprentice without previous experience must serve 3 years for work such as shop, central office maintenance, switchboard and substation installation work, line and cable construction.

Except where journeymen are not to be obtained, ratio of apprentices to journeymen not to exceed one to four, except for shop men, when this ratio shall not apply.

Wages per day: journeymen: cable splicers, \$8; linemen, switchboard men, installers, shopmen, troublemen, inspectors, repeatermen, \$7; groundmen, \$5.50. Apprentices (linemen, cable splicers, troublemen), less than 6 months, \$4; less than 12 months, \$4.30; less than 18 months, \$4.70; less than 24 months, \$5.20; less than 30 months, \$5.80; less than 36 months, \$6.50. Apprentices—switchboardmen, repeatermen, shopmen, installers, less than 6 months, \$3.60; less than 12 months, \$4; less than 18 months, \$4.50; less than 24 months, \$5.10; less than 30 months, \$5.75; less than 36 months, \$6.50.

Nothing herein to be construed to reduce the pay of an employee now getting a higher rate of pay for work classified above. No rate of pay in excess of the amount listed to be allowed except on approval of general superintendent.

(c) *Other Public Utilities.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA. — THE BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED; VANCOUVER POWER COMPANY, LIMITED; THE VANCOUVER ISLAND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED; AND THE WESTERN POWER COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS. Agreement to be effective from March 1, 1922, until February 28, 1923, and thereafter on 30 days' notice.

Only union members to be employed under the agreement by the companies signing the same or be contractors or sub-contractors working for them, except in rural districts where prospective customers may set poles to meet companies' lines.

The union representative to be furnished with a pass through all employers' shops and stations and an "all lines" transportation pass.

Representative of the union, or representative and a committee to be given an early hearing by management on any matter affecting the agreement.

Employees to be given special concessions regarding consumption of gas and electricity, and in certain cases transportation concessions.

An apprentice to mean an employee not having had three years' experience in one or more branches of the trade. All apprentices to serve three years before being rated as journeymen, except where journeymen cannot be obtained. Ratio not to exceed one apprentice to four journeymen in each department.

Overtime, time and one-half. Between 7 p.m. and 8 a.m. and on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Allowance to be made for board and lodging to employees working away from home on a temporary job.

Special provisions made for work on high voltage wires.

Station operating staff: not more than one apprentice to four journeymen. Monthly days off not to be taken whilst on night shift. When three shifts are worked, they are to be by the revolving watch. Eight hours to constitute a day's

work. In case of sickness a reasonable amount of time to be allowed with pay. Overtime: time and one-half to be allowed off for overtime work. Men working more than one shift in 24 hours to have time and one-half off for second shift.

"Four days monthly vacation and fourteen days annual vacation to be allowed with pay." Men having worked less than one year to have one day's holiday for each month.

Metermen: eight hours per day; reasonable time off for sickness with pay; time and one-half to be allowed off in the event of working overtime.

Are trimmers: eight hours per day; forty-eight per week; reasonable time off for sickness with pay; time and one-half to be allowed off in event of working overtime; one day per week to be allowed off with pay; one week's holiday a year with pay.

Wages: per day—line department and wiremen: journeymen cable splicer, \$8; journeymen lineman, wireman, armature winder, transformer winder, troubleman, repairman, track bonder, \$7; auto driver, groundman, \$5.50. Apprentice linemen and wiremen: beginners, \$4; 6 months, \$4.30; 12 months, \$4.70; 18 months, \$5.20; 24 months, \$5.80; 36 months, \$7. Apprentice cable splicer: beginners, \$7; 12 months, \$7.20; 24 months, \$7.50; 36 months, \$8. Per month: operator, according to station, \$154, \$162 and \$175; apprentice operator, 1st year, \$126; 2nd year, \$130; 3rd year, \$140; engineer in charge, according to station, \$163, \$175 and \$200; floormen, \$126; load dispatchers, \$205. Meter department: metermen, \$142; apprentices, 1st year, \$114; 2nd year, \$126; 3rd year, \$132. Are trimmers, are tester and repairman, \$136.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, AUGUST, 1922.

LOWER prices for grains and livestock caused a fall in the index number of wholesale prices in spite of a substantial increase in prices of coke, while prices of coal were to a great extent nominal. In retail food prices there was an increase due chiefly to advances in potatoes.

In retail prices the average cost of a weekly family budget of 29 staple foods in some sixty cities at the beginning of August was \$10.44 as compared with \$10.27 for July; \$11.44 for August, 1921; \$16.42 for August, 1920; \$11.68 for August, 1917; and \$7.68 for August, 1914. The total for food, fuel and rent averaged \$20.88 for August; \$20.67 for July; \$21.98 for August, 1921; \$26.60 for August, 1920; \$18.48 for August 1917; and \$14.41 for August, 1914. No marked changes occurred in foods except a seasonal advance in potatoes. Beef and veal were slightly lower while mutton and pork were up somewhat. Rice and evaporated apples fell slightly, but most of the other items showed small advances, the chief of which were in dairy products and sugar. Bread and flour were unchanged. Fuel was slightly higher, while rent remained practically at July levels.

In wholesale prices the Departmental index number of 271 commodities stood at 222.8 for August as compared with 225.3 for July; 224.3 for June; 236.4 for August, 1921; 330.2 for August 1920; 301.1 for August, 1919; 247.3 for August, 1917, and 136.3 for August, 1914. The chief changes for the month were substantial declines in grains, fodders, livestock, and smaller declines in meats, butter, cheese, flour, raw cotton, raw silk, jute, cement, linseed oil, and turpentine. The principal increases were in sugar, potatoes, hides, pig iron, Connelville coke, lath, and soil pipe. Some of the metals advanced slightly.

The index number of wholesale prices is based on the quotations for 271 commodities and is the simple average of the percentages of current prices of the several commodities in relation to the average prices for the base period, 1890-1899, these being, therefore, made equal to 100. The quotations for most farm products are obtained weekly and averaged for the month; the quotations for other commodities are taken for the middle of the month. The table of index numbers shows the changes by groups and sub-groups for the previous month and for the corresponding months back to 1913.

A special index number (comprising fifty of the more important commodities selected from the 271 commodities in the Departmental list) including 20 foods, 15 raw materials, and 15 manufactured goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, showed a decline to 148.3 for August as compared with 150.7 for July; 149.3 for June; 158.0 for August, 1921; and 236.7 for August, 1920. The decline in this index number, as in the Departmental index, was mostly due to the declines in grain, fodder, livestock, and meats.

The index number of wholesale prices in Canada published by the United States Federal Reserve Board including 33 raw materials, 28 semi-manufactured or producers' goods, and 38 finished or consumers' goods and based upon price levels in 1913 showed a small decline in June at 153 as compared with 154 for May; 152 for April and 165 for June, 1921. Goods produced, goods exported, and raw materials fell, while goods imported and producers' goods advanced. Consumers' goods were stationary.

Professor Michell's revised index number of wholesale prices in Canada from 1919 to date, based on 40 articles with prices during 1900 to 1909 as 100,

declined slightly. The figure for August stood at 164.7 as compared with 165.3 for July; 164.5 for June; 176.7 for August, 1921, and 254.4 for August, 1920. Foodstuffs continued to decline but manufactured good advanced.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index number of prices of imports continued to rise, owing to increases in the price of metals, coke, and sugar. For August the number stood at 171.49 compared with 161.68 in July. The index of exports declined slightly to 153.89 in August as compared with 154.23 in July. The combined index of exports and imports rose from 157.95 in July to 162.69 in August.

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of August of over one hundred staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given, is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers who did a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil

and rent. In 1915, when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts, with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while

(Continued on page 1026)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA

Commodities.	Quantity	1900*	1905*	1910	1911	1912	1913	Aug. 1914	Aug. 1915	Aug. 1916	Aug. 1917	Aug. 1918	Aug. 1919	Aug. 1920	Aug. 1921	July 1922	Aug. 1922
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	49.8	48.8	52.6	62.6	78.6	78.4	83.0	67.4	64.2	63.4
Beef, shoulder, roast....	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	34.4	33.4	34.2	43.4	57.2	53.2	58.4	37.8	35.6	34.6
Veal, roast forequarter....	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.6	17.6	19.1	23.0	28.2	26.6	33.2	21.0	19.1	18.7
Mutton, roast, hindquarter....	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	21.3	21.2	23.8	28.8	37.4	37.0	36.9	28.0	28.0	28.1
Pork, fresh, roast ham....	1 "	12.3	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.8	19.5	20.9	19.4	22.7	30.6	37.9	42.2	41.6	33.2	31.8	32.0
Pork, salt, mess....	2 "	21.8	25.0	24.4	23.8	23.2	25.2	37.2	35.6	38.8	55.6	70.2	76.2	74.2	60.4	54.2	54.4
Bacon, breakfast....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.4	23.8	22.5	24.7	25.7	25.6	29.2	40.4	51.2	58.1	57.9	48.3	42.5	42.7
Lard, pure leaf....	2 "	29.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.6	36.0	40.4	62.2	73.6	85.8	76.0	45.2	43.6	43.8
Eggs, fresh....	1 doz.	20.2	30.0	33.8	32.6	34.3	33.7	29.5	26.5	33.2	45.0	53.6	57.6	64.5	42.4	33.9	35.0
Eggs, storage....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	24.3	25.7	27.7	41.2	51.0	53.5	56.3	39.7	31.4	32.8
Milk....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	52.2	50.4	51.0	60.0	72.0	79.8	88.2	70.2	69.0	69.0
Butter, dairy, solid....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	53.0	58.4	58.0	53.0	58.0	62.6	80.2	93.4	108.4	121.8	74.8	70.2	71.4
Butter, cream'y, prints....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	31.9	32.2	35.6	44.9	52.3	62.1	66.8	45.3	42.0	43.2
Cheese, old....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.4	20.4	25.5	33.5	38.4	39.7	40.8	35.9	30.0	30.1
Cheese, new....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.7	21.6	23.5	30.1	30.8	37.3	38.9	31.7	26.2	26.7
Bread, plain, white....	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	64.5	73.5	110.0	117.0	118.5	145.5	121.5	105.0	105.0	105.0
Flour, family....	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	37.0	40.0	40.3	69.0	67.0	67.0	84.0	61.0	49.0	49.0
Roll'd oats....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	24.0	25.5	24.0	31.5	40.0	38.5	41.5	30.5	28.0	28.0
Rice, good, medium....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	12.0	12.0	13.4	17.2	23.8	27.4	34.0	15.2	10.8	18.8
Beans, handpicked....	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	12.2	14.6	19.4	32.6	33.6	22.6	24.4	17.0	17.6	17.8
Apples, evaporated....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.0	12.0	13.5	12.0	13.1	16.0	23.3	21.5	29.5	20.7	24.9	24.6
Prunes, medium size....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.9	12.9	13.1	13.1	19.1	18.1	23.1	27.9	17.9	19.8	19.9
Sugar, granulated....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	24.4	31.1	38.0	40.4	44.8	48.4	100.0	40.0	33.6	35.6
Sugar, yellow....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.3	11.0	12.0	11.0	11.6	14.4	17.4	18.6	20.6	22.6	46.8	10.0	15.8	16.6
Tea, black, medium....	¼ "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.3	9.6	9.8	12.0	15.2	15.6	16.5	13.7	13.9	14.1
Tea, green, medium....	¼ "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.4	9.4	10.2	11.6	14.5	14.1	17.0	15.4	15.2	15.5
Coffee, medium....	¼ "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.9	9.9	10.1	11.3	13.6	15.6	13.7	13.4	13.4
Potatoes....	2 pks	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	50.8	35.3	57.7	97.3	89.7	110.3	126.9	59.3	43.0	58.3
Vinegar, white wine....	½ pt.	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
All Foods.....		5.48	5.96	6.95	7.14	7.34	7.34	7.68	7.78	8.63	11.68	13.41	14.43	16.42	11.44	10.27	10.44
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Starch, laundry.....	¼ lb.	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	4.1	4.7	5.0	5.0	4.4	4.0	4.0
Coal, anthracite....	½ ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	53.4	52.3	55.0	67.7	74.9	81.3	110.0	109.1	105.8	107.9
Coal, bituminous....	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	37.6	36.6	38.5	54.2	50.6	61.9	81.3	75.3	68.8	69.4
Wood, hard....	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.5	41.6	42.6	53.2	70.7	76.2	82.0	85.0	77.0	77.3
Wood, soft....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.3	30.7	30.5	39.1	51.9	57.8	64.1	61.4	58.5	59.2
Coal oil....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	23.8	23.1	23.0	25.8	28.0	29.2	38.3	32.7	31.3	31.1
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fuel and Lighting....		1.50	1.63	1.76	1.78	1.82	1.91	1.89	1.84	1.90	2.40	2.85	3.06	3.76	3.64	3.41	3.44
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Rent.....	¼ mo.	2.37	2.89	4.05	4.05	4.60	4.75	4.81	4.09	4.08	4.36	4.89	5.31	6.37	6.86	6.95	6.96
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Grand Totals.....		9.37	10.50	12.79	13.00	13.79	14.02	14.41	13.75	14.63	18.43	21.20	22.83	25.60	21.98	20.67	20.88

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5.61	5.83	6.82	6.78	7.17	7.29	7.51	7.91	8.51	11.90	13.75	14.73	16.97	11.50	10.31	10.41	10.41
Prince Edward Island.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	5.80	6.11	6.34	6.83	6.60	7.99	10.27	12.08	12.83	15.38	10.37	9.29	9.32	9.32
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	7.59	7.69	8.58	11.51	13.32	13.56	16.25	11.55	9.99	10.33	10.33
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	7.19	7.23	8.30	11.13	12.50	13.39	15.54	11.16	9.72	10.00	10.00
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	6.67	7.25	7.20	7.54	7.71	8.69	11.75	13.50	14.64	16.44	11.40	10.28	10.41	10.41
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.41	7.88	7.87	7.76	7.82	8.43	11.22	13.02	13.71	17.24	11.37	10.02	10.27	10.27
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.08	8.16	8.25	8.00	8.10	8.71	11.28	12.61	13.64	14.61	16.75	11.29	9.86	9.86
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	7.86	8.08	8.15	8.33	7.83	7.83	8.79	11.28	12.61	13.64	14.61	16.75	11.29	9.86	9.86
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	8.79	9.03	9.13	9.14	8.72	9.20	12.19	14.17	15.07	17.09	12.33	11.30	11.63	11.63

*December only.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Lamb leg roast, per lb.	Pork			Bacon	
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime per lb.	Shoulder roast per lb.	Stewing, per lb.				Fresh leg roast per lb.	Fresh chops, Loin, per lb.	Salt mess., short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.
Dominion (Average)...	cents 31.7	cents 26.6	cents 23.9	cents 17.3	cents 13.1	cents 18.7	cents 28.1	cents 34.7	cents 32.0	cents 34.8	cents 27.2	cents 42.7	cents 46.7
Nova Scotia (Average)	32.2	27.4	23.9	19.1	14.8	14.5	24.4	33.7	29.9	30.5	25.8	40.6	45.2
1-Sydney	33.4	25.7	26.2	22.2	17.9	16.6	29.5	35.9	34.8	35.1	27.6	40.7	43
2-New Glasgow	27.2	24.8	22	17.4	13.8	13.2	21.2	28.6	23	25	26.2	43	48.3
3-Amherst	28	24.5	19.5	16.7	12.8	14	23	34.3	25	26.6	23.6	35	41.6
4-Halifax	37.5	28.7	26.1	19.5	14.6	15	25	36.2	35	35	25	39.3	42.1
5-Truro	35	30.5	25.7	19.7	14.8	13.7	23.5	33.7	31.5	30.7	27.6	45	51
6-P.E.I.—Charlott'n.	32	30.4	29.4	20.7	15.4	14.5	20	29.7	25	25	24.6	35	38.1
New Bruns. (Aver.) ..	33.3	28.2	25.1	19.7	14.8	16.6	23.8	30.0	29.3	32.1	24.6	41.2	44.8
7-Moncton	30.8	26.6	23.6	20.6	14.1	19.3	30	31.5	32.5	32.5	26.6	40	46.2
8-St. John	41.6	31.1	30	22.5	16	17.8	25	33.3	32.3	36	23.5	42.6	46
9-Fredericton	35.8	30	27.5	19.3	14.5	13.7	20	29.1	27.5	30	23.6	40	45
10-Bathurst	25	25	19.1	16.2	14.4	15.6	20	26	25	30	24.2	42	42
Quebec (Average)....	27.9	26.5	25.2	17.1	11.9	13.7	24.5	31.9	27.0	27.4	24.6	39.3	41.4
11-Quebec	26.2	26.5	23	17.7	11.5	14.9	25.2	30.8	25.3	25	26.5	39	39.2
12-Three Rivers	28	26.6	25	16.5	12.1	16.1	22.1	27	26.1	26.2	23.5	37.5	44.3
13-Sherbrooke	35	29.7	33.7	22.2	15.4	16.7	25	35.3	31	30.7	24.1	38.6	42.5
14-Sorel	27	25	22	14	10.6	11.2	23.7	31.2	25	24.2	22.2	43.3	45
15-St. Hyacinthe	21.2	22.6	18.2	13.8	10	11.8	23.7	31.7	23.2	25	20	35	35
16-St. John's	30	30	30	20	15	.....	30	35	28	28	28	40	40
17-Thetford Mines	25	25	.....	18	12	.....	.....	.....	25	25	25	40	40
18-Montreal	31.5	28.1	27.9	15.2	10.6	9.8	25.9	33.3	31.5	33.4	25.5	41.3	46
19-Hull	27	25.3	22	16.8	10	15.3	20	31.2	27.6	25.9	26.7	38.6	41
Ontario (Average)....	33.1	27.9	24.6	18.0	13.3	20.7	27.8	35.6	34.3	37.6	28.0	40.1	44.3
20-Ottawa	33.2	29.2	24.9	19.2	12.3	17.2	29.2	37.2	33.5	34.4	28.7	41.1	46.2
21-Brockville	35.6	31.2	28.7	18.9	13.1	18.1	23.3	32	36.2	36.2	31.5	38	48
22-Kingston	27.7	23	22.7	15.9	10.6	13	21.7	27.5	30.5	33.7	24.8	37.6	40.6
23-Belleville	30	24.3	24.5	15.1	10.8	21.7	23.7	35.3	31.7	33.7	25	44.3	47.4
24-Peterborough	33.1	27.9	23	18.3	14.2	20.4	27.5	37	33.6	36.6	25	45.2	49.7
25-Orillia	32.4	25.5	22.5	17	13.4	20.6	25.5	33.7	29	31.7	26.3	41	45.8
26-Toronto	34.8	27.2	25.9	15	12.6	19.7	24.4	36.7	35	39.9	27.3	41	46.4
27-Niagara Falls	37.5	30	27	18.2	10	25	32.5	41.7	41.5	41	27	38	39
28-St. Catharines	31	26.1	23.9	14.8	10.8	18.5	32.5	32.5	35.6	40.3	30.5	34.3	38
29-Hamilton	24.8	27	25.9	17.7	13.5	21.5	27	35.5	34.4	42.1	.....	39.2	42.2
30-Brantford	33.6	28.6	23.6	18.7	13.8	20.4	26.2	41.9	36.8	42.3	31.2	39.4	42.7
31-Galt	35	35	28	22.5	16.5	21.5	25	35	36.5	40	30	43.4	46.4
32-Guelph	33.7	28.2	24.7	18.4	15.4	21.4	30	37.7	33.3	39.3	25	36	41.1
33-Kitchener	33.4	30.4	23.7	21.2	16.8	25.9	30	38	36.4	38.7	.....	38.1	41
34-Woodstock	33	26.8	25.2	18	14.6	19.4	30	35	35.8	40.1	.....	41.8	43
35-Stratford	34.4	29.4	23.9	19	13.6	21	25.3	33.2	33	34.4	25	39.2	43.1
36-London	35.7	29.3	20.8	18.8	13.9	22.2	28.1	38.9	37.1	40.7	29.3	39.6	43.4
37-St. Thomas	34.2	29.5	24.3	17.3	13.9	18	26.6	34	38	41.9	30.7	37	39.9
38-Chatham	32.9	27.3	23.3	17.9	12.8	22.4	25	29	33.6	39.3	26	39.7	43
39-Windsor	36	24.2	20.1	17.7	13.2	24.9	30	34	29.7	36.8	23.2	36.6	42.5
40-Owen Sound	33	28	24	18.5	13	20	25	34	30	33	24	40	42.5
41-Cobalt	35	31.7	31.5	20.2	15.8	15	.....	33.5	32.7	35	28.3	41.7	47.5
42-Sault Ste. Marie	32.5	27.5	21	17.5	13.2	20	25	33.7	32.5	33.7	27.9	43.7	46.6
43-Port Arthur	33	25.3	24.3	17.7	13.9	23.7	35	42.5	36.5	38.8	34.7	47.2	54.2
44-Fort William	30.6	23.4	21	15.8	13.7	24.4	32.5	40	35.6	36.9	35	42.7	47.9
Manitoba (Average)...	28.0	21.4	21.1	14.7	10.6	16.1	28.6	32.0	30.1	35.1	25.1	45.2	49.5
45-Winnipeg	29.7	22.1	22.2	13.2	10.1	15.1	27.7	32.8	32.6	39.5	25.2	45.3	50
46-Brandon	26.2	20.6	20	16.1	11.1	17.1	29.5	31.2	27.5	30.7	25	45	49
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	29.3	21.8	19.7	13.8	10.7	16.9	31.0	34.6	29.1	35.2	26.3	52.6	57.2
47-Regina	30	20	18.7	12	10.8	15.5	33.3	36.7	32.3	38.7	30	50	59.3
48-Prince Albert	25	20	18	15	10	18	30	30	30	35	25	60	60
49-Saskatoon	28	22	21	14.3	9	15	30	35	28	35	25	49	51.4
50-Moose Jaw	34.2	25	21	14	13.1	19	30.7	36.7	26	34.2	25	51.2	58
Alberta (Average)....	27.5	19.9	18.1	12.5	10.0	15.1	30.0	34.2	29.3	35.9	27.2	50.1	54.9
51-Medicine Hat	30	20	18	14	10	15	30	35	28	40	30	55	55
52-Edmonton	26.4	20.1	16.6	11.7	9.4	15.7	31.6	34.1	33.8	36	27.6	50	58.3
53-Calgary	25.6	19	17.6	11.7	.....	13.1	25.2	31.7	28.8	35.7	25	48.4	53.1
54-Lethbridge	28	20.5	20.2	12.5	10.7	16.5	30.2	36	27.2	31.7	26	46.8	53.3
British Colum. (Aver.)	34.4	27.6	25.3	17.5	14.4	24.4	35.4	39.5	37.1	38.9	30.8	49.1	54.2
55-Pernie	33	28.2	25	17.5	12.5	22	35.6	35	37.5	39.7	31	45.2	54
56-Nelson	33.7	25	27.5	17.2	11.7	22.5	35	40	35	35	27.5	50	55
57-Trail	35	25	22	18	12.4	25	35	36	34.2	38	27	58	59
58-New Westminster	35	29	22	21	13.1	30	35	35	40	40	37.5	50	50
59-Vancouver	35.4	28.3	24.6	15.3	15.2	22.2	35.3	42	37	39.6	31.4	47.8	50
60-Victoria	32.7	25	23.7	15.7	15	23.7	34	41	34	40	26	38	42.5
61-Nanaimo	35	30	28.5	20	20	30	35	45	37.5	37.5	30	.....	50
62-Prince Rupert	35	30	25	15.1	15	20	38.3	41.6	41.6	45	33.3	55	.....

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1922.

Ham, boiled, sliced per lb.	Fish													Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.
	Od steak, fresh, and frozen, per lb.	Haddock, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Herring, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Other fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt harrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod bone- less, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon sockeye, lb. tin.	Canned salmon medium, lb. tin.	Canned salmon pink, lb. tin.	
cents 68.4	cents 16.7	cents 13.5	cents 27.9	cents 13.5	cents 17.6	cents 22.5	cents 13.3	cents 59.7	cents 21.3	cents 20.3	cents 51.7	cents 33.0	cents 22.2	cents 22.2
66.7 64.5 67.5 70 63.3 68.3	12.3 10 15 12 12 12	11.3 25 15 10 8 12	26.2 25 25 25 30 12	 6 	 	25.0 15-30 25-30 	 10 	53.5 52.5 56.6 51.2 55 52	18.3 19.4 17.4 18.2 17.6 19	16.8 17.5 15 17 17.5	47.5 45 50 	35.5 38.2 34.2 35 35 35	22.6 26.1 21.5 20.6 19.9 25	22.9 23.6 21.4 22.6 22.5 25
61.6	9	9	35			25-35		60	16.8		45	35		24.1
63.7 66.6 68.3 70 50	12.0 12 15 12 12	14.0 12 15 15 15	32.5 30 30 35 	 	 	24.5 30-35 13-20	10 	53.1 60 57.5 50 45	18.5 21 17 17.4 18.6	17.2 18 15.7 18	47.5 55 47.5 40 	33.2 35 33.5 31 	25.4 29 27.5 21 24	21.8 20 20 21 25
66.4 67.1 66.9 68.7 64 67.5 60	13.4 10 10 15 13 	10.7 10 12 15 10 	28.1 30 30-35 25 	9.4 10 	17.6 15 18 25 15	19.0 	9.2 7.5 9.3 10 	62.3 50 75 65 60	21.2 25 20	19.7 20 20 25 18	51.5 48.8 50.6 50 50 56.7	30.7 28.6 29.2 30 27.5 38.3	23.8 22.2 23.2 25.4 20 25	22.8 23.8 23.7 23.3 24.7 20.2
70.1 67.1	15-20 15	7.5-8 8-11	30 25	10 8.3	10-25 15	25 8-18	9.5 8	63.6 60	23.6 16.2	10.3 16	51.7 52.6 51.2	27.5 29.9 25	24.6 21.9 22.8	21.8 21.9 22.8
69.8 69.5 68.1 67.1 70 66.6 71.4 70.6 70.5 69.5 70.3 70.6 67.5 68.7 71.1 68.6 72 67.7 71.6 70.3 66.7 69.6 68.9 75.7 73.9	18.4 16 10-15 15 18-20 20 20 20 18 20-25 18 22	15.4 12.5 10-12.5 15 12-14 30 30 15-20 15 18 30 25 15 20 25 15 20 25 15 20 15 20 25 15 20 												

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Eggs		Milk, per quart.	Butter			Oleomargarine, best, per lb.	Cheese		Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.
	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh, No. 1 and storage, per doz.		Dairy solids, per lb.	Dairy, prints, per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.		Old, per lb.	New, per lb.		
Dominion (Average)....	35.0	32.8	11.5	35.7	36.6	43.3	28.0	30.1	26.7	7.0	18.2
Nova Scotia (Average)	36.6	36.7	11.4	35.5	37.6	44.7	30.4	29.1	27.0	7.6	17.7
3-Amherst	42.5	38.4	12	37	39.5	46	33.2	30.6	25.3	7.3	17.7
4-Halifax	32.5		12	35	37.2	45	30	29	27.3	8	17.4
1-Sydney	32.6		10	35	35	45			25	8	17.5
2-New Glasgow	38.5	35	12	35		42.5	28.3	27.6	28.2	7.3	18
5-Truro	37.1		11		38.3	45.1	30	29.3	29.3	7.3	18
6-P.E.I. —Charlott'n.	28	26.2	10-11	33	34	40.3		27.6	24.8	6.1	17.7
New Bruns. (Aver.) ..	35.4	34.0	10.5	31.7	33.7	44.1	28.0	27.1	27.5	7.9	18.0
1-Moncton	34.2		11-13		36	44.4		28	30.6	8-8.7	18
2-St. John	37.5	35	10	35.0	35.2	43.3	29	28.3	26.6	7.3	18.6
3-Fredericton	37.5	37	10	30	33.7	38.8	25	25	24.6	8	18
10-Bathurst	32.5	30	10	30	30	50	30		28.3	8	17.5
Quebec (Average).....	37.6	34.6	10.0	36.3	37.9	40.6	26.9	29.3	25.1	6.3	18.6
11-Quebec	37.3	34.7	12	34	31.3	40.6	25.7	31.1	26.5	7.5	17.9
12-Three Rivers	39	33.4	10			40.5	27.3	30	25.2	6	20.7
13-Sherbrooke	39.2	38	9-9.1	35		40.5	32	35	23.2	7.3	17.7
14-Sorel	34.9					40	27.5	25	24.2	5.3	20
15-St. Hyacinthe	31.8		7			39.6	25	30	25	5.3	18
16-St. John's	38.7	35	10	40		41	28		25.5	6	17.2
17-Thetford Mines	39.3	35	10	35	42	42	25	25	25	6	20
18-Montreal	40.3	34.7	12	39.2	38.1	41.9	26.6	32.2	27.5	6.7-7	18.2
19-Hull	37.6	31.5	10	34.5	35	39.7	25	26	28.7	6	17.3
Ontario (Average).....	34.7	34.0	11.1	37.3	38.9	42.0	26.9	30.8	25.9	6.5	17.7
20-Ottawa	39.3	36.9	10	37.2	40	42.9	28.4	30.1	24.7	6.7	17.6
21-Brockville	31.8		9	38		41.2	25	25	23.7	6	18.2
22-Kingston	32.9	31	8-9	35	36	40.6	24.9	30	24.5	6	15.5
23-Bellefleur	29.7	26.7	a7.5	40	40	41.7	28	26.3	27.5	5.7	17.8
24-Peterborough	32.1		10	38	37	40	26	33.3	24.3	6.7	18.7
25-Orillia	32.9		9-11.5	35	36.9	41.8	25.9	35	26.3	6	17.8
26-Toronto	38.8	35.4	a11.8	37.5	39	43.9	26.6	31.4	26.8	6	17.6
27-Niagara Falls	40.1	40	12		42.3	44	28.6	32	26.1	6.7	17.2
28-St. Catharines	37.6	35	12	38	41	41.1	25.6	34	24.5	6.7	16.2
29-Hamilton	38.4	36.4	11	37	39.6	43	25.8	32.3	26.6	5.3	17.1
30-Brantford	34.4		11	40	39.8	41.5	25	32.2	28	6.7	17.7
31-Galt	31.2		12	39.2	40	42.5	27.5	31.7	24	6.7	17.2
32-Guelph	32.8	32	10	38	38.2	40.4	27.6	32.9	25.7	6.7	17.2
33-Kitchener	32.4	30	a12.5	36.5	37.1	40.2	27.7	34.5	25.5	6.7	17.6
34-Woodstock	28.6	28	9	35	36	39.3	26.2	29.2	23.8	6.7	17.4
35-Stratford	29		10	33		39.8	28	29.4	25	6.7	17.6
36-London	32.7	31	10	38	38.8	40.7	25.7	34.7	26.1	5.3-6	17.2
37-St. Thomas	30.9	30	10	39	39.6	41.1	27.1	30.9	27.6	6.7	17.8
38-Chatham	27		12	36	38	42.2	25.7	32.1	27.1	6.7	18.2
39-Windsor	34.3	33.4	15-19	35	42	44.1	26.3	29	26.3	6.7	17
40-Owen Sound	29.2		10			40.3	25	29.6	23.6	6	17.5
41-Cobalt	45	41	15			39.2		30	26.3	7.4	19.3
42-Sault Ste. Marie	39.7	36.2	13	37	36.8	44.7	25.6	30	29.5	6.7	21.2
43-Port Arthur	44.4	37.5	12.5	40		45.4	27.5	28.8	26.7	7.3	19
44-Fort William	42.8	36.7	12.5			46.2	30	25.6	27.5	6.7	18
Manitoba (Average)...	32.3	28.6	12.3		33.2	42.6	27.0	30.5	28.4	6.6	19.7
45-Winnipeg	36.1	31.4	12	34.5	35.2	43.7	29	33	27.3	6	20.3
46-Brandon	28.5	25.8	12.5		31.2	41.5	25	28	29.5	7.2	19
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	27.7	26.0	13	28.3	29.4	42.9	31.3	28.8	28.3	6.7	17.6
47-Regina	25	25	13	27.5	28	42.3		27.5	27	7.2	20
48-Prince Albert	30	28	11	27.5	28.3	44.1	35	30	30	6.7	14
49-Saskatoon	26.7	25	13	30	31.2	43.1	27.5	30	28	6.6	19
50-Moose Jaw	20		15		30	42.1		27.5	28.3	6.4	17.5
Alberta (Average)....	29.0	26.2	11.3	28.3	31.4	44.7	28.3	31.1	28.0	7.6	18.6
51-Medicine Hat	27.5	26.5	12		27	45		31.2	28.3	8	21.7
52-Edmonton	29	27	a11.1	25	28.9	44.8		30	28.6	8	16.6
53-Calgary	31.7	25	10	30	36.7	44.4	26.5	33.3	29.2	7.2	20
54-Lethbridge	27.8		12	30	32.9	44.7	30	30	25.7	7.3	16.2
British Colum. (Aver.)	40.0	36.1	14.5	40.5	41.3	49.1	31.7	30.6	29.2	8.4	19.3
55-Fernie	39	32.5	15	45		49	34.2	31.7	27.5	10	16
56-Nelson	40		a17	40		50	35	30		8.3	19
57-Trail	45.6	39	15		35	48	30	25	30	7.7	17.7
58-New Westminster	35		11.1		45	46.2	30	30	30	9	22.5
59-Vancouver	38.8	38	a12.5	35	40	46.2	29.2	30	27	6.7-7.4	20.5
60-Victoria	36.6		a12.5	44.3		55	28.6	35	29.6	7.1	19
61-Nanaimo	37.1		13		45	50.6		33	31.2	8	20
62-Prince Rupert	48	35	20	38		48.1	35	30		10	20

a. Price per single quart higher.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1922.

Flour					Rice						Canned Vegetables		
Spring wheat in 24 lb. bag, per lb.	Ordinary fam- ily, in 24 lb. bag, per lb.	Roll'd oats, per lb.	Cornmeal, per lb.	Barley, pearl, per lb.	Rangoon "B", per lb.	Patna, per lb.	Japan, per lb.	Siam, per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Tomatoes, 2½s, per can.	Peas, standard 2s, per can.	Corn 2s, per can.	
cents 5.3	cents 4.9	cents 5.6	cents 6.0	cents 9.6	cents 9.4	cents 11.5	cents 10.9	cents 9.1	cents 12.2	cents 19.2	cents 19.0	cents 16.9	
5.7	5.2	6.0	5.8	9.1	10.0	11.5	11.5	10.1	14.0	20.2	19.8	18.3	1
6.1	5.2	6.3	5.2	8.2	10	10.4	13.5	10	14.1	21	20.7	19.6	2
5.4	5.2	5.9	5	7.4	10	11	10	8	14.2	20.3	19.4	19.1	3
5.5	5.2	5.5	5.5	8	10	11	10	10	12.5	20	20	17.4	4
5.6	5.2	6	7	9.5	8	12	11	10	16	19.5	19	16.6	5
5.9	5.2	6.2	5.5	12.6	12	13.5	.....	12.3	13	20.3	20	18.6	
5.1	4.6	5.4	5.8	7.6	10	12.3	10	10	14.4	19	18	18.1	6
5.5	5.2	5.9	5.9	8.5	10.0	13.3	12.5	9.8	14.5	19.9	18.6	17.0	
5.7	5	6.4	8.5	7	.....	13	.....	10	15	20.3	20	18.6	7
5.1	5	6.2	5.7	11	10	12	.....	8.6	15.6	19.7	19.1	16.3	8
5.4	5.2	5.7	4.5	10	10	15	15	10.7	12.2	18.5	18.5	15.7	9
5.6	5.4	5.3	5	6	10	.....	10	.....	15	21.2	16.6	17.5	10
5.4	5.0	6.1	6.7	9.9	8.8	11.2	10.5	8.8	13.4	17.3	19.0	15.5	
5.2	4.6	5.4	6	9.1	8.8	10.5	9	8.4	13.9	17.5	18.9	15.9	11
5.2	.....	6	5	11.7	9	10.5	9	9	16	17.2	20	15.6	12
5.3	.....	5.5	6.2	10.8	9	11.6	10	8	13.1	18	19.8	15.3	13
5.7	4.8	7.5	10	10	10	10	.....	8	13.7	16	20	14.6	14
5.4	4.7	6	5	.....	8.5	10.8	10	12	12.2	18.3	20	16.3	15
5.2	5.2	6.5	8	10	9.5	15	15	.....	15	17.7	17.7	15	16
5.7	5.2	6	5.5	9	8	11	.....	8.7	12.6	17.7	20.7	17.6	17
5.5	5.2	5.9	7.4	9.4	8.7	10.6	9.9	8.9	11.4	17.2	17.4	15.3	18
5.3	5.3	5.9	7.5	9.3	8	10.8	.....	7.2	12.6	15.9	16.4	14.3	19
5.2	4.8	5.5	5.7	9.8	9.3	11.3	11.4	9.3	11.8	18.0	17.7	15.4	
6	5	6.2	6.7	10	7.8	10.9	9.5	9.3	10.6	17.5	17.5	15.5	20
5	5	5.5	6	9.5	9	12.5	10	.....	10	17.7	16.7	15	21
4.9	4.5	4.7	4.8	10.6	8.5	10.8	10	9	11.1	15	15.9	14	22
5.5	.....	5	4.8	10	8	10	12.5	10	10.5	17.5	17.7	15	23
4.8	4.6	5	4.7	10.8	13	10	10	8	10	17.8	17.9	16.3	24
5	4.5	5	5.7	9.6	10	12.5	11.4	8.3	12.2	18.4	18.7	15	25
5.4	5	5.2	5.7	9.4	8.6	10.5	10.6	7.2	11.3	17	16.9	14.9	26
6	5	5.2	7.7	10	8	11.5	12.2	8	11.2	18.9	19.1	16.4	27
5	4.7	5.2	4.7	9.5	.....	11.5	11.2	10.8	12	18.4	16.6	14	28
5.3	5.2	5.3	5.8	8.9	7	10.5	10.7	11	11.6	17	16.9	14.9	29
5.6	4.5	5.6	5.5	10	8.5	10	11.7	12.5	11.6	18	17.3	15.4	30
5	4.7	5.6	6.4	10	8	12.3	11.2	10	12.1	17.9	18.1	16.3	31
5.1	4.8	5.5	6.3	11.1	10.2	11.8	10.6	6.3	11.1	17.9	17.6	13.9	32
4.6	4.4	5.3	6.7	9	10	13.3	12.5	8.4	13.6	18.6	18.3	15.8	33
4.6	4.6	5	5.4	10.2	8.3	10.9	12.5	8.3	11	17.3	17.1	15.3	34
4.7	4.4	6.1	6.8	9.7	10	12	13.3	10	12.3	18.7	17.8	15.1	35
5	4.9	5.2	5.3	9.6	8.7	11.2	12	8.7	10.7	18.1	18	15.2	36
5.2	4.7	5	4.2	8.6	7.5	10.7	12.1	9	11.4	17.9	17.4	15.4	37
5.1	4.7	5.9	5.7	9	10	10.4	12.2	10	11.1	18.9	18.5	15	38
5	.....	6.1	6	11.2	10.7	10	12.3	.....	13.4	18.3	17	15.2	39
5.2	.....	5.7	4.8	6.3	11.2	11.8	11.2	12.5	12.6	18.3	17.1	14.7	40
5.8	.....	6	6.8	10.8	10	12	12.5	9	14.9	18.9	19.7	18.6	41
5.5	5.2	6.6	5.7	10	12.5	12.7	11.7	10	13.8	18.6	17.8	16	42
5.2	5.2	5.6	4.8	10.3	8.8	11.3	12.5	8.7	12.9	19.3	18.6	16.4	43
5.2	4.8	4.9	5.7	10.4	10	11.1	9.5	10	12.3	18.8	18.7	16	44
5.0	.....	5.4	5.2	8.4	9.5	13.4	11.0	8.5	12.3	20.5	19.8	18.4	
5.1	5	5.7	5	8.8	9	11.7	13	8.8	12	20.4	19.2	18.1	45
4.9	.....	5	5.4	8	10	15	9	8.1	12.5	20.6	20.4	18.7	46
5.2	4.8	5.5	6.1	10.0	10.1	12.0	10.5	8.7	12.4	22.6	21.0	19.3	
5.1	4.8	5.1	4.7	9.6	.....	11	10.8	7.4	11.9	20.5	19	17.6	47
5.1	4.6	5.3	7.5	10.5	.....	.....	12.5	9.4	15	23.5	22.1	18.9	48
5.1	4.9	5.5	5.6	10.3	10	12.5	10.7	10	12.4	23.7	23	22.5	49
5.4	4.8	6	6.5	9.7	10.2	12.5	8	8	10.2	22.6	20	18.3	50
4.9	.....	5.3	5.2	9.0	.....	11.2	10.4	7.6	10.7	21.5	21.0	18.6	
5	.....	5.2	5.3	11	.....	.....	10.7	.....	11.7	21.1	22	18	51
4.9	4.8	5.3	4.7	9	.....	9.3	10.4	8.5	10.2	20.8	19.8	19.5	52
4.8	.....	5.6	5.7	8.7	10	13	10.8	7	10.8	22.5	21.6	20.2	53
4.8	.....	5	5.1	7.2	.....	.....	9.6	7.2	10	21.7	20.4	16.6	54
5.3	4.8	5.7	6.7	10.0	8.9	9.0	9.8	8.5	10.1	21.0	20.3	19.6	
5.2	.....	6	7.2	10.2	.....	.....	12.5	11.2	10.8	20.8	21.7	21.7	55
5.6	.....	5	5	12.5	.....	.....	10	9	12.5	20	20	20	56
5.6	.....	5.2	5.2	8.2	.....	.....	10	.....	10	20	20	20	57
.....	.....	5	8	9.3	8.8	.....	8	6	8.6	21	20	16.6	58
5.1	5.1	5.3	5.3	9.7	9	8	8.6	8	9	21.6	20.6	19.7	59
4.8	4.4	5.5	5	10	.....	.....	9.2	8.5	9	22.2	19.6	19.2	60
5	.....	5.3	10	10	.....	10	10	.....	10.8	20.8	20.4	19.3	61
5.6	.....	8	8	10	.....	.....	10	.....	10	21.2	20	20	62

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Beans, dry, com- mon, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples			Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per packet (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.
			Per bag, 1½ bu. (30 lb.)	Per peck, (15 lbs.)	Fresh, best or eating, per gal.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bringt, per lb.			
Dominion (Average)...	cents 8.9	cents 9.3	\$ 1.743	cents 36.2	cents 38.7	cents 31.5	cents 24.6	cents 19.9	cents 26.8	cents 23.2
Nova Scotia (Average)	8.8	9.5	1.376	26.6	50.0	.....	22.6	19.7	27.3	24.8
1-Sydney	10.5	9.7	b1.26	b25.1	60	.....	26.8	24	29.3	29
2-New Glasgow	9.1	9.9	b1.20	b22.1	.....	50	18.5	20.2	28.5	22
3-Amherst	7.6	9.2	b.90	b19.6	40	.....	.....	16	24	25
4-Halifax	8	8	2.17	40	.....	.....	.....	19	29.3	25
5-Truro	9	10.6	b1.35	b26.2	.....	.....	22.5	19.3	25.2	23
6-P.E.L.—Charlott'n.	8.2	10.7	b.716	b14	.....	.....	23.5	20.2	25.4	25
New Bruns. (Aver.)	8.9	9.2	1.517	33.9	.....	.....	22.5	21.3	25.4	22.5
7-Moncton	9.8	9	b1.35	b25	.....	.....	.....	21	27	25
8-St. John	8.2	8.8	1.80	39.4	.....	.....	.....	23	24.2	20
9-Fredericton	8	9	2.00	46.2	.....	40	20	21	24.5	20
10-Bathurst	9.5	10	b.916	b25	.....	.....	25	20	26	25
Quebec (Average)....	8.8	9.3	2.020	40.8	39.0	30.9	23.1	19.4	28.6	25.1
11-Quebec	9.6	9	2.09	46.7	35	28.7	23.5	19.3	28.9	23.2
12-Three Rivers	9.3	9.7	2.45	40	40	35	.....	19	27.9	22.5
13-Sherbrooke	9	9	3.00	56	35	25	23.7	19.2	27	25
14-Sorel	9.2	11.7	b1.50	50	.....	.....	20	18	27.5	30
15-St. Hyacinthe	7.8	10	2.13	41.7	40	.....	27.5	19.3	33.7	.....
16-St. John's	8	10	2.37	50	.....	.....	.....	20	30	25
17-Thetford Mines	8.2	6.4	b1.35	b23	.....	.....	21	20.5	28.3	25
18-Montreal	9.3	8.3	2.04	35.8	45.5	34.2	22.7	19.4	27.9	24.9
19-Hull	9.2	10	b1.25	b24.2	38.7	.....	.....	19.5	26.2	25
Ontario (Average)....	8.9	9.8	1.786	37.1	34.7	30.1	25.5	19.7	26.1	21.1
20-Ottawa	9.5	10.2	1.89	42.3	50.5	35.9	24	21.1	26.2	22.5
21-Brockville	8.5	12.5	1.92	46.2	.....	.....	25	18	26.5	17
22-Kingston	8.2	10	1.52	30	25	.....	25	18	24.6	18.7
23-Bellefonte	8.1	10	1.67	36	20	15	.....	17.7	25	21
24-Peterborough	9.5	11.7	1.50	29	20	20	25	20	26.5	19
25-Orillia	9	8.5	1.80	42	.....	.....	.....	21.5	25.2	20.3
26-Toronto	9.2	9	1.90	39	43.8	39.4	.....	18.3	24.3	20.6
27-Niagara Falls	10.1	10.9	2.48	50	.....	.....	.....	22.5	27.4	22.9
28-St. Catharines	9.2	10.8	2.35	45	39.7	33.3	.....	19	28.2	20
29-Hamilton	9.1	8.9	1.92	36.7	35	35	28.3	20	23.7	20.8
30-Brantford	8.4	11	1.68	37.5	.....	.....	.....	16.7	25.2	20
31-Galt	8.5	8.7	1.87	39.3	37.5	25	30	21	25.7	20
32-Guelph	8.1	9.1	1.65	34.5	37.5	25	.....	18.3	24.3	21.2
33-Kitchener	8.9	10.1	2.06	45	40	.....	.....	19.5	26.6	22.5
34-Woodstock	6.6	11	2.08	43	.....	.....	.....	20	24.4	20
35-Stratford	8.5	11	2.01	38.3	30	20	.....	20.6	27	21.3
36-London	7.8	8.4	1.88	35.3	24.7	20.8	.....	20	24.5	21.9
37-St. Thomas	8.9	8.6	1.77	31.8	22.2	20.1	25	21.1	25.3	20.2
38-Chatham	9.6	7.8	1.62	31.7	35.3	31.7	.....	20.5	24.8	19.9
39-Windsor	9.3	8.6	1.65	37.8	28.7	25	30	20	25.8	22.4
40-Owen Sound	9.2	10	1.95	40.6	.....	.....	.....	19.6	25	20.5
41-Cobalt	10.2	11.4	b1.00	b25	.....	.....	18.7	20.3	32.6	28.3
42-Sault Ste. Marie	10.2	10.5	2.61	48.3	55	37.5	20.2	19.1	28.7	24.9
43-Port Arthur	9.2	8.5	b.875	b21.7	.....	40	30	21	25.5	21.4
44-Port William	8.8	8.7	b1.00	b21.7	62.5	57.5	25	18.9	28.9	24.5
Manitoba (Average)...	10.5	8.1	1.850	33.8	.....	.....	25.2	19.7	27.9	25.2
45-Winnipeg	10.7	7.1	1.90	31	.....	.....	25.4	21.4	28.2	25.3
46-Brandon	10.3	9.1	1.80	36.5	.....	.....	25	18	27.6	25
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	9.7	10.1	.857	17.5	.....	.....	24.7	20.6	24.9	25.3
47-Regina	8.6	10.6	b.877	b20	.....	.....	26.2	20	27.6	24.9
48-Prince Albert	9.7	9.3	b.75	b17.5	.....	.....	26.7	21.7	25.6	23.3
49-Saskatoon	11.9	9.9	b1.125	.....	.....	.....	20.8	20.6	26.2	24.3
50-Moose Jaw	8.5	10.7	b.675	b15	.....	.....	25	20	20	23.7
Alberta (Average)....	8.2	8.5	1.917	34.7	.....	.....	26.7	21.7	28.7	24.4
51-Medicine Hat	9.3	10.1	1.80	40	.....	.....	27.5	21.1	28.7	25.6
52-Edmonton	7.6	8.4	a2.547	.....	.....	.....	27.5	21.7	28.7	23.7
53-Calgary	8	7.3	b1.25	b25	60	.....	25	23.3	29	25
54-Lethbridge	7.9	8.2	a2.070	39.2	.....	.....	26.8	20.5	28.2	23.2
British Colum. (Aver.)	8.3	7.4	2.142	55.9	.....	.....	24.7	19.7	27.1	24.9
55-Pennie	9.6	7.5	a1.933	.....	.....	.....	25	16.7	35	30
56-Nelson	10	10	b1.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	20	27.5
57-Trail	7.6	8.1	a1.575	75	.....	.....	25	20	27.3	25
58-New Westminster	7.3	7	2.25	.....	65	.....	.....	17.5	26.6	22.5
59-Vancouver	7.3	5.1	a2.034	33.7	.....	.....	23.5	19.3	25	22.3
60-Victoria	7.2	6	2.38	55	.....	.....	.....	20.2	24.6	21.8
61-Nanaimo	8.5	7.2	a2.70	60	.....	.....	25	24	28.3	25
62-Prince Rupert	8	8.3	a2.914	.....	.....	.....	25	20	30	25

a. Price per 90 lb. bag calculated from price quoted. b. Old potatoes.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1922.

Jam		Canned Fruits			Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.	Honey, clover, strained, per 5 lb. tin.	Sugar		Tea			
Strawberry, pure, per 4 lb. tin.	Raspberry, pure, per 4 lb. tin.	Peaches, 2's, per can.	Pears 2's, per can.	Plums 2's, per can.				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black medium, (bulk), pr lb.	Black medium, (packets), per lb.	Green medium, (bulk), per lb.	Green medium, (packets), per lb.
\$ 1.009	\$.995	cents 33.8	cents 33.6	cents 25.6	\$.846	cents 51.4	\$ 1.218	cents 8.9	cents 8.3	cents 54.8	cents 58.0	cents 63.1	cents 60.8
1.036	.993	33.7	33.7	24.8	.948	57.5	1.800	9.0	8.4	50.1	58.1	.....	47.5
1.11	1.06	33.7	34.4	24.8	.95	.....	1.50	9.5	9	50.3	55.5	.....	55
1.02	1.02	31.1	31.6	24.1	1.01	52.5	.....	9	8.4	49.2	54.1	.....	40
.90	.90	35	36.5	22.5	1.00	45	.90	8.7	8.2	55	60	.....	3
1.00	.875	33.8	30.8	25	.816	75	1.50	8.6	8	46.2	57	70	.....
1.15	1.11	36.2	35	28.3	.966	57.5	.....	9.2	8.5	50	53.7	.....	5
1.18	1.15	34.5	38.3	25.7	.85	75	.....	8.1	7.5	51.2	55	.....	6
.993	.968	32.6	34.0	29.4	.878	54.5	.....	8.8	8.3	52.0	53.3	70.5	.....
1.10	1.00	33.7	35	30	1.00	65	.....	8.9	8.3	50	54	.....	7
.85	.85	31.6	33.6	30	.65	55	.....	9	8.3	51.6	53	71	55
1.02	1.02	31.6	31.2	27.5	.862	45.5	1.50	8.7	8.3	56.2	51.2	70	.....
1.00	1.00	33.3	36.2	30	1.00	52.5	.....	8.6	8.1	50	55	.....	10
1.049	1.030	33.1	33.6	26.7	.973	52.0	1.135	8.0	7.5	57.1	60.3	60.5	58.8
.964	.96	36.2	36.2	37.5	.98	45.7	.....	7.8	7.2	55.4	63	59.3	63.7
1.02	1.04	31	28.7	30	1.00	47	1.00	8.1	7.5	59.5	63	61.8	60.8
1.16	1.15	33.4	34.5	22.5	.937	50.8	1.37	8.2	7.7	57.5	57.5	57	56.7
1.03	1.00	36.2	31.2	35	.917	55	.....	7.7	7	60	53.7	57.5	53.3
.95	.92	30	37.5	.....	1.25	50	1.00	8	7.3	60	58.3	65	55
1.12	1.12	32.5	32.5	21.5	1.00	70	1.25	8	7.5	55	62.5	55	50
1.19	1.12	35	40	31.7	.....	55	.....	8.6	8	60	60	66.5	70
1.09	1.07	32	30.2	22.9	.785	47.4	1.07	7.7	7.4	59.8	60.6	64.2	60.6
.916	.887	31.7	31.7	22.5	.917	46.7	1.12	8.3	7.8	52.5	64.2	58	59
.956	.955	32.6	31.2	23.4	.795	46.1	1.027	8.6	8.3	55.1	59.1	60.6	59.6
.965	.962	34.1	33.3	24.5	.777	46.1	1.00	8.2	7.8	55	60.8	60.6	61.9
.....	.....	32.5	30	20	.675	43.7	1.00	8.7	8.2	45	53.7	52.5	57.5
.942	.95	30.7	26.7	16.7	.767	44	.905	8.2	7.8	49.2	55	57	53.1
.925	.925	33.3	30	26.7	.795	45.8	.883	8.3	8.3	53.3	57.5	60	58.8
.967	.967	35	32.5	26.7	.777	46.3	.975	8.3	8.2	50	54	55	56.2
.90	.90	31	30	16.7	.77	46.7	.908	8.3	8.6	55	59	59	61.3
.871	.857	27.6	25.3	18.4	.718	44.4	1.00	8.4	8	53.8	60.9	60	59.9
1.10	1.05	33	28	19.2	.979	47.1	1.20	8.9	8.4	62.9	62.9	66.4	63.6
.91	.91	30	26.9	24	.765	41.2	1.00	8.4	8.2	61.2	63.7	65	65
.929	.912	23.8	26.6	20.2	.752	45.5	1.09	8.5	8	56.8	59.7	62.2	55.2
.913	.913	30	28.7	22.5	.662	43.4	.90	9	8.9	60.4	63	59.4	62.5
.82	.85	23.2	26.7	23.3	.775	43.7	.962	8.7	8.6	57.1	63.3	59.2	60
.95	.975	35	30	18.3	.717	44	.986	8.7	8.3	53.7	57.1	60	60
.798	.798	32.2	31	25	.867	43.2	1.20	8.2	8	55.3	55	63.1	57
.908	.908	32.5	32.5	22.5	.798	44.6	1.00	8.4	8.1	51.2	57	62	57.5
1.14	1.12	33.3	33.3	22.5	.80	46	1.06	8.7	8.3	55	61.2	58.3	60.2
.95	.944	32.2	31.7	23.1	.80	48.8	.911	8.4	7.9	53.9	60.9	59.4	60
.997	1.00	33.1	31.6	25	.838	45	1.03	8.4	8.1	63.1	61.9	65	61.7
.960	.969	37.5	29.5	23	.825	45	1.00	8.6	8.1	55.8	61.9	59.5	61.1
1.10	1.10	35	40	28.3	.862	53.8	1.20	8.8	8.2	56.9	60.8	59.4	60.8
.75	.75	37.5	37.5	.....	.65	44	.933	9.1	8.3	54	56.3	57.5	61.3
1.05	1.05	35.8	33.8	23	.892	56.7	1.18	9.2	8.9	52.5	59.2	70	61.7
1.06	1.05	23.6	35.8	23.3	.864	45	1.10	9.1	8.5	53.3	55.4	55.8	57
1.04	1.06	23.3	23.1	26.2	.85	49	1.10	8.9	8.8	57.5	58	63.7	65
1.00	.989	37.9	36.1	27.9	.872	46.9	1.15	8.7	8.3	56.5	58.1	65.4	57.5
1.030	1.024	33.7	33.1	24.8	.824	46.0	1.330	9.3	8.9	56.3	59.5	69.5	65.9
1.00	.987	34.7	32.8	25.4	.747	48.7	1.29	9.3	8.7	54.3	59	66.4	71.7
1.06	1.06	33.3	33.3	24.1	.90	43.3	1.37	9.3	9.1	58.3	60	72.5	60
1.050	1.028	35.4	33.7	25.3	.844	54.0	1.443	9.9	9.3	57.7	58.0	62.9	63.4
1.02	1.00	34.1	31	25.9	.84	53.3	1.48	9.3	9	53.3	57.6	62	65
1.06	1.04	37.5	35	25	.875	55.6	1.52	9.8	9.3	68.3	60	.....	65
1.07	1.04	36	37	29.2	.821	53.1	1.27	9.8	9.5	54.3	56	60	61.7
1.05	1.03	34	31.6	25	.84	54	1.50	10.6	9.4	55	58.2	66.7	61.7
1.058	1.038	35.7	36.4	26.9	.808	54.6	1.413	10.3	9.4	53.9	57.3	65.8	63.1
1.02	1.02	40	37	28	.831	57	1.40	10.7	10	52.4	57	72.5	73.7
1.06	1.05	34.2	34.2	27.5	.792	57.5	1.45	9.9	8.9	51.6	55	55	55.3
1.10	1.05	32.5	35	25	.775	53.7	1.45	10	9.1	56.7	59.5	.....	61.5
1.05	1.03	36	39.2	27	.833	50	1.35	10.5	9.7	55	57.7	70	61.7
1.041	1.025	37.3	39.1	29.1	.824	58.4	1.688	9.3	8.5	54.2	56.2	69.4	69.2
1.20	1.13	37.5	37.5	35	.833	66.7	.....	9.8	8.2	55	60	70	.....
1.00	1.00	40	40	30	.75	65	1.75	10	9	55	65	70	70
1.00	.975	36.7	37.7	30	.825	58.3	1.50	9.7	8.7	48.7	54.2	66.7	67.5
.95	.95	45	45	30	.90	56.6	1.85	8.5	7.8	55	50	63.3	60
.996	.986	30.5	35.5	25	.772	49.4	1.23	8.7	8.1	52.7	55	70	67.5
1.00	1.00	36.6	41.6	20	.736	58.5	1.80	8.9	8.7	49	52	67.5	60
1.11	1.11	39.2	40.8	32.5	.879	60	.....	9.1	8.5	63	63	78.3	70
1.07	1.05	32.5	35	30	.90	52.5	2.00	9.7	9	55	50	.....	80

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Coffee		Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit XXX, per quart	Salt, fine in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch laundry, per lb.	Soap laundry, standard, per bar.
	Ground, medium, per lb.	Beans, roasted Rio, etc., per lb.							
Dominion (Average)...	cents 53.5	cents 50.8	cents 28.5	cents 15.2	cents 3.8	cents 45.4	\$.740	cents 11.9	cents 8.1
Nova Scotia (Average)	58.0	56.7	29.4	12.5	4.3	47.5	.547	12.5	8.6
1-Sydney	55	50	31.8	15.1	4.3	53.2	.60	12.7	8.7
2-New Glasgow	57.7	56.6	29.6	12.7	3.8	43	.464	13.5	8.7
3-Amherst	60	60	26.5	11	5	40	.....	12	8
4-Halifax	55	.....	28.3	12.3	5	55	.65	11.6	8.3
5-Truro	62.5	60	30.6	11.2	3.6	46.2	.475	12.5	9.3
6-P.E.I — Charlott'n.	62	58.3	28.5	16.8	3.3	45.2	.528	12.6	8
New Bruns. (Aver.) ..	59.8	57.1	27.5	14.1	4.2	38.3	.529	12.4	8.5
7-Moncton	64	60	32	13.6	4	.....	.65	14.5	9
8-St. John	59.1	61	26.6	12.3	4.5	37	.48	11.9	8.8
9-Fredericton	52.7	50.3	22.2	12.9	4.3	38	.487	11.2	8.2
10-Bathurst	63.3	.....	29	17.5	4	40.0	.50	12	8
Quebec (Average).....	54.5	54.0	28.1	13.8	3.7	47.4	.760	11.5	8.1
11-Quebec	52	48.7	27.9	16.9	4.2	42.5	.80	11.2	8.6
12-Three Rivers	55	50	27	15.1	4.4	45	.90	11.5	7.6
13-Sherbrooke	51	55	27.5	13.8	3.5	42	.76	11	8.5
14-Sorel	51.2	.....	28.7	13.3	4.2	50	.85	11.5	8.7
15-St. Hyacinthe	62	55	26.7	11.8	4	48.3	.865	11.2	7.5
16-St. John's	56.7	60	27.5	13	3	53.3	.70	12.5	8.5
17-Thetford Mines	59	60	30.7	13.2	2.8	49	.50	11.6	8.2
18-Montreal	51.5	53.6	27.8	15.1	3.7	48.2	.716	11.2	7.9
19-Hull	61.7	50	29	12	3.9	48	.75	12.1	7.6
Ontario (Average).....	53.2	50.8	27.2	12.9	3.3	43.1	.718	10.9	8.5
20-Ottawa	48.8	43.7	28.1	12.2	3.9	47.9	.709	10.9	7.8
21-Brockville	47	.....	27.5	14.3	5	45	.625	10.6	8.5
22-Kingston	49.3	46	26.1	13	3	38.6	.69	10	8.3
23-Bellefleur	51.7	52.5	27.5	12.4	2.8	40	.717	10.3	7.9
24-Peterborough	53.3	50	31.2	13	2.3	47.5	.637	10.5	8.2
25-Orillia	57.9	53.3	26	12.8	2.7	41.4	.68	10.7	9.1
26-Toronto	53.1	55.2	25.6	11.4	3.6	41.8	.632	10.2	8.1
27-Niagara Falls	57.1	55	27.6	13.2	2.8	37.9	.59	10.7	8.9
28-St. Catharines	54	52.5	25	12.6	2.7	35	.762	10.4	8
29-Hamilton	55.9	52.6	26.3	11.4	3.4	42.5	.663	10.6	8.3
30-Brantford	53.7	50.7	26.2	11.7	3.4	45	.767	11	8.8
31-Galt	50.8	46.2	25.3	12.6	3.9	47.1	.75	10.6	9.1
32-Guelph	51.7	49	25.7	13.6	3.9	43.6	.712	11.7	7.9
33-Kitchener	50	.....	28.3	12.8	2.7	42.2	.692	10	9
34-Woodstock	53	52.5	25	11.4	3	40	.637	11	8.2
35-Stratford	46.7	45.7	25.4	13.1	2.7	40.8	.687	11.7	8.7
36-London	53.1	51.3	26.5	13.6	3.1	45	.719	10.5	8.5
37-St. Thomas	56.1	57.8	28.8	12.8	3.7	43.3	.75	10.4	8.6
38-Chatham	48.9	46.6	25.5	12.4	3.1	40	.671	10.3	8.5
39-Windsor	51.9	42.5	28.5	13.4	3.3	56	.75	10.4	8.1
40-Owen Sound	56.7	60	27	11.7	3	36	.592	11.1	9.4
41-Cobalt	57.5	52.5	31	14.2	5	52.5	.933	15	9.1
42-Sault Ste. Marie	53.6	48.7	28.7	15	2.9	42.5	.758	13	9.2
43-Port Arthur	49	49.4	28	15.6	3	42	.917	10.7	8.1
44-Port William	58.6	52.5	30	13.1	3.7	44.4	.938	9.6	8.6
Manitoba (Average)...	50.6	43.5	29.4	13.5	3.9	39.5	.828	13.5	8.0
45-Winnipeg	49.5	41.9	28.7	12.7	4	44	.756	11.9	7.5
46-Brandon	51.6	45	30	14.3	3.7	35	.90	15	8.4
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	50.9	46.4	31.1	20.0	4.6	47.3	.950	15.1	8.6
47-Regina	42.2	40	27.4	17.5	3.7	43.3	.75	12.6	7.9
48-Prince Albert	50	48	31.4	21	4.8	43.3	1.25	15	8.8
49-Saskatoon	55	47.5	33.6	24	4.8	47.5	1.00	17	8.5
50-Moose Jaw	56.5	50	32	17.6	5.1	50	.80	15.6	9.3
Alberta (Average)....	48.7	45.0	30.8	20.3	4.6	45.6	.778	13.3	7.4
51-Medicine Hat	50	47.5	32	22.5	5.1	43.7	.833	15	7.4
52-Edmonton	46.5	42	30.4	19.6	3.8	46	.80	12.5	8.5
53-Calgary	53.3	47.5	31.2	20	4.8	50	.60	12.3	8.5
54-Lethbridge	44.8	42.9	29.7	19.2	4.7	42.5	.88	12.4	n5
British Colum. (Aver.)	50.9	48.1	30.1	22.0	4.4	51.8	.883	12.4	6.3
55-Fernie	55	47.5	28.3	15	3.5	50	.85	15	n5
56-Nelson	50	45	.....	.....	4.5	50	.....	.....	8
57-Trail	47.7	42.6	28.3	27.5	4.5	48.7	.80	13.7	n5
58-New Westminster	50	52.5	30	20	4.6	56.6	1.10	12.5	6
59-Vancouver	52.1	45.6	28.2	25.5	3.6	46.7	.83	10.2	5.8
60-Victoria	49	51	29.6	15.5	4.6	49	.85	11	n5
61-Nanaimo	53.6	50.8	31.7	22.3	5	53.3	.85	12.2	6.5
62-Prince Rupert	50	50	35	25	5.3	60.0	.90	12.5	8.8

a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively.
d. Lignite. f. Jackpine, poplar, etc. h. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1922.

Coal		Wood						Rent			
Anthracite, per ton.	Bituminous, per ton.	Hard (long), per cord.	Hard (stove lengths), per cord.	Soft (long), per cord.	Soft (stove lengths), per cord.	Millwood cut- tings, etc., per cord.	Coal oil, per gallon.	Matches parlour, (500), per box.	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month.	6-roomed house with incom- plete modern conveniences or none, p. m.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	cents	cents	\$	\$	
17.262	11.100	12.370	14.108	9.474	10.876	9.884	31.1	14.6	27.839	19.317	
.....	9.015	9.250	10.630	7.000	7.890	10.715	33.6	14.6	23.700	16.400	1
.....	07.20	6.00	7.00	5.00	6.00	.....	33-35	15	16.00-20.00	10.00-14.00	2
.....	07.00	610.00	610.00	68.00	68.00	611.43	33-35	14	25.00	18.00	3
.....	8.75-9.00	7.00	9.00	6.00	8.00	.....	32	15	12.00-17.00	7.00-10.00	4
.....	10.75-11.25	15.00	16.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	35	15	40.00	25.00-35.00	5
.....	11.00	8.00	11.00	4.00	5.00	.....	33	15	16.00-26.00	12.00-15.00	6
.....	10.50-11.50	12.00	14.00	8.00	9.00	69.00	24-28	15	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
17.250	11.594	10.500	12.500	7.000	8.061	6.108	31.8	14.5	25.750	17.500	9
.....	11.25-13.50	10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	.....	32-34	15	25.00-45.00	18.00-24.00	10
.....	8.50-13.50	16.00	18.00	8.00	10.00	610.00	32	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-20.00	11
.....	12.00	8.00	10.00	5.00	7.00	64.80-5.60	30	13	25.00	18.00	12
.....	11.00	8.00	10.00	.....	.....	63.125	32	15	18.00	12.00	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
15.800	10.500	12.810	14.833	9.487	10.843	10.417	28.6	14.4	22.278	14.813	15
.....	10.00	614.67	614.67	612.00	612.00	610.00-12.00	30	15	22.00-27.00	12.00-15.00	16
.....	10.00	10.00	18.00	8.00	12.00	67.50	30	13	20.00-25.00	22.00	17
.....	11.50	12.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....	30	15	25.00	22.00	18
.....	11.00	616.00	617.33	610.67	613.33	10.00	25-30	15	14.00-15.00	7.00-10.00	19
.....	10.00	12.00	616.00	8.00	610.667	.....	28	12	22.00	12.50	20
.....	10.00	12.00	14.00	.....	610.00	612.00	22-23	12	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	21
.....	10.00	12.00	69.00	.....	67.50	.....	28	15	15.00	10.00	22
.....	10.00-11.00	15.00	16.00-17.00	10.00-11.50	12.00-12.50	612.00-15.00	30-40	15	22.00-37.00	14.00-22.00	23
.....	16.25-16.50	10.00	14.00	7.50	9.00	8.50	23-25	15	20.00-25.00	15.00-18.00	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
16.431	11.868	13.523	15.558	10.766	12.778	11.341	27.5	14.3	29.670	20.500	26
.....	10.50	12.00	14.00	8.00	10.00	8.50	30-35	15	28.00-36.00	21.00-27.00	27
.....	10.00	14.00	16.00	13.00	13.00	614.400	25	15	25.00	16.00	28
.....	11.00	12.00	13.00	11.00	12.00	614.00	25	14	18.00-25.00	15.00-20.00	29
.....	10.00	12.00	13.50	7.00	8.50	10.00	22-25	10	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00	30
.....	10.00	10.00	12.00	8.00	10.50	6.00	28	15	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	31
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	67.724	25	15	15.00-20.00	13.00-15.00	32
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	12.00-14.00	30-33	15	35.00-40.00	22.00-25.00	33
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	30	13	20.00-25.00	18.00-23.00	34
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	30-33	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	35
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	28-29	15	25.00-35.00	20.00-30.00	36
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	25-27	12	35.00-40.00	18.00-25.00	37
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	28-30	15	25.00-40.00	20.00-25.00	38
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	26	12.5	25.00	16.00	39
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	27	15	24.00-30.00	16.00-20.00	40
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	23-30	15	40.00	30.00	41
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	28	15	20.00	15.00	42
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	25	15	30.00-40.00	17.00-19.00	43
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	25-27	14	30.00-45.00	17.00-30.00	44
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	30	15	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	45
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	28	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	46
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	25-30	15	30.00-50.00	20.00-35.00	47
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	30	15	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00	48
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	27-30	15	22.00	14.00	49
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	28-30	15	35.00	20.00-25.00	50
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	25	13.3	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	51
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	25	15	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	52
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99
.....	10.00	12.00	18.00	14.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100

no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that the comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Retail Prices

Meats at the beginning of August on the whole averaged slightly lower. Sirloin steak was down about $\frac{1}{2}$ c in the average at 31.7c per pound. Prices in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick averaged higher but in the other provinces they averaged lower. Round steak averaged lower at 26.6c as compared with 27.1c in July, and rib roast was down in the average to 23.9c. Shoulder roast averaged 17.3c in August as compared with 17.8c in July. Veal was down in the average from 19.1c in July to 18.7c in August, increases in some localities being offset by decreases in others. Lamb averaged lower in all provinces except Ontario and Saskatchewan where prices averaged higher. Mutton, roast pork, and mess pork were steady for the most part. Pork chops were up from 34c in July to 34.8c in August. Bacon, not sliced, showed little change in the aver-

age at 42.5c in July and 42.7c in August. Ham was up 1c per pound in the average at 68.4c, the increase being fairly general. In fresh fish cod, halibut, and herring averaged slightly higher, while haddock and whitefish were lower. Salt herring and salt cod were up somewhat. Canned salmon showed little change. Lard was steady.

Eggs, fresh, advanced from an average of 33.9c in July to 35c in August. Cooking eggs also were up to 32.8c in August as compared with 31.4c in July. Milk was steady. Butter was up slightly. Dairy solids averaged 35.7c in August and 35.1c in July, being up in all provinces except Nova Scotia, Alberta, and British Columbia. Creamery prints rose from an average of 42c per pound in July to 43.3c in August. The advance was general. Old cheese was little changed but new cheese showed a general advance in all provinces, being up $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound in the average to 26.7c.

Bread was unchanged. Flour, rolled oats, and cornmeal were steady. Rangoon rice was down from 9.9c per pound to 9.4c. Canned vegetables showed little change. Onions were generally lower, averaging 9.3c per pound. New crop potatoes were quoted for the most part. The average was up from \$1.32 per 90 pound bag to \$1.75. Evaporated apples were down slightly. Prunes, raisins, and currants were steady. Jam and canned fruits showed little change. Granulated sugar rose from 8.4c per pound in July to 8.9c in August. The advance was general. Yellow sugar showed about the same general advance as granulated. Tea rose somewhat while coffee remained steady.

Anthracite coal was up in the average from \$16.93 per ton to \$17.26. Increases occurred in Windsor, Sault Ste. Marie, Fort William, and Winnipeg. In some localities no prices of anthracite coal were available, none being on the market. Bituminous coal was up 10c per ton in the average to \$11.10. Increases occurred in Woodstock, Port Arthur,

Fort William, Calgary, and Vancouver. Wood, hard and soft, showed little change. Rentals were steady.

Wholesale Prices

GRAINS AND FODDER.—Wheat, No. 1, Manitoba Northern, at Winnipeg, which was quoted at \$1.29 per bushel the last week in July, rose to \$1.33 at the beginning of August but by the end of the month had dropped to \$1.08. Barley, No. 3 Western, at Winnipeg, fell from 61c per bushel the first week in August to 55c in the last week. Ontario barley at Toronto fell from 65c at the beginning of the month to 58c toward the end. Oats at Winnipeg, which were quoted at 46c the last week in July, rose to 49c at the first of August, but declined steadily to 44c at the end of the month. American corn fell from 81c per bushel to 79c. Flax seed declined from \$2.20 per bushel the first week in August to \$1.90 by the last week. Rye declined from 95c to 70c by the end of the month. Hay at Montreal fell \$6.00 per ton to \$20.00. Bran at Toronto declined from \$25.25 per ton to \$22.00 and shorts from \$27.00 to \$25.00.

ANIMALS AND MEATS.—Cattle at Winnipeg were down from \$6.00 per hundred pounds to \$5.75. Butcher steers at Toronto also declined 50c per hundred pounds to \$7.00. Dressed beef hind-quarters, at Toronto, fell from 21c per pound at the beginning of the month to 17c at the end. Forequarters fell from 11c per pound to 9c. Veal was steady. Live hogs at Toronto were quoted at \$13.25 per hundred pounds at the end of July but declined to \$12.00 by the end of August. Hams at Montreal fell 2c per pound to 28c. Mess pork at Toronto rose from \$33.00 per barrel to \$36.00. Sheep and mutton were steady. Dressed lamb declined from 27c per pound to 25c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Creamery butter at Montreal advanced from 33½c per pound at the beginning of August to 35c at the end of the month. Dairy butter at

Toronto was steady. Cheese at Montreal declined from 16c per pound at the end of July to 15½c at the end of August. Fresh eggs at Montreal advanced 4c per dozen to 40c. New laid eggs at Toronto rose from 36c early in August to 42c in the last week. Milk at Montreal and Victoria was steady but at Toronto the price of an eight-gallon can advanced 10c to \$1.85.

FISH.—Reports from Lunenburg indicate that the spring catch of cod fish has all been sold. Adverse weather conditions for drying enabled the fishermen to maintain a price of \$7.75 per quintal. The summer catch is reported heavy and as a result the season is likely to be a profitable one for the fleet. Market conditions abroad were reported good. In pickled fish the market is very poor. Last year's herring are still plentiful at Halifax at \$5 per barrel. The catch this year was reported to be very small with prices nominal at \$5-\$6 per barrel ex-vessel. The mackerel market continued quiet at about \$8 per barrel. In canned lobsters the English market was slow with dealers well stocked. Lower prices were expected.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Peaches at Toronto were quoted at 50c to \$1.25 per eleven quart basket but later the price fell to 40c-\$7. Plums fell from 40c-50c per six quart basket at the beginning of the month to 20c-30c by the end. Pears were quoted at 60c-75c per eleven quart basket the last week in August. Bananas, lemons, and oranges were steady at the previous month's prices. New potatoes at Toronto were quoted at \$1.50 per 90 pound bag. Tomatoes fell from 60c per eleven-quart basket at the end of July to 30c at the end of August. Onions at Toronto were quoted at \$3.50 per hundred pound sack. Canned peas declined from \$1.75 per dozen tins to \$1.52. Canned tomatoes and corn were steady.

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS.—Bread was unchanged from last month's figures. Flour, spring wheat patents, at Toronto, fell 10c per barrel to \$7.90. Granulated

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR AUGUST, 1922, JULY, 1922,
AUGUST, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914 AND 1913.
(Average price 1890-1899-100)

	Number of commodities	*Aug. 1922	*July 1922	*Aug. 1921	*Aug. 1920	*Aug. 1919	*Aug. 1918	Aug. 1917	Aug. 1916	Aug. 1915	Aug. 1914	Aug. 1913
I.—GRAINS AND FODDERS—												
Grains, Ontario	6	167.1	182.4	184.2	400.0	343.2	377.1	374.2	206.3	182.2	162.2	140.8
Grains, Western	4	168.5	189.7	207.5	359.4	392.0	339.1	307.3	195.9	159.6	151.6	126.8
Fodder	5	198.9	216.2	238.1	349.6	274.0	211.9	193.9	159.4	191.9	168.1	144.3
All	15	178.0	195.6	208.4	372.4	333.1	311.9	296.2	187.9	179.4	161.3	138.2
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS—												
Cattle and Beef	6	210.9	225.0	210.3	371.3	360.0	353.8	285.2	216.7	237.1	231.9	183.0
Hogs and hog products	6	256.8	260.3	276.6	380.8	431.4	366.2	316.1	224.8	172.1	178.9	173.3
Sheep and mutton	3	189.3	206.3	177.4	253.2	270.7	323.3	239.9	213.6	176.4	166.8	139.6
Poultry	2	416.4	416.4	456.0	476.6	520.5	409.9	298.6	294.1	218.6	217.8	186.5
All	17	247.5	256.7	256.8	366.2	388.3	359.3	289.4	228.1	201.3	199.9	172.3
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS—												
All	9	184.3	184.5	219.0	305.5	292.0	255.2	226.5	169.4	141.6	140.5	139.7
IV.—FISH—												
Prepared fish	6	170.6	170.6	163.9	217.7	219.9	248.8	197.7	154.7	145.7	153.0	151.3
Fresh fish	3	207.6	200.5	205.5	288.3	282.1	249.9	209.0	163.7	140.0	158.4	149.7
All	9	182.9	180.6	160.0	241.3	240.6	249.2	201.5	157.7	143.8	154.8	150.7
V.—OTHER FOODS—												
(a) Fruits and Vegetables—												
Fresh fruits, native	a5	114.0	168.9	134.9	133.3	88.6	158.3	120.1	99.5	65.0	95.7	96.9
Fresh fruits, foreign	3	210.4	241.2	233.0	237.2	191.3	178.9	134.4	124.8	105.3	89.0	109.7
Dried fruits	4	210.4	210.4	187.6	259.7	262.0	271.1	214.3	153.4	127.4	121.7	111.4
Fresh vegetables	a5	238.7	260.2	327.8	421.9	383.9	428.7	465.3	394.5	154.0	176.1	158.9
Canned vegetables	3	161.0	168.9	169.2	216.3	230.6	254.0	237.5	123.5	87.2	100.3	101.8
All	a20	186.9	212.9	217.7	258.8	251.6	259.0	255.5	155.6	111.4	116.7	115.8
(b) Miscellaneous groceries—												
Breadstuffs	10	175.7	182.0	219.0	337.1	274.0	263.4	266.2	168.7	152.7	130.7	126.3
Tea, coffee, etc.	4	179.4	179.4	182.7	217.4	221.2	179.9	151.2	127.9	121.9	112.5	109.7
Sugar, etc.	6	185.7	183.3	196.4	433.5	276.9	260.4	228.8	163.4	143.3	105.9	113.3
Condiments	5	158.8	161.6	176.3	226.5	232.4	250.8	181.8	149.3	125.7	118.3	96.6
All	25	175.3	177.8	199.3	319.3	257.9	246.8	221.9	157.0	140.1	119.3	115.2
VI.—TEXTILES—												
Woolens	5	219.0	219.0	205.2	353.2	377.5	432.6	348.4	224.6	196.4	146.4	139.0
Cottons	4	254.5	258.5	223.6	390.5	334.6	354.9	240.9	162.5	127.6	141.0	147.5
Silks	3	174.5	170.8	153.6	186.9	179.7	147.4	124.5	113.6	85.9	93.6	89.4
Jutes	2	345.3	302.8	303.9	487.0	549.8	609.5	467.9	316.8	246.4	255.2	211.1
Flax products	4	258.7	258.7	324.9	597.3	458.0	438.9	259.7	224.8	165.6	119.8	114.1
Oilcloths	2	180.9	180.9	217.6	306.7	272.5	220.2	159.8	132.5	116.4	104.6	104.7
All	20	236.2	241.2	236.2	392.8	362.0	372.0	274.7	195.6	156.8	138.7	132.0
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES—												
Hides and tallow	4	144.8	123.4	114.6	232.5	610.3	352.4	329.3	290.0	196.2	202.9	188.7
Leather	4	171.6	171.6	179.6	310.8	311.0	326.0	265.1	206.9	174.3	151.4	151.4
Boots and shoes	3	207.7	207.7	216.7	312.6	332.3	224.6	232.9	198.6	162.4	155.7	155.7
All	11	171.7	163.9	166.1	282.8	425.7	285.7	279.7	234.8	179.0	171.3	166.1
VIII.—METALS AND IMPLEMENTS—												
Iron and steel	11	192.1	188.0	202.7	282.9	201.0	278.8	285.1	150.5	108.8	100.5	103.0
Other metals	12	147.2	143.7	144.4	218.0	203.9	282.7	271.9	215.4	195.6	124.7	130.1
Implements	10	227.8	227.8	250.5	256.8	240.7	282.1	199.5	136.7	113.2	106.6	105.6
All	33	186.5	184.0	196.0	251.4	214.2	266.1	254.3	169.9	156.8	111.5	113.9
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING—												
Fuel	6	346.8	299.5	244.8	409.7	231.1	248.2	288.6	152.3	116.3	120.3	134.9
Lighting	4	239.3	242.1	240.1	267.2	241.7	233.6	112.6	86.8	90.0	90.9	92.2
All	10	303.8	276.5	242.9	352.7	235.3	242.4	218.2	126.1	105.8	108.6	117.8
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS—												
Lumber	14	324.4	322.5	348.5	516.2	308.4	275.5	225.5	182.2	174.1	182.1	182.6
Miscellaneous materials	20	207.9	206.5	231.0	273.3	221.7	233.6	217.3	151.0	120.0	109.8	112.5
Paints, oils and glass	14	273.2	275.9	301.0	443.3	417.7	318.6	267.2	199.9	161.6	140.4	142.9
All	48	260.9	260.6	285.7	393.3	304.2	271.6	234.2	175.6	147.9	139.8	141.9
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHINGS—												
Furniture	6	243.3	243.3	270.8	451.3	381.4	276.7	195.8	170.3	145.9	146.6	147.2
Crockery and glassware	4	403.2	403.2	515.0	504.9	394.2	334.4	280.0	195.5	170.3	133.9	130.9
Table cutlery	2	156.3	156.3	164.1	164.1	163.4	155.1	150.7	132.2	80.3	72.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings	4	253.4	253.4	285.9	273.2	253.8	277.3	202.3	132.4	125.5	125.3	117.8
All	16	274.9	274.9	322.3	383.2	325.4	274.9	212.8	162.3	138.7	128.8	126.4
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—												
All	16	182.0	181.3	199.6	247.1	222.0	283.4	261.3	249.4	175.2	121.4	113.3
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—												
Raw furs	4	652.1	660.3	510.5	868.2	1034.2	581.0	388.4	292.3	150.2	208.6	302.0
Liquors and tobaccos	6	267.4	267.4	269.0	315.1	286.5	217.7	163.1	139.0	134.7	128.3	134.4
Sundries	7	157.0	155.0	185.3	215.2	211.6	218.9	197.6	142.6	116.0	106.5	111.1
All	17	312.4	313.6	291.3	404.1	431.6	305.1	250.6	176.6	130.6	138.2	164.3
All commodities	1266	232.8	225.3	236.4	330.2	301.1	284.3	247.3	180.7	151.5	136.1	134.1

(*) Preliminary figures. (†) Five commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915. (‡) Revised. (a) The number of commodities varies from month to month.

sugar advanced from \$7.64 per hundred pounds to \$7.89. Honey declined from 18c per pound to 15c. Maple sugar rose 2c per pound to 16c.

TEXTILES.—Raw wool, yarn, and beaver cloth were steady at last month's levels. Raw cotton at New York fell from 22.2c per pound to 20.85c. Most lines of manufactured cottons were reported to be unchanged. Raw silk fell from \$7.60 per pound to \$7.20 but machine silk advanced from \$17.25 per pound to \$18.25. Jute was down from 11.08c per pound to 9.64c. Hessians also declined from 13.27c per pound to 12.51c.

HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS, AND SHOES.—Hides, steers and cows, at Toronto rose 2c per pound to 10c. Calf skins also showed an advance from 12c per pound to 16c. No changes were reported in leathers or boots

METALS AND IMPLEMENTS.—Pig iron rose from \$32.00 per ton to \$37.00. Iron bar also showed a small advance to \$3.25 per hundred pounds. Steel billets were steady. Copper, lead, quicksilver, spelter, and tin advanced slightly while aluminum, antimony, and nickel were unchanged. Silver bar at New York fell from 70 3/8c per ounce to 69 3/8c.

FUEL AND LIGHTING.—Quotations on coal were nominal at last month's levels. Connellsville coke at the ovens advanced

from \$9.50 per ton about the middle of July to \$14.50 about the middle of August, but by the end of the month had declined to about \$11.00 per ton. Gasoline was down 1/2c per gallon to 34c. Coal oil was down from 21c per gallon to 20c.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Lath at Ottawa advanced from \$10.00 per M to \$11.00. Very few changes were reported in lumber. Cement declined 5c per barrel to \$3.70. Roofing pitch was down from \$1.65 per hundred pounds to \$1.55. Soil pipe rose from 38 3/4c per foot to 45 1/3c. Cut nails advanced 20c per keg to \$4.60 while wire nails declined from \$3.70 per keg to \$3.50. Sash weights were up 25c per hundred pounds to \$3. Linseed oil declined from \$1.13 per gallon to \$1.12. Turpentine was down 10c per gallon to \$1.70. Benzine was 1 1/2c per gallon lower at 34c. Shellac fell from \$4.85 per gallon to \$4.70. Window glass was down about 10 per cent from last month's levels.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.—No changes of importance were reported in house furnishings.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Copperas was up from \$1.65 per pound to \$1.75. Other lines were reported steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Mink skins declined 50c each to \$12.50. Raw rubber at New York was up from 17 1/4c per pound to 17 3/4c. Newsprint was steady.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada. An official index number of wholesale prices in Sweden is the subject of another article in this issue.

The index numbers of retail prices which are listed are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale price index numbers are named in all cases.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade's index number of wholesale prices which has for base prices in 1919=100, was 163.7 for July as compared with 163.2 for June. In foods the increase for the month under review was barely over .2 per cent. In articles other than food, the chief rise was one of 2.9 per cent in cotton, the total increase for the group being .3 per cent.

(Continued on page 1032)

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

Country	Canada		Great Britain		France*		Bel-gium	Hol-land	Den-mark	Nor-way	Swe-den	Fin-land	Ger-many
	29 foods 60 cities		21 foods 600 towns		13 articles Chief cities	13 articles Paris	56 articles Brussels	29 articles 6 towns	Cost of living	Foods 30 towns (c)	51 articles 44 towns (u)	Cost of living	Cost of living, 71 cities (g) (h)
	(a)	July 1914	July 1914	1910	1910	April 1914	1893	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	1913-14
Base period	(b)	(b)	(c)			(f)			(e)				
1910	\$ 6.95	94	96.3(d)	1000	1000	.....	.....	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1913	7.34	99	101.6(d)	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1914-January	7.73	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	7.42	100	100	1004	1075	.....	.....	.....	100	100	100	100	.....
1915-January	7.97	107	118	1105(e)	1295	.....	.....	128	.....	113(e)	.....	.....	.....
July	7.74	104	132.5	1235(e)	1288	.....	.....	148	116	124(e)	119(e)	.....	.....
1916-January	8.28	112	145	1136(e)	1439	.....	.....	153	.....	143	130(e)	.....	.....
July	8.46	114	161	1420(e)	1387	.....	.....	170	136	160	140(e)	167(e)	.....
1917-January	10.27	138	187	1547(e)	1491	.....	.....	186	.....	.....	160	.....	.....
July	11.62	157	204	1845(e)	1971	.....	.....	212	155	261	177	.....	.....
1918-January	12.42	167	206	2120(e)	2056	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	221	.....	.....
July	13.00	175	210	2446(e)	2210	.....	.....	.....	182	279	268	.....	.....
1919-January	13.78	186	230	2794(e)	2665	639	.....	190	279	339	.....	.....	.....
July	13.77	186	209	2897(e)	2811	354	.....	211	289	310	725.0	.....	.....
1920-January	15.30	206	236	3204(e)	3119	410	258	242	295	298	819.4	.....	.....
July	16.84	227	258	3898(e)	4006	479	275	262	319	297	911.0	935	.....
1921-January	14.48	195	278	4303(e)	4404	477	236	264	354	283	1065.4	1070	.....
July	10.96	148	220	3516(e)	3292	393	192	237	292	232	1139.0	1124	.....
1922-January	11.03	149	185	3239(e)	3424	409	187	212	257	190	1055.1	1825	.....
March	10.54	142	177	.....	3159	394	185	.....	238	185	1088.3	2639	.....
April	10.26	138	173	3163(e)	3272	389	184	.....	234	182	1086.3	3175	.....
May	10.22	138	172	.....	3413	389	180	.....	230	178	1087.4	3462	.....
June	10.18	137	170	.....	3297	390	178	.....	227	179	1108.9	3779	.....
July	10.27	138	180	.....	3188	.....	.....	199	.....	179	.....	4990	.....
August	10.44	141	175	.....	3107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Country	Switzer-land (i)	Italy (k)	Spain		South* Africa	India	Aus-tralia*	New* Zealand	Mex-ico	United States	
	49 articles 23 towns (c)	Cost of(l) living Rome	12 articles Capitals	12 articles towns	18 foods 9 towns	Cost of living Bombay	46 foods and gro-ceries, 30 towns	59 foods 25 (f) towns	Federal 51 cities District	43 foods 51 cities (s) (f)	Cost of living Massachusetts (t) (4)
	June 1914	1st semes-ter 1914	1900-14	1909-14	1910	July 1914	1911(g)	1909-13(r)	1910	1913	1913
1910 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	.....	991(r)	100	93	.....
1913 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1147	.....	.....	1037(r)	.....	100	100
1914-January .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1131(p)	.....	1106	.....	.....	104	101.8
July	100(j)	.....	106.9(n)	106.0(n)	.....	100	1164	1070	.....	102	102.1
1915-January	107(j)	.....	107.7(o)	110.8(o)	1214(p)	.....	1240	1177	.....	103	102.9
July	119(j)	.....	113.8(n)	117.1(n)	.....	.....	1522	1200	.....	106	101.7
1916-January	126(j)	108.63(m)	117.6(o)	118.4(o)	1312(p)	.....	1504	1236	.....	107	105.1
July	140(j)	.....	120.3(n)	123.4(n)	.....	.....	1516	1276	.....	111	109.9
1917-January	149(j)	122.21(m)	123.6(o)	125.6(o)	1446(p)	.....	1453	1359	.....	128	119.6
July	180(j)	.....	136.1(n)	139.8(n)	.....	.....	1470	1357	.....	146	129.3
1918-January	197(j)	162.74(m)	145.4(o)	149.3(o)	1511(p)	.....	1505	1426	169.14	160	144.6
July	229(j)	.....	161.8(n)	172.8(n)	.....	.....	1523	1491	162.62	167	155.1
1919-January	252(j)	241.48	167.5(o)	178.5(o)	1535	.....	1627	1553	190.78	185	167.5
July	261(j)	188.32	180.0(n)	190.9(n)	1574	.....	1714	1539	179.03	190	171.5
1920-January	244	263.45	192.3(o)	208.1(o)	2063(e)	.....	1862	1688	215.85	201	192.0
July	246	312.55	202.6(n)	220.3(n)	2204(e)	189	2290	1791	229.37	219	202.6
1921-January	243	374.08	175.1(o)	185.5(o)	1904(e)	169	.....	1906	215.38	172	179.6
July	214	387.28	193.0	198.0	1556(e)	177	.....	1752	186.35	148	190.8
1922-January	189	429.69	.....	.....	1391	173	.....	1574	.....	142	157.3
March	177	415.32	.....	.....	1368	165	1636	1511	.....	139	155.3
April	167	420.33	.....	.....	1384	162	.....	1540	.....	139	155.6
May	158	426.60	.....	.....	1380	163	.....	1552	.....	139	154.9
June	157	425.36	.....	.....	1360	163	.....	1523	.....	141	155.0
July	158	428.97	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	.....	.....	142	156.2
August	158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*For France, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand base is taken as 1000 instead of 100. (a) Cost of food budget. (b) 15th of month up to end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. (c) Beginning of month. (d) Calculated from annual index number. (e) Quarter beginning in specified month. (f) 15th of month. (g) Foods, fuel and lighting, and rent. (h) Average of prices returned at two dates in the month. (i) Issued by Union of Swiss Co-operative stores. (j) Beginning of previous month. (k) Municipal Labour Office, Rome. (l) Food, clothing, rent, heating, lighting and sundries. (m) End of previous month. (n) Average for April-September. (o) Average for October-March. (p) Average for year. (q) Base is average for 6 capital towns. (r) Four chief cities. (s) U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics. From January, 1913, up to and including December, 1920, only 22 articles of food included. (t) Massachusetts Special Commission on Necessaries of Life. (u) In 1920, 50 articles in 49 towns.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country	Canada				Great Britain				France	Holland	Denmark	Sweden
	Labour Dept. <i>g</i>	Michell <i>h</i>	Bank of Commerce <i>g</i>		Board of Trade (new) <i>j</i>	Econo- mist <i>h</i>	Statist <i>h</i>	Times <i>h</i>	Statist- ique Géné- rale <i>h</i>	Central Bureau Statist- ics	Finans- tidende <i>f</i>	Svensk Handels Tidning <i>g</i>
No. of Commod- ities	271 <i>c</i>	40	24 ex- ports	24 im- ports	150	44	45	60	45	53	33	47
Base period.....	1890-1899	1900-1909	1909-1913	1909-1913	1913	1901-1905	1867-1877	1913	1901-1910	1901-1910	1914	July '13 June '14
1890	110.3					102.2	72					
1895	95.6					87.6	62					
1900	108.2					110.5	75					
1905	113.8					103.3	72		98.3			
1910	124.2					113.3	78		108.1			
1913	135.5				100.	122.3	85	100.	115.6	114.		
1914-January	136.5	102.77	107.81			119.0	83.5		115.4			
July	136.6	103.96	99.05			116.6	82.4			120a	100a	116a
1915-January	134.6	100.90	97.18			136.5	96.4		143.9			
July	138.9	115.41	114.77			149.1	106.4		163.7	165a	138a	145a
1916-January	150.2	123.75	128.07			174.5	123.6					
July	172.1	131.52	141.26			191.1	130.5		210.6	253a	164a	185a
1917-January	180.9	162.40	166.07			225.1	159.3		249.2			
July	212.7	187.26	210.52			254.4	176.9		309.3	326a	228a	244a
1918-January	248.7	193.13	202.98			262.9	186.2		361.6			
July	258.1	207.16	221.14			278.5	193.1		389.9	447a	293a	339a
1919-January	284.0	188.91	217.54			265.9	190.7		401.8			
July	286.5	225.2	221.4	221.08		293.2	206.4		403.0	339a	294a	320
1920-January	294.0	245.7	230.98	233.23	303.0	353.1	245.3	330.4	562.7	327		319
July	338.4	265.1	270.12	271.96	323.8	358.0	254.6	332.8	572.9	337	383	363
1921-January	346.8	293.4	199.02	186.69	251.0	255.3	197.2	238.9	470.0	243	341	267
July	281.3	174.3	158.47	150.25	198.2	218.1	158.2	186.5	381.6	201	253	211
1922-January	238.6	165.2	147.17	147.88	167.5	194.7	132.5	158.6	362.7	183	178	170
April	227.7	161.2	151.74	142.50	163.2	194.8	134.8	157.9	362.6	183	178	165
June	224.3	164.5	152.25	154.02	163.2	199.5	135.6	158.7	375.7	190	179	164
July	225.3	165.3	154.23	161.63	163.7	199.8	134.0	158.8	375.8		180	
August	222.8	164.7	153.89	171.49				156.2	382.1			

Country	Ger- many	Italy	Egypt	*South Africa	India	Japan	*Austra- lia	*New Zealand	United States			
	Federal Statist- ical Office <i>j</i>	Bachi <i>j</i>	Dept. of Statist- ics	Census and Statist- ics Office	Dept. of Statist- ics <i>j</i>	Bank of Japan <i>j</i>	Com'n- wealth Statist- ician <i>h</i>	Government Statist- ician	Bureau of Lab'r Statist- ics <i>j</i>	Federal Reserve Board <i>j</i>	Brad- street <i>j</i>	Dun <i>f</i>
No. of commod- ities	38	76d	23	188	75	56	92		404	100	106	200
Base period.....	1913	1913	Jan '13 Jul 31 '14	1910	July 1914	Oct. 1899	1911	1909-13	1913	1913		
1890	90						1058					\$ 90.876
1895	71						760					81.251
1900	88						894					93.355
1905	87						910					99.315
1910	91						1003	984				121.301
1913	100	100		1125		132.2	1088	1051	100	100		118.576
1914-January	102	102		1185b	100	126.3a	1085b	1045b	98			124.528
July	106a	93		1090a			1185b	1073b	97			119.708
1915-January	105	105		1204a	112a	127.8a	1387b	1221b	98			124.168
July	142a	131	102a				1822b	1304b	100			124.958
1916-January	184	193	124a	1379a	125a	154.9a	1502b	1323b	113		10.9163	137.666
July	153a	193					1505b	1403b	123		11.5294	175.142
1917-January	230	230		1538a	142a	196.4a	1525b	1450b	153		13.7277	169.562
July	179a	304	168a				1715b	1593b	188		16.0680	211.950
1918-January	363	429	207a	1723a	178a	259.0a	1877b	1677	184		17.9436	222.175
July	217a	326					1954b	1808	196		19.1624	232.575
1919-January	262	362	225a	1854a	200a	238.2	1950	1888	199	201	18.5348	230.146
July	339	607	238		218	326.8	2008	1788	212	216	18.8964	227.973
1920-January	1256	604	224		209	316.6	2311	1999	233	248	20.3638	247.390
July	1367	642	214	2116	178	265.8	2262	2061	241	254	19.3528	260.414
1921-January	1439	620	164	1688	183	250.8	2233	2233	170	168	12.6631	198.600
July	1428	520	168	1472	178	272.5	1813	2065	141	145	10.7284	195.833
1922-January	3665	577	148	1435	178	261.3	1691	1853	143	149	11.3725	164.444
April	6355	527	139					1805	150	161	11.9039	169.997
June	7080								155	165	12.1069	173.743
July	10059								155		12.0688	173.558
August												

*For South Africa, Australia and New Zealand base is taken as 1000 instead of 100. a. Average for year. b. Quarter beginning in specified month. c. 230 commodities, 1890-1909; 272, 1910-1914; 271, 1915-1922. d. New index number is joined to old index number (38 commodities) and all converted to base 1913-100. e. The commodities in these two new index numbers are in the one case articles chiefly exported; in the other case, articles chiefly imported. f. First of month. g. Middle of month. h. End of month. j. Monthly average.

The *Statist* index number, in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures, showed a decrease for July 31 of 1.2 per cent on June 30. In the foodstuff group, advances in vegetable and animal foods were partially offset by a decline in groceries. A slight decline in materials brings the index of that group back to the May level.

The *Economist* index number of wholesale prices for July showed another very slight increase, being .15 per cent above the figure for June, making the number for July 199.8. The main food group declined 6 per cent during the month owing to reductions in potatoes and barley, although wheat, flour, oats, mutton and rice were slightly dearer. In "other foods", there was a drop in the price of butter; the textile group decreased 1.3 per cent; and there was a rise in the mineral group of 3 per cent, due to a quickening in the export demand for steam coal for the United States.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour index number of cost of living for September was 1.1 per cent below that of the previous month. On the base prices in July, 1914=100, the group figures were as follows: food, 172; rent, 153; clothing, 235; fuel and light, 190; sundries, 195.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The official index number of wholesale prices stood at 375.8 in July as compared with 375.7 in June, showing scarcely any change. Foods decreased 3.3 per cent and industrial materials increased 2.9 per cent during the month.

Germany

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of cost of living—food, heating, lighting and rent (based on prices in 1913-14=100) rose to 4990 in July as compared with 3779 in June. Figures compiled by the revised method as described in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, page 801, are published in the ac-

companying table, compilation by the old method having been discontinued. The increase for the month under review is extraordinarily large, being 32 per cent, whilst from May to June the increase was 9.2 per cent. The increase in July for foods alone was 33.5 per cent, an important factor being the seasonal change in potatoes. In none of the cities of the enquiry was the increase in the cost of living less than 20 per cent.

Switzerland

COST OF LIVING.—The index number issued by the Union of Swiss Co-operative Societies for foods, fuel and washing materials has stood at practically the same level for four months: May, 1, 158; June 1, 157; July 1, and August 1, 158—(base, June 1, 1914=100). Of the 46 articles 26 showed no change from July 1 to August 1; 11 showed increases of 1-11 per cent; and 9, decreases of 1-11 per cent. In foods the only decrease was a seasonal one of 10 per cent in potatoes, counterbalanced by slight increases in other articles.

The Swiss Labour Office is now publishing an index number of cost of foods, fuel and lighting. This is calculated (1) on the base June, 1914=100, (2) on the base, the corresponding month in the previous year=100, and (3) as a chain index. It is published as for three classes of consumers: officials and non-manual workers (Beamte und Angestellte), skilled manual workers (Gelernte Arbeiter), and unskilled manual workers (Hilfsarbeiter). The index is based on daily records of household consumption and expenditure kept for the whole year, 1920, by 222 families. Thus the new index differs from that computed by the Union of Swiss Co-operative Societies in that the latter is based on the 1914 standard of consumption. The official figures for July, on base June, 1914=100, follow:

	Food	Fuel & Light	All
Non-manual workers.	158	176	160
Skilled or semi-skilled manual workers.	157	177	159
Unskilled manual workers	157	169	158

India

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of cost of living in Bombay was 2 points or 1.2 per cent higher for July than for June, but is considerably below the levels of July, 1919, 1920, and 1921 (186, 190, and 177). The index of foods increased 3.4 per cent, while fuel and lighting, clothing and house rent remained unchanged.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number for July, compiled by the Federal Reserve Board (prices in 1913=100) showed that prices during July increased 4 points or 2.6 per cent as compared with June. Imported goods advanced 5 points, to 129 and domestic goods increased 4 points, to 162. Raw materials rose 6 per cent, producers' goods, 1.4 per cent, but consumers' goods declined .6 per cent.

The index number of wholesale prices compiled by the Bureau of Labour Statistics rose 3 1/3 per cent for July. The largest increase was for the group fuel and lighting, the index of which rose nearly 13 per cent. Farm products advanced 3 per cent, foodstuffs, 1 1/2 per cent, and building materials 1 3/4 per cent. Smaller increases were shown in

cloths and clothing and metals and metal products. Slight decreases were shown in house-furnishing goods and chemicals and drugs. Miscellaneous commodities showed no change.

Gibson's average index number of wholesale prices of 22 articles of food for August was 67.4, a decrease of 7.5 per cent on the July figure. This is the lowest figure since January, and the second decline during the year 1922.

Bradstreet's general index number for September showed that even less change had taken place during August than during July. The index stood at 12.0793, eight one-hundredths of one per cent higher than at August 1. Thirty commodities advanced, thirty-three declined, and forty-three remained unchanged.

RETAIL PRICES.—The index number of retail prices of foods compiled by the Bureau of Labour Statistics showed an increase of .7 per cent for the month ending July 1. The chief increases were granulated sugar, 7 per cent; strictly fresh eggs, 6 per cent; navy beans, 5 per cent; potatoes, 3 per cent. The chief decreases were onions, 13 per cent; cabbage, 10 per cent; hens, 3 per cent.

OFFICIAL INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN SWEDEN.

A DESCRIPTION of an official price investigation by the Commerce Department of Sweden, involving the construction of an index number of wholesale prices is given in the July issue of the *Federal Reserve Bulletin*, the official journal of the United States Federal Reserve Board, the information being taken from the issue of *Kommersiella Meddelanden* for May 26, 1922.

The new index number is described as follows:

The indexes constructed for commodities and commodity groups measure the fluctuations in monthly prices since January, 1920, in terms of the prices for the corresponding months of 1913. Thus January, 1921, is ex-

pressed as a percentage of January, 1913, etc. For individual commodities, on the other hand, additional monthly indexes are also computed, using the average price during the entire year 1913 as a base. The field of this official inquiry is limited to the course of wholesale prices from the beginning of 1920, and no effort has been made to cover the abnormal war period.

The selection and inclusion of commodities in the index was largely determined by the relative rank of the different articles entering into the 1913 domestic trade. A deviation from this standard was made, however, in the case of agricultural products whose output is strongly affected by seasonal influences. For such commodities the average value for a five-year period, 1909-1913, was used as a criterion. A trade turnover value of 5,000,000 kronor was set as the minimum for the in-

clusion of the majority of the commodities. In certain instances products with a value of 1,000,000 kronor were included in order to obtain balanced proportions between different commodity groups with characteristic price movements. The final selection comprised a list of 160 series of market quotations. Each commodity was weighted ac-

cording to its estimated trade value in 1913. The aggregate weight or value represented by the commodities amounted to 1,783,000,000 kronor according to 1913 prices, or about two-thirds of the total domestic trade of Sweden.

The accompanying table shows the index numbers by groups.

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN SWEDEN CONSTRUCTED BY THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Respective months, 1913=100)

	Vegetable food stuffs	Animal food stuffs	Feed and forage	Fertilizers	Fuel and lubricating oils	Raw and manufactured products of iron and metal industries	Mortar, brick, cement and glass	Lumber	Pulp and paper	Textile fibers and fabrics	Hides and leather	Rubber goods	Chemico-technical products, raw and manufactured	All commodities index	Raw materials	Manufactured goods
Weights	433	235	88	44	171	115	37	73	41	302	13	10	44	.....	.....	.....
Average for year 1920	262	304	288	340	606	359	356	356	509	444	297	318	423	.....	.....	.....
Average for year 1921	214	223	189	256	213	185	274	225	272	261	177	309	222	.....	.....	.....
1920—January	229	329	296	339	518	311	326	301	374	465	327	290	475	343	353	336
February	248	313	307	339	569	322	330	327	432	471	327	290	499	357	366	349
March	252	315	314	339	601	359	336	323	493	471	324	290	499	366	378	355
April	263	309	315	347	630	393	336	357	524	481	319	290	459	371	377	367
May	261	306	310	347	660	404	355	360	534	476	320	290	441	374	383	367
June	268	292	299	347	699	411	368	362	538	472	312	290	432	376	382	370
July	268	289	278	347	699	400	373	362	573	465	302	290	414	376	387	367
August	271	309	266	336	684	391	379	366	558	457	293	357	404	375	389	363
September....	272	303	268	336	662	373	379	366	561	456	285	357	400	370	383	359
October	276	300	268	336	656	349	382	363	546	401	281	357	378	358	379	340
November....	272	292	275	336	565	311	354	363	504	394	241	357	344	338	355	325
December....	258	290	262	336	441	285	357	348	472	321	238	357	344	306	320	294
1921—January	237	274	234	282	306	262	327	316	410	302	214	357	297	272	270	273
February	223	251	215	282	282	236	320	283	378	300	197	357	279	256	249	361
March	222	243	211	282	247	217	322	280	359	299	193	357	271	249	239	257
April	220	242	194	287	231	203	292	255	307	295	184	357	238	239	223	249
May	220	226	186	279	221	187	288	230	271	281	184	357	232	230	217	240
June	227	218	191	279	213	181	268	220	255	242	186	357	237	223	213	231
July	222	219	194	279	208	173	265	209	227	233	160	357	229	216	209	221
August	220	226	201	222	185	169	264	197	221	233	161	242	227	211	202	219
September....	208	204	176	121	170	155	250	187	219	233	161	242	224	201	185	214
October	195	197	160	220	164	149	235	175	202	237	165	242	219	194	177	209
November....	185	195	151	220	159	145	230	174	207	237	157	242	213	189	171	204
December....	185	185	154	220	164	145	230	168	212	237	159	242	209	188	170	204
1922—January	177	166	148	172	168	140	210	168	198	231	150	242	214	180	160	197
February	176	165	150	169	161	137	204	168	190	231	148	242	205	178	158	195
March	180	159	159	169	164	138	205	168	185	225	142	242	206	178	158	194

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

THE two legal decisions summarized below have reference respectively to compensation for injured employees of the Dominion government in Quebec, and to workmen's compensation in Sas-

katchewan. A legal decision of a United States Court respecting the powers of the United States Railroad Labour Board is summarized elsewhere in this issue.

Dominion Government railway employee in Quebec may elect after injury to come under compensation law of that province, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary.

A workman employed in laying bricks at St. Malo, Que., for the Canadian National Railways was permanently injured when the scaffold on which he was standing collapsed. He brought an action under the workmen's compensation law of Quebec against the deputy minister of the Department of Railways and Canals, alleging inexcusable fault, and claiming \$7,000 indemnity. The action was taken under the Dominion Workmen's Compensation Act, 1918, as amended in 1919, and under an order-in-council of May 29, 1920.

The act of 1918 provides that an employee of the Dominion Government injured in the course of his employment, or the dependant of such an employee who was killed, is entitled to compensation according to the law of the province in which the accident occurred, but employees of government railways in order to come under this act must elect, *prior to the injury*, to accept compensation under it in lieu of the benefits provided by the Provident Fund Act. By the amendment of 1919 election may be made *before or after the injury*. The order-in-council named as defendant in any action taken under a provincial workmen's compensation law by an injured government employee the deputy minister of the department in which the injured workman had been employed.

It appears that on the day before the accident a locomotive engineer had removed some supports from under a scaffold in order to allow room to take a tender out of the shop. The engineer and the employee responsible for scaffolds

had neglected to replace the supports, and their absence caused the scaffold to collapse. On behalf of the defence it was claimed that the plaintiff had participated in the Provident Fund of the Government Railways, and that following the accident and before commencing this action he had drawn benefits from this fund; that the State contributed to the Provident Fund; and that the plaintiff in drawing his benefits had signed receipts freeing the government from all claims for damages or compensation of any kind to which he might be entitled. Against this argument the plaintiff opposed Article 7339 of the Quebec Civil Code, which declares absolutely null every agreement contrary to the workmen's compensation provisions of the Code. To this the defence replied that the discharge which the plaintiff had given had been in accordance with an agreement made *prior* to the date of the order-in-council which placed the Crown within the scope of the law of workmen's compensation.

It was held by the Court that Article 7339 should be interpreted as making void every agreement which had the effect of depriving the workman of the advantages which the workmen's compensation law assured him, whether the agreement was made *before or after* the law came into effect, that is to say, it refused to recognize any agreement between an employer and workman incompatible with its provisions. The Dominion government, in decreeing that in case of industrial accidents its employees might come under the compensation

law of the province in which they were employed, renounced every advantage and privilege which its participation in the benefit organizations of its employees assured it.

The proof having been established that the accident was due to the inex-

cusable fault of the employees of the defendant, the sum of \$3,000 to which the plaintiff was entitled as compensation was raised to \$4,000, and judgment was given for this amount with costs.

(*Quebec—Fiset vs. Bell*).

Workmen's compensation awarded in Saskatchewan after failure to recover damages at common law, but costs deducted.

A railway employee in Saskatchewan had lost a leg in an accident in the course of his employment. He brought an action against his employer at common law. In the trial court the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff and judgment was entered in his favour for the amount awarded. The company appealed against this judgment, and the judgment was reversed in the Court of Appeal on the ground that there was no evidence of any negligence on the part of the company. The workman then applied for compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act of Saskatchewan and was awarded \$2,000 compensation. (Particulars of this case were given in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE on pages 454 and 455.) The company appealed against this decision and the case was heard in the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal. The grounds upon which the appeal was based were as follows:

(1) The trial judge had no power to assess compensation and adjudge that the same be paid to the plaintiff because, (a) he did not make any finding on the trial or endorse on the record that the injury to the plaintiff was one for which the defendants would be liable to the plaintiff under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and (b) he did not assess the compensation within thirty days after the judgment of this Court on the appeal; (2) The learned judge erred in not deducting from the compensation which he awarded the defendants' cost of the trial and the costs of appeal.

The Court held that the trial judge was right in rejecting the contention of

the defendants on both branches of the first grounds of appeal. With regard to the first branch, a previous judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada (*Marshall Brick Company vs. York Farmers Colonization Company*) was held to be conclusive. With regard to the second branch, in the opinion of the Court the law does not require that the assessment should be actually made within the thirty days.

With regard to the second ground of appeal the Court held that the trial judge erred in refusing to deduct from the compensation awarded the costs of the trial and of the appeal which had been awarded to the defendant company. While the disposition of costs is in the discretion of the trial judge "that discretion must be a judicial one and based upon proper principles. The reasons given by the learned judge show that he exercised his discretion, not judicially, but benevolently toward the workman." It was the opinion of the Court that except where special circumstances are shown, a workman who brings an unsuccessful action independently of the Act should have deducted from the compensation awarded him under the Act the costs which he compelled the defendant to waste by his improper demand.

Costs, with respect to the original trial and appeal were therefore allowed to the defendant company, but no costs of the present appeal were allowed as the company had failed on the major part of their appeal.

(*Saskatchewan—Perry vs. Canadian Pacific Railway Company*).

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MINISTER—THE HONOURABLE JAMES MURDOCK

DEPUTY MINISTER—F. A. AGLAND.

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

**This issue
in brief**

In addition to the regular monthly articles relating to industrial conditions, strikes, wage agreements, wholesale and retail prices, etc., in Canada, this issue contains a number of articles of general interest, among which may be mentioned one describing the new co-ordination policy for immigration and land settlement, and another summarizing the two decisions of the Permanent Court of International Justice on matters of interest to labour.

At the beginning of September the percentage of unemployment as reported by trade unions stood at 3.6 as compared with 4.1 per cent at the beginning of August, and with 8.7 per cent at the commencement of September, 1921. Employment, as indicated by returns furnished by over 6,100 employing firms, showed a further upward movement during August and the situation was again more favourable than during the same month of last year.

The average cost of the weekly family budget of 29 staple foods was \$10.28 at the beginning of September as compared with \$10.44 for August; \$11.82 for September, 1921; \$15.95 for September, 1920; and \$7.83 for September, 1914. The total for food, fuel and rent averaged \$20.90 for September as compared with \$20.88 for August; \$22.37 for September, 1921; \$26.38 for Sep-

tember, 1920; and \$14.33 for September, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number stood at 220.5 for September as compared with 222.8 for August; 232.7 for September, 1921; 326.6 for September, 1920; and 141.3 for September, 1914.

The time loss due to industrial disputes was less during September than during the previous month but greater than during September, 1921. There were in existence during the month 18 strikes involving about 15,275 workpeople with an estimated time loss of 91,900 working days. Three of the strikes were reported as having commenced during September. One of the strikes commencing prior to September and one of those commencing during September terminated during the month, leaving 16 strikes involving about 2,465 workpeople on record at the beginning of October.

**Proceedings
under the
Industrial
Disputes
Investigation
Act, 1907.**

During the month of September the Department received the reports of seven Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) the Michigan Central Railway Company and certain of its employees, being machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, carmen, electricians

and sheet metal workers, members of the Federated Shop Crafts; (2) the Père Marquette Railway Company and certain of its shop craft employees, being machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, electricians, carmen, etc.; (3) the Père Marquette Railway Company and certain of its employees, being members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; (4) the New York Central Railway Company as represented by its officers in charge of the railway shops at Ottawa and certain of its employees, being members of the Federated Shop Crafts at Ottawa; (5) the Grand Trunk Railway System and certain of its employees, being clerks, freight handlers, stationmen, stationary engineers and firemen, oilers, roundhouse shop and store labourers, etc., members respectively of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees and the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; (6) the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited, and certain of its employees, being members of Federal Labour Union No. 16570, American Federation of Labour; and (7) the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited, and certain of its employees, being certified Marconi Wireless Operators, members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, System Division No. 59.

During the month three applications were received for the establishment of Boards, and in one case a Board was established.

Jottings.

It is stated that the British Empire Steel Corporation have made plans to build a number of new dwellings for their employees at Sydney Mines next year, in accordance with recommendations contained in the report of a Board of Conciliation. The report of the Board was printed in the June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. It is further stated that the

Corporation propose selling building lots to their employees at a nominal cost on easy instalments, for the benefit of those who wish to build their own houses. Further recommendations of the Board as to the pulling down of old houses and the repair of others are being carried out by the Corporation.

A Minimum Wage Board has been appointed in Alberta in conformity with the Minimum Wage Act which was passed at the recent session of the Provincial Legislature. The new Board, which began to function early in October, is composed as follows: Chairman, Mr. A. G. Browning, Edmonton, deputy attorney-general of Alberta; employees' representative, Mrs. Harriet J. Ingram, of the Garment Workers' Union, Edmonton; employers' representative, Mr. James Kellas, secretary of Retail Merchants' Association; secretary of the Board, Mr. Walter Smitten, Calgary.

The requirements of the Manitoba Electricians' License Act of 1917 will henceforth be strictly enforced, according to an announcement by the provincial Department of Labour. During September, at Winnipeg, a journeyman electrician was found guilty of and given suspended sentence for failing to obtain a license as required by the act.

The New Brunswick Schools Act of 1922, which consolidates and revises the previous Schools Acts, contains a section providing that School Boards may, subject to such regulations as may be approved by the Board of Education of the Province, make arrangements for establishing savings banks in the schools. The work connected with these banks must not be done in hours prescribed for teaching, except in schools in which the teaching hours are not less than six each day.

The Canadian Association of Child Protection Officers, at a convention held at Toronto on September 29, passed a resolution, which was proposed by Mr. K. C. McLeod, of the Alberta Mothers' Allowance Board, calling for a reciprocal agreement between the provinces

whereby a widowed mother moving from one province to another could have her allowance paid by the Board of the province to which she removes.

The Western Ontario United Boards of Trade, at a recent convention, endorsed a proposed amendment to the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Act to provide for an extension of the principle of "merit rating." It was alleged that careful manufacturers with a good accident record were at present made to pay for firms which were careless of the safety of their employees. A proposed Town Planning bill was also approved by the convention.

The Dominion Association of Fire Chiefs, in convention at Chatham in August last, appointed a committee which was instructed to apply to the Dominion Government for assistance in drafting a scheme for insurance protection and old age pensions for firemen, and to bring such scheme before the next convention.

The Ontario Safety League displayed an exhibit of safety appliances at the Canadian National Exhibition which was held in Toronto recently. Among the exhibits were guarded punch presses, cutting machines, belt guards, safety cabinets and goggles. A safety window was shown which enables the upper sashes to be cleaned from the inside of the window. The exhibit also contained various other safety devices.

It is announced that a department of commercial economics is planned for the Western University, London, Ont. The study courses will include industrial management and factory management, in addition to commercial law, statistics, commercial distribution, sales management, advertising, and other phases of business. Professor Morrow will be in charge of the department.

The Masonic Lodges of Saskatchewan are offering 30 scholarships of \$300 each to secure properly qualified teachers for the pioneer rural districts of the province. A copy of conditions on which

these scholarships are awarded can be had from Principal George M. Weir, Normal School, Saskatoon, or Mr. W. B. Tate, grand secretary, A. F. and A. M., Regina. Thirty-one such scholarships were awarded by the Masonic lodges last year.

A movement to establish a labour college in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, has recently been set on foot at Sydney and Glace Bay. Committees of labour men have co-operated in both places in obtaining lecturers for the current term, and during the coming winter it is proposed to arrange a series of lectures by college professors and others. It is stated that the proposed college has the support of the membership of District 26 of the United Mine Workers of America.

Mr. J. Arthur Nelson, general manager of the Federation Service, a labour-owned and operated moving picture education company in New York, has announced that the organization will shortly begin the production and distribution of a motion picture series to be known as the "Labour News Weekly," to organized labour bodies of the United States and Canada for exhibition at their regular weekly meetings.

The building tradesmen of Bloomington, Illinois, have announced the formation of a co-operative building guild to provide workmen with houses at cost. The guild is stated to be on similar lines to the British co-operative building guilds and is headed by a former vice-president of the Illinois State Federation of Labour.

Unemployment benefits distributed in Great Britain, under government unemployment insurance, during the last two years amount to £77,000,000, according to a recent statement by the Minister of Labour, the Right Honourable T. J. Macnamara. The cost of distribution of this relief amounted to £7,500,000. During the coming winter, the Minister announced, the Government would be prepared to assist the unemployed with fresh relief work schemes

up to £10,000,000, while a further £45,000,000 was available for the payment of benefits under the unemployment insurance scheme.

The American Federation of Labour is stated to be preparing to organize a law information bureau and service to check the use of injunctions in labour disputes, to help to secure the repeal of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations Act and the abolition of the Colorado Industrial Commission, and to defeat the measures cropping up in various state legislatures for the incorporation of unions. Information will be furnished to labour journals and to speakers for use at union meetings, and a legal staff will be organized to deal with the situation.

The second international congress on mutual aid and social economics will meet at Rio de Janeiro, March 15 to 31, 1923, in connection with the centenary celebration of the independence of Brazil. The subjects to be considered will come under the following five heads: Mutual aid, co-operation, insurance, social economy and social hygiene.

At the International Conference of Central Organizations for Workers' Education, which took place at Brussels in August last, a resolution was passed requesting the Belgian organization to ensure the maintenance of relations between the organizations represented at the Conference until the next conference in 1924, and to consult the International Federation of Trade Unions on the possibility of setting up a permanent central office for the international movement for workers' education.

**Labour
representative
on directorate
of Canadian
National
Railways.**

A new Board of Directors has recently been appointed by the Dominion Government for the Canadian National Railways and the Grand Trunk Railway,

the two railway systems being now combined into a single organization. The Directors for the combined system are as follows: Major-General Sir Henry

Worth Thornton, K.B.E., London, England, and Messrs. John H. Sinclair, K.C., New Glasgow, N.S., Richard P. Gough, Toronto, of the firm of Sellers-Gough; James Stewart, Winnipeg, General Manager of the Maple Leaf Milling Company, formerly chairman of the Canadian Wheat Board; Ernest R. Decary, Montreal, ex-president of the Montreal Civic Commission; Frederick G. Dawson, Prince Rupert, B.C., wholesale merchant; Tom Moore, Ottawa, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; Graham A. Bell, Ottawa, Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals; and Gerald G. Ruel, Toronto, General Counsel. Special interest to labour attaches to the appointment of Mr. Moore as labour representative on this Board.

**Interprovincial
boiler
regulations.**

The Canadian Interprovincial regulations for the construction and inspection of boilers and

machinery were recently adopted by the Province of Ontario, as noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1922, (p. 705). They had been already adopted by the four western provinces. These regulations, which are published in the *Ontario Gazette*, September 9, 1922, are the result of a movement which had been in progress for the past twelve years. They are designed to secure uniformity in the various provisions made under Provincial laws for the safety of boilers. Moreover, as the introduction to the regulations points out, the "standardization of design and construction is an important desideratum for economic production, and the maintenance of a good standard both of design and workmanship is of vital importance not only to steam users, but it is also in the best interests of the industrial welfare of the Dominion. The members of the Conference have endeavoured to keep all the above objectives in view, and hope that the general adoption of these regulations throughout the Dominion will materially assist in the furtherance of these aims." The movement toward the desired uniformity was

begun by an interprovincial conference which was held at Regina in December, 1909, and was attended by representatives of the governments of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario. Regulations were then drawn up to govern construction and provide for the registration of designs of boilers and fittings. These regulations were adopted by Alberta, Saskatchewan and Ontario, but subsequently differences of interpretation arose between these provinces, and no central committee or board existed which could give authoritative rulings. Accordingly in June, 1914, the Ontario government organized another conference, but the work of this conference was interrupted by the outbreak of the war, and its recommendations were not officially adopted by the provinces represented. In 1918 the Manitoba government invited the other provinces to a further conference which was held at Winnipeg in September of that year. This conference was attended by representatives of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Many new sections were added, and the regulations were redrafted and submitted to the Boiler Code Committee of the Engineering Institute of Canada, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and others, for criticism. In April, 1920, a meeting was held at New Westminster to consider the replies received and to revise the regulations where a change appeared advisable. Rules governing air and gas tanks were added, and other amendments were made. The revised regulations were then submitted for approval to the several Provincial Governments, with the results described above.

**Safety work
of Algoma
Steel
Corporation.**

Mr. Frank J. McGue
who is in charge of the
Safety work of the
Algoma Steel Corpora-
tion has outlined in

The Canadian Manufacturer for August last, the methods employed toward reducing accidents during a year's organization. For the year ended November 29, 1921, as compared with the previous

year, the Corporation's records show that there was a reduction in accidents of 69 per cent, in lost time of 72 per cent and in compensation of over 66 per cent, the accident cost for 1920 being \$95,772 while for 1921 it was \$32,089. The article states that it was found necessary to educate everybody on the real cause of accidents, that every accident is due either directly or indirectly to the carelessness of somebody, and that it was necessary to inculcate a sense of personal responsibility as over 90 per cent of accidents occurring in industry were due, not to a failure of the mechanical, but rather to a falling down of the human element. The campaign carried out under Mr. McGue had the backing of the superintendent and general manager, without which he claims it would not have been a success. Appeals were made to the personal pride and interest of the superintendents, foremen and the men by means of publicity in the local press, in the publication of the Corporation, by posters in the way of mottoes and pictures, translated into the languages spoken by the various workmen, and tacked up wherever available, and by safety instruction. New men were required to pass at least a day in a safety demonstration room getting instruction in a particular part of plant where they were to go to work, the room being equipped with instructor, and posters and pictures designed to press upon their minds that there is danger. Power was given to Mr. McGue to investigate any or every accident, to summon any works witness whether superintendent or workman, and to make public full particulars regarding accidents including the names of superintendent and foremen who had been in charge of the injured workers. A prize in the form of a bonus to be determined by the executive was given to a superintendent or foreman who had no accident in any given month, or had reduced his percentage appreciably, and all information respecting this bonus was published in the daily press and in the Corporation's publication. All injured men were given attention by surgeons employed by the Corporation who are on duty at

the plant, and these surgeons furnished daily reports to the Safety Department of all accidents whether there was liability of the injury resulting in absence from work to such an extent as to become a compensation case or not. These reports showed probable period of disability, how frequently the injured man was ordered to report for dressings, and dressings performed. In addition to the checking up of each case through the medical reports there was a system of home visitations, a member of the Safety Department being detailed to do this work.

**Trade union
membership
in United
Kingdom.**

Statistics of the membership of Trade Unions in the United Kingdom at the end of 1921 are given in the British

Labour Gazette for September. The total number of trade unions known to the Ministry of Labour at the end of 1921 was 1,296 as compared with 1,425 at the end of the previous year, the reductions being attributed mainly to amalgamations. The total membership at the end of 1921 was approximately 6,793,000 as compared with 8,493,000 at the end of 1920, a decrease of 1,700,000, or 20 per cent. The number of male members was about 5,760,000 a decrease of 1,371,000, or 19 per cent in the year, and the number of female members was about 1,033,000, a decrease of 24 per cent. These figures include about 71,000 members of overseas branches of certain unions, and a number of persons, principally teachers, who being members of more than one society are counted twice. The net number of members within the United Kingdom is placed at about 6,700,000. From 1913 to 1920 there had been a steady increase in membership, and notwithstanding the decline in 1921, at the end of that year the male membership showed an increase of over 50 per cent compared with 1913, and the female membership an increase of over 130 per cent.

**British
Unemployment
Insurance
(No. 2) Act,
1922.**

The LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1922, on page 499 contains a summary of the British Unemployment Insurance Act which became law in April last. That Act has since been amended by the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act which came into operation on July 20. Under the former Act unemployment was provided for up to July, 1923, as follows: 37 weeks' benefit was to be given, of which 22 were reserved for the coming winter, the remaining 15 being spread over the period from April 6 to the end of October, 1922, in three periods of five weeks' benefit, each followed by a five weeks' gap. When the first five weeks' gap was reached, the Ministry of Labour received representations from the Poor Law authorities urging that the system of gaps be abolished, as large numbers of persons till then on the insurance funds were brought under the Board of Guardians, thereby increasing the burden of the local ratepayers. As a result the unemployment situation was reviewed and it was found that the situation was better than had been anticipated. The financial position of the unemployment fund showed that only £15,000,000 had been borrowed instead of the £19,000,000 estimated for the period up to July, 1922.

The amending Act increases the maximum number of weeks' benefit that may be authorized during the period from April 6, 1922, to the end of October, 1922, subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions, from fifteen weeks' to twenty-two weeks' benefit, and reduces from five weeks to one week the interval which must elapse after each five weeks' "uncovenanted" benefit (i.e., benefit paid irrespective of contributions) has been received. It provides that for those who have drawn ten weeks' uncovenanted benefit since April, and remained unemployed, there will be one week's gap and five weeks' benefit, one week's gap and five weeks' benefit, and one week's gap and two weeks' benefit. The cost of reducing the gaps

from July 20 to the end of October is estimated by the Government actuary at £2,750,000. The amending act does not affect the payment of "covenanted" benefits (i.e., benefits paid in respect of unexhausted contributions).

British National Building Guild.

The annual conference of the British National Building Guild, Limited, was held at Birmingham on August

12. The president, Mr. H. Frankland stated that there were 150 Guild Committees in existence, of which 70 were actually operating. Work to the value of £1,250,000 had been completed and there was in hand work to the value of £2,500,000, as compared with £600,000 at the time of the previous conference. The Board of the Guild proposed the formation of a Guild Building Society to which the members wanting houses would contribute a fixed weekly sum. When a sufficient sum had been subscribed in certain region the Guild would apportion the number of houses to be built by it in that district, according to the desires of the customers and according to the amount of money subscribed. If possible, ballots would be taken among the subscribers to decide the order of possession. It was estimated that if subscribers paid a weekly sum equal to the current rentals, they would become owners of the houses in twelve years. The conference unanimously agreed to empower the Board to proceed with the Guild Building society scheme.

Employers and the building guilds.

At a conference of the National Federation of Building Trades employers of Great Britain

and Ireland in June last, it was explained that the formation of the National Industrial Council for the industry had given the building guild movement a strong impetus and that the local authorities in those where there were labour members on the Council, had encouraged the guilds. Instances were quoted to show

that advantages had been conferred on guilds under the terms of their contracts which a private employer could not obtain. The following methods of combatting the guilds were suggested: (1) Payment by results, or a standard rate, plus a bonus on output. (2) Payment for wet time, accepting the principle that the workers shall not be put to any loss through causes beyond their control. (3) A constant readjustment of existing conditions and working rules.

Apprenticeship plans for building trades.

Steps are being taken in New York city to introduce a comprehensive apprenticeship system

to meet the need for skilled workers in the building trades. The movement originated at a meeting of the Executive Board of the New York Building Congress on January 10 last, when a general committee on apprenticeship was appointed, which included representatives of investment, design, engineering, material supply, management, labour and related interests. The plan which is being put into operation is based on the principle of having the trade processes taught on the job, instead of in a school. While part of the employment time of an apprentice and his evenings will be devoted to theoretical and technical instruction, the most essential part of the instruction will be given under actual trade conditions. The direct management and operation of the system is in the hands of a General Board composed of equal numbers of representatives from the building trades employers' associations and the building trades unions and jointly financed by employers and workers. Similar joint trade boards have been set up in each trade. It is planned to offer definite assurance of continuous employment by placing the responsibility of obtaining employment for apprentices with the joint trade board of each particular industry instead of with the employer only. It is stated that the New York Building Trades Employers' Association and the New York Building Trades' Labour Council have officially approved

the operation of this system in the Metropolitan district.

The Industrial Association of San Francisco has adopted a scheme for the intensive training of apprentices in the building trades. Schools for plasterers and plumbers have already been opened, and it is intended to set up as soon as possible schools for bricklayers, tile setters, painters and other craftsmen. Applicants for admission to the school of plasterers have to pass an intelligence as well as a physical test. The training lasts eight hours a day, five and a half days a week, and continues for three months. Those who have taken the full course are put to work at once and after a year's experience they are considered competent journeymen plasterers. Applicants for admission to the school of plumbers are also required to pass an intelligence test and they are divided into three groups according to their rating in this test. The members of the first group work two weeks in the school and four weeks in outside shops. At the end of the first two weeks the second group begins a two weeks' course in the school followed by four weeks outside. It is then succeeded in the third group, and after the two weeks' course of this group is completed, the first group again returns to the school. The rotation is kept up until each group has had a minimum of eight weeks in the school. The students receive no pay when at school, but when at work outside they receive the regular apprenticeship wage of \$2.50 per day.

Safety methods for coal mines.

At the annual meeting of the Mine Inspectors' Institute of America which was held in Chicago, Illinois, on July 11, 12 and 13, a number of important recommendations were made to promote greater safety in the coal mines. Among these were four recommendations for standardized methods which the Institute hopes to have adopted and made uniform throughout the United States, as follows:

(1) That a new type of underground danger signal of the following description be made uniform in all mining regions: A square divided into four quarters by two lines drawn from opposite corners so as to cross at the middle. Each quarter of the square should be devoted to a single class of dangers: thus, the upper left hand quarter should be devoted to gas; the lower left hand quarter to bad roof; the upper right hand quarter to electric wires and the lower left hand quarter to "blackdamp".

It was stated that with this arrangement made uniform it would be possible for any man who is capable of making a cross to chalk up a danger warning that all could understand whether they could write and read the English language or not.

(2) That worked-out and abandoned portions of mines either be thoroughly ventilated or sealed off with a masonry wall provided with a valve permitting periodic tests of the atmosphere within; and that such areas have vents drilled through from the surface.

(3) That tests for gas be made with a non-luminous flame, using a flame safety lamp of one of the types approved by the United States Bureau of Mines, and burning fuel also approved by the Bureau for each specific type.

The Institute held that portable electric lamps should be used for general lighting and flame safety lamps always for testing.

(4) That in cases where machine runners are equipped with electric lamps, men possessing certificates of competence as gas inspectors test every working place before a machine starts to work in the place, and make another test during the machine run or immediately thereafter.

Mr. J. W. Paul, mining engineer at the Pittsburgh Experimental Station of the United States Bureau of Mines is secretary of the Institute.

Modification of eight-hour day in France.

A Decree was promulgated in September by the Government of France requiring seamen on French merchant vessels to be on duty in future for twelve hours a day instead of eight. This does not imply twelve hours of actual work, however, as a distinction is drawn between

hours of attendance and hours of active service. It was explained that the measure was essential in the interests of the French mercantile marine, as for the past two years France was the only country which had attempted to enforce an eight-hour day in its merchant service, and it was felt that to continue this effort would have involved the ruin of the French shipping industry. The revocation of the eight-hour day law for seamen has led to strikes at various ports of France, which have reached serious proportions at Havre and Marseilles.

**Proposal for
Labour
"university"
in Paris.**

A scheme for a "university of labour" in Paris, France, has been drawn up by the education and leisure committee of the Federation of Trade Unions of the Seine, which proposes that the institution comprise (1) A "school for militant trade unionists," where they could be taught how the principal commodities are purchased, transported and distributed; the effects of the present economic system; objects, methods and utility of co-operative societies; the history of the labour movement, its aims and means of action; the functions and methods of working of every labour body, from the workshop committee in the factory to the international trade union federation; the working of foreign organization; an international language; the working inter-relations and power of financial organizations, their influence on the life of nations, how they are to be fought and replaced, and labour solutions of present day problems. The school would also train its pupils in public speaking by teaching methods of debate, how to prepare speeches, etc. (2) A "popular university" addressing itself to the general public, for the purpose of diffusing and popularizing ideas on social, scientific, economic and literary progress. (3) Technical courses. (4) Courses in industrial law and social jurisprudence. (5) A section for sports and health. (6) A children's section (guardianship, holiday camps, nurseries, crèches, etc.). (7) A section for domes-

tic training, and matters of interest to women. (8) A library and publications section. The organization would be managed by an administrative council consisting of representatives of the federations of trade unions, co-operatives, teachers, labour sporting clubs, mutual aid societies, the Federation of Popular Universities, the Advisory Chamber of Labour, Associations for Production, as well as of technical bodies and others. The expense of the university would be met by the various organizations concerned.

**International
conference of
Personnel
(Welfare)
Workers.**

The First International Conference of Welfare Workers, organized by the Welfare Workers' Institute of Great Britain and the Association of Welfare Workers of France, took place from July 2 to 8 at the Chateau d'Argeronne in Normandy. There were present delegates from Australia, Belgium, China, France, Great Britain, India, the Netherlands, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States, as well as a representative from the International Labour Office. Reports submitted to the convention showed that remarkable progress had been made in the movement in several countries, particularly the United States and that everywhere a change in the character of the movement has been observed. The welfare department is losing the character of a charitable and quasi-paternal institution and is coming to be regarded as a service to which the workers have a right. In recognition of the change the conference adopted the expression "personnel service" instead of the former term "welfare work", and agreed upon the following statement of objects:

In fulfilling its true function industry should render the best possible service to the community with the least possible effort and cost. At the same time it should conserve and develop in industrial life the spiritual, mental and physical wellbeing of all who share in rendering this service.

In any economic system the management of an industrial organization should include the function of properly co-ordinating the human relations and making the best possible adjustments between the individual and the work. This function is called "Personnel Work."

The person who assists the management in carrying out this function is called the 'Personnel Secretary, Manager or Worker'. (No exact title is recommended owing to the different stages of development in each country.

Arrangements were also made for the holding of an international welfare congress in Holland in 1924. A provisional committee was appointed for organizing the congress, and for uniting for this purpose all organizations interested in these questions in every country, including those not represented at the Argeronne conference. The secretariat of this committee is established at Leerdam, Holland (Secretary: Miss Fledderus, personnel secretary in the glass industry).

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

The Labour Market, Strikes, Prices.

The Labour Market.

CONTINUED expansion on a moderate scale was indicated by the employers making returns during August and the situation was considerably more favourable than during the same period of last year. A slight decline in unemployment was reported by trade unions at the close of the month, the percentage of idleness again being very much smaller than for the corresponding period of 1921. The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service showed a further increase, largely on account of harvest activity. The number of applications for work, of vacancies notified and of placements effected all exceeded those recorded during July.

on the other hand, contractions were recorded. The declines in the latter region were partly of a temporary character, being due to the slackening up of operations in railroad construction and maintenance on account of men leaving the railways for the harvest fields. The volume of employment in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia was considerably greater than during the corresponding period of last year; in the Prairie provinces it was slightly larger, while in the Maritime provinces the situation was not quite so favourable.

The most pronounced increases in staff recorded during August were those in iron and steel, which were partly in the nature of recovery from recent losses. Of the additions to staffs of over 2,700 workers, by far the greater number were reinstated in factories producing land vehicles, principally automobiles. Iron and steel fabrication plants, steel shipyards, foundries and machine shops were busier than during July, but offsetting reductions in payroll were recorded by rolling mills and by agricultural implement, weighing and measuring instrument works. Automobile concerns at Ford and Windsor were much more fully staffed than during the preceding month. At Hamilton, Brantford and Walkerville, on the other hand, employment in that industry declined.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

The trend of employment as indicated by some 6,100 concerns continued to be upward during August, although the movement was not particularly marked. Conditions were very much better than in the same month of last year, the index number standing 5 points above that for August 31, 1921. In Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia the level of activity was higher than in the preceding month, the gains in personnel in Ontario being the largest. In the Maritime and Prairie provinces,

Locomotive works and steel shipyards in Montreal reported increased activity. Rolling mills in the Sydney district in Nova Scotia were very much less fully employed. Increases of practically the same magnitude as those in the iron and steel group were recorded during August in logging, indicating the commencement of seasonal activity. Additions to staffs were especially pronounced in the Gatineau district and around Three Rivers in Quebec. In Ontario, the largest gains occurred at Pembroke and other Upper Ottawa points, at Haileybury, Massey, Iroquois Falls and Chapleau. Expansion on a rather smaller scale was recorded in British Columbia, at Union Bay, White Rock and Stillwater. On the other hand, activity at Headquarters and Wattsburg in the same province declined. Summer operations in canneries caused considerable activity to be indicated in the edible plant products group during August, mainly in Ontario and especially at Blenheim, Delhi, Hamilton, Harrow, Port Hope, Tilbury, Wellington, Tecumseh, Bloomfield, Dunnville, Leamington and Toronto. Less extensive increases were also indicated in British Columbia. Flour mills, biscuit, chocolate and confectionery factories were busier than in the preceding month, but the sugar plants eased off. The expansion in biscuit and confectionery plants occurred chiefly at Toronto, while Montreal reported the largest declines in the sugar industry. Shipping and stevedoring companies afforded more employment than in July, particularly at Montreal and Vancouver. At St. John, N.B., on the other hand, somewhat smaller staffs were employed. Considerable increases in activity were indicated in the non-ferrous metal industries, especially in nickel and copper smelters and refineries at Copper Cliff and Port Colborne, Ont., and in tin can factories in Vancouver and copper plants at Anyox, B.C. Employment in railway transportation showed an increase in Ontario and the four western provinces. In Quebec and the Maritime district, on the other hand, moderate reductions in employment

were registered. The Canadian Pacific Railway reported the addition of over 400 men to their operation staffs, the Canadian National Railways enlarged their working forces by more than 300 persons, while a minor increase only was recorded by the Grand Trunk Railway. Continued expansion on a smaller scale than in the last few reports was indicated in building construction, especially in Quebec, and British Columbia. General improvement was manifested in the pulp and paper industries, both in the production of pulp and paper and in printing and publishing establishments. The gains in the latter industry occurred chiefly in Winnipeg, while paper mills at Mont Rolland and Montreal, Que., and in Ottawa, Toronto and Kapuskasing, Ont., were much more active. Employment in boot and shoe factories was in slightly greater volume than in July, mainly at Montreal, Que., St. Thomas, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C. The production of electrical apparatus continued to increase. Concerns at Hamilton, Toronto, Stratford and Welland, Ont., and at Montreal, Que., were busier than during the preceding month. The termination of the strike in the western coal fields, which had been in existence for some time, caused the situation to be better. Improvement was also recorded at Inverness and Joggins Mines, N.S. Employment in wholesale and retail trade establishments increased moderately, the gains being of a general character. Fur factories were busier owing to the conclusion of the holiday season. Increases were registered in several centres, notably St. John, N.B., and Ottawa and Toronto, Ont. Telephone concerns reported larger payrolls, chiefly at Toronto. Additions to staff were recorded by musical instrument manufacturers, mainly at Oshawa and Toronto, Ont.

Railway construction and maintenance suffered the heaviest losses in personnel reported during the month, almost 2,400 men having been released by the concerns and divisional superintendents making returns. The declines, as mentioned above, were largely

caused by the exodus of workers to the harvest fields. The Canadian Pacific Railway recorded contractions affecting nearly 2,900 workers, while the Grand Trunk and Canadian National Railways indicated rather small increases in payroll. The Prairie provinces and Ontario registered reductions, those in Saskatchewan of nearly 1,200 workers being the most pronounced. In all other provinces there were increases on a moderate scale. Employment on street railways declined considerably, principally at Toronto. Montreal and Winnipeg companies reported slightly increased activity. Rubber factories at Montreal, Que., and at Kitchener, Hamilton and Toronto, Ont., were busier during August; but employment in the rubber and elastic goods factories decreased to a marked degree, very largely on account of the closing of important plants at St. Jerome, Que., for holidays, supplemented by smaller reductions in payroll at Kitchener, Merriton, New Toronto, Bowmanville and Guelph, Ont. Activity in road construction declined to some extent during August, especially in the regions of Ottawa, Ont., and Oxford, New Glasgow, Sydney and Clyde River, N.S. Increased activity, however, was reported at Walkerville, Pembroke and Toronto, Ont. The completion of the season's cut caused fairly large reductions in personnel, in sawmills, especially in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick. The declines, which were of a general character, were recorded by a large number of concerns. Varying conditions were noted in the textile industries. Expansion, partly in the nature of recovery, was indicated in garment factories. On the other hand, the production of thread, yarn and cloth and of hosiery and knitted goods decreased considerably, causing an unfavourable balance in the textile group as a whole. Knitting mills at Truro, N.S., and at Almonte and Woodstock, Ont., were much slacker. Silk goods manufacturers at Brantford and St. Catharines also indicated smaller staffs. Garment concerns in Toronto, Cobourg and Guelph, Ont., and at Montreal and Quebec City

on the other hand, reported a more favourable situation. Petroleum refineries at Montreal, Que., and Sarnia, Ont., registered reductions in payroll.

The volume of employment during August, as mentioned before, was larger than during the corresponding period of last year, a large majority of industrial groups reporting a more favourable situation. Notable among these were lumber and its products, pulp and paper, textiles, electric current, rubber, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, mineral products, transportation, construction and maintenance. On the other hand, the index numbers of employment in logging, communication and trade were somewhat lower than at the close of August, 1921.

TRADE UNION REPORTS

Statements tabulated from 1,474 labour organizations with a combined membership of 148,408 persons showed that 3.6 per cent of the members were unemployed at the end of August as compared with 4.1 per cent at the end of July, and with 8.7 per cent in August of last year. (Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades or who are idle because of sickness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based; it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting). Greater activity as compared with July was indicated in all provinces with the exception of Nova Scotia and British Columbia and in these two provinces the declines were slight. Improvement was shown in all districts as compared with last year. The situation in the manufacturing industries was better than in July and also than in August of last year. Within the manufacturing group, increased activity was registered by cigar, tobacco, paper mill, furniture,

brass, iron, steel and glass workers. Sugar refinery employees, boot and shoe workers and tradesmen in the printing, publishing and textile trades were not as busy. Garment workers reported practically the same amount of unemployment as in July. Mine workers reported more inactivity, largely in the British Columbia coal fields as an indirect result of the strike situation. In Quebec, asbestos miners were more fully employed. The construction trades recorded slightly more activity than in the previous month, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, electrical workers, granite workers and stonecutters, painters, decorators and paperhangers, plumbers and steamfitters, tile layers, lathers and roofers showing smaller percentages of idleness. More unemployment was reported among steam shovel and dredgemen, bridge and structural iron workers, carpenters and joiners, and hod carriers and building labourers. Slight increases in activity were registered in the transportation group, both steam railways and the shipping and stevedoring divisions sharing in the improvement. Fishermen recorded more employment, while retail clerks indicated a small percentage of slackness. Slightly more idleness was shown by hotel and restaurant employees and stationary engineers and firemen than in July, but civic employees, barbers and theatre and stage employees were somewhat busier.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS

During the month of August, 1922, the reports from the offices indicated a substantial gain in the number of positions offered and placements made as compared with the preceding month. Marked expansion was due to the heavy demands for harvest labour and threshing hands in the Prairie provinces. The offices reported that they had made 58,553 references to positions and effected a total of 56,546 placements, (49,271 in regular employment and 7,275 in casual work). Of the placements in regular employment 45,696 were of men and 3,575 of women. The number of vacan-

cies notified by employers to the Service during the month was 73,179, of which 63,322 were for men and 9,857 for women. Applications for employment registered at the offices numbered 65,857, of which 56,518 were of men and 9,339 of women. As shown in the following table applications, vacancies, and placements increased considerably during the month when compared with the preceding month, but a comparison with the month of August, 1921, indicates that the average daily business of the offices was not so great as in the previous year. The table presents the returns from the offices on the basis of daily averages over half-month periods during July and August, 1922, and during August, 1921.

	July, 1922		August, 1922		August, 1921	
	1st half month	2nd half month	1st half month	2nd half month	1st half month	2nd half month
Applications	1,612	1,626	2,528	2,537	2,896	2,866
Vacancies...	1,444	1,483	2,562	3,061	2,846	3,162
Placements..	1,192	1,218	2,095	2,343	2,255	2,403

PRODUCTION REPORTS

According to the monthly report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the production of pig iron during August showed a decline of 14.45 per cent as compared with the record for July. A tonnage of 27,123 was reported for the month under review as compared with a production of 31,705 tons in the previous month. The amount of basic pig iron manufactured for further use by the firms reporting declined from 25,419 tons in July to 20,494 tons in August. The pig iron output in August, 1921, was 50,156 tons, an excess of 23,033 tons or 45.9 per cent over that of August of the present year. During the eight months ending August 31 last there was a total production of 251,015 tons, as compared with a total of 413,448 tons produced during the corresponding period of 1921. Three blast furnaces were in operation and seventeen were idle at the end of the month.

The production of steel in August amounted to 59,201 long tons, as compared with 62,767 in July, showing a decrease of 5.68 per cent. The cumulative steel production during the first eight months of the present year was 299,048 tons, as compared with 421,141 tons in the corresponding period of last year. The output of open hearth basic ingots in the first eight months of the present year was 285,852 tons, and the total production of steel ingots and castings for this period was 299,048 tons.

BUILDING
PERMITS AND
CONTRACTS
AWARDED

The value of the building permits issued in fifty-six cities during August showed an increase, mainly on account of marked expansion in British Columbia. Building to the value of \$16,970,125 was authorized during the month as compared with \$14,275,026 in July and with \$9,985,594 in August, 1921. There was, therefore, a gain of \$2,695,099, or 18.9 per cent, in the former comparison and of \$6,984,531, or 70 per cent, in the latter. Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia reported expansion in the volume of building contemplated as compared with July, while in all other provinces the tendency was downward. As indicated above, the gains in British Columbia were especially pronounced, the value of the permits issued standing at \$6,089,240, an increase of \$5,176,330, or 567 per cent, over the July total. Ontario cities registered the largest decline, which amounted to \$1,554,867, or 21.2 per cent.

As compared with the corresponding month of last year, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba recorded less anticipated activity, the decline of \$249,610, or 24.7 per cent, in the value

of the permits issued in the last named province being the most decided. Of the gains in the other provinces, those of \$5,207,152, or 590.3 per cent, in British Columbia and of \$1,372,139, or 31.2 per cent, in Ontario were the largest.

Of the larger cities, Vancouver alone recorded expansion in the amount of building authorized as compared with both July, 1922, and August, 1921. Montreal and Toronto reported contractions in the former and increases in the latter comparisons, while at Winnipeg there were losses in both comparisons. Of the smaller centres, Westmount, Belleville, Oshawa, Stratford, St. Catharines, Windsor, St. Boniface, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Prince Rupert and Victoria indicated expansion both as compared with the previous month and with the corresponding month of last year.

According to the *Canadian Building Review*, issued by Maclean's Building Reports, Limited, the value of the contracts awarded during August totalled \$25,187,500 as compared with \$26,694,200 in the preceding month and with \$36,307,200 in the corresponding month of last year. There was, therefore, a decrease of 5.6 per cent in the former and of 30.6 per cent in the latter comparison. Of the total for the month under review, \$19,905,500 or 79.0 per cent, was to be expended in Quebec and Ontario; \$1,080,000, or 4.3 per cent, in the Maritime District; and \$4,202,000, or 16.7 per cent, in the Western provinces. A further analysis of the figures shows that \$8,612,000 was to be spent for residential purposes, \$7,281,800 on business buildings, \$2,649,000 on industrial projects and \$6,644,700 on engineering contracts.

Strikes.

The time loss due to industrial disputes was less during September than during the previous month but greater than during September, 1921. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 18 strikes involving about 15,275 workpeople with an estimated time loss of 91,900 working days, as compared with 24 strikes, involving 24,006 workpeople and 437,017 working days in August, 1922; and 26 strikes, 3,948 workpeople and 59,849 working days in September, 1921. On September 1, there were on record 15 strikes affecting 14,842 workpeople. Three strikes were reported as having commenced during September as compared with five during August. One of the strikes commencing prior to September and one of those commencing during September terminated during the month, leaving 16 strikes involving about 2,465 workpeople on record at the beginning of October.

Prices.

The index number of wholesale prices continued to fall in September. The family budget of retail food prices was slightly lower than in August, while the retail price of fuel was somewhat higher.

The index number of wholesale prices stood at 220.5 for September as compared with 222.8 for August; 232.7 for September, 1921; 326.6 for September, 1920; 246.1 for September, 1917; and 141.3 for September, 1914. The fall in the index number was due chiefly to decreases, in some respects seasonal, in

prices of farm products and foods, and also in Connellsville coke which fell sharply from the high level of August. There was, however, a seasonal advance in dairy products, the other chief advances for the month being in maple sugar, raw cotton, raw silk, hides, pig iron, turpentine, and some raw furs, with less important advances in bar iron, quicksilver, axes, nails, and wire. The chief declines were in grains and fodders, cattle and beef, hogs, mutton and lamb, fruits and vegetables, flour, granulated sugar, Connellsville coke, and linseed oil.

In retail prices the average cost of a weekly family budget of 29 staple foods in some 60 cities was \$10.28 at the beginning of September as compared with \$10.44 for August; \$11.82 for September, 1921; \$15.95 for September, 1920; \$11.65 for September, 1917; and \$7.83 for September, 1914. The total for food, fuel, and rent averaged \$20.90 for September as compared with \$20.88 for August; \$22.37 for September, 1921; \$26.38 for September, 1920; \$18.57 for September, 1917; and \$14.33 for September, 1914. The only marked change in foods was a seasonal decline in potatoes, though meats, bread and flour were also lower. Eggs, butter, cheese, evaporated apples, prunes and sugar were slightly higher. Quotations on coal were considerably higher in some cities while in many others it was reported that no anthracite coal was for sale. Wood was also higher. Rent was practically unchanged.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

Proceedings for the month of September, 1922.

DURING the month of September the Department received reports of seven Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) the Michigan Central Railroad Company and certain of its employees, being machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, carmen, electricians and sheet metal workers, members of the Federated Shop Crafts; (2) the Père Marquette Railway Company and certain of its shop crafts employees being machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, electricians, carmen, etc.; (3) the Père Marquette Railway Company and certain of its employees, being members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; (4) the New York Central Railway Company as represented by its officers in charge of the railway shops at Ottawa and certain of its employees at Ottawa, being members of the Federated Shop Crafts; (5) the Grand Trunk Railway System and certain of its employees, being clerks, freight handlers, stationmen, stationary engineers and firemen, oilers, roundhouse shop and store labourers, etc., members respectively of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees and the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; (6) the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited, and certain of its employees, being members of Federal Labour Union No. 16570, American Federation of Labour; and (7) the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited, and certain of its employees, being certificated Marconi wireless operators,

members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, System Division No. 59.

Applications received

During the month of September applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation were received as follows:

- (1) From employees of the Grand Trunk Railway System in the Dining and Parlor Car Department, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.
- (2) From employees of the Canadian National Railways, Western Lines, being members of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, District No. 6.
- (3) From employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Western Lines, being members of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, District No. 6.

Other Proceedings under the Act

In the case of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees, being shipmasters, mates and marine engineers in the British Columbia Lake and River Service of the Company, employed in vessels operating between points on Lakes Kootenay, Slocan, Arrow and Okanagan, a Board was established and Messrs. E. A. James and John Fyfe, both of Vancouver, were appointed on the recommendation of the employer and workmen respectively. A chairman had not been appointed at the close of the month.

Report of Board in Dispute between Michigan Central Railroad and its shop crafts employees

The report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in the case of the Michigan Central Railroad and certain of its shop crafts employees in Canada was received by the Minister of Labour on September 11, bearing the signatures of the chairman and the employer member of the Board. A minority report was received from the workman member of the Board. The membership of the Board was as follows: Chairman, Mr. J. M. McEvoy, of London, Ontario; employer member, Mr. H. T. Malcolmson, of Hamilton, Ontario; employee member, Mr. W. D. Robbins, of Toronto, Ontario. The dispute referred to the Board arose out of a proposed reduction in wages of the company's employees on its lines in Canada equal with the reduction which had been ordered by the United States Railroad Labour Board with regard to the wages of similar classes of this railway and other railways in the United States, reductions on both sides of the boundary to be effective as from July 1. The Michigan Central Railroad had undertaken with the Minister of Labour that, in view of a dispute arising and the reference of the same to a Board of Conciliation and the bearing thereon of Section 57 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and representations made by the Minister to the company with regard to this matter, no change would take place in the wage rates until the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established on request of the workmen had passed upon the dispute in question. The effect of the findings of the Board is to confirm the proposed reduction, but only as from August 16.

Though not formally accepted by either party to the dispute, the findings of the Board are understood to have been effective in bringing about a working agreement which followed the lines of the Board's recommendations.

The text of the Board's findings and the minority report is as follows:

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Michigan Central Railroad, Employer, and certain of its employees being machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, carmen, electricians and sheet metal workers, Employees.

To the Honourable James Murdock,
Minister of Labour.

Honourable Sir,

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by you on the 8th day of July, 1922, under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, have the honour to report as follows:

As appears from the formal application for the appointment of a Board in this case;

The nature and cause of dispute including claims and demands of either party upon the other to which exception is taken, and the outline of efforts made by parties concerned to adjust the disputes are "company and men met in conference and endeavoured to agree on a fair, adequate rate of pay, also on proper overtime rules and general working conditions. Could not agree, and matter was referred to the United States Labour Board as the men were employees in the United States as well as Canada. No promise was given by employees in Canada that they would accept any award given by the United States Labour Board, as they repeatedly stated they could not give decisions governing Canadian employees on American Roads."

The Board was first called to meet on Monday, July 24, but at the request

of the employees, who alleged that they were not ready to proceed, an adjournment was had until the 31st of July and sittings were held in the City Hall at St. Thomas, Ont., on July 31, August 1, 2, 3, 4, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, when evidence and statements of all the parties were received and considered. The Board further considered the exhibits and other matters appertaining to the disputes on August 28, 29 and 30, at Ottawa, and on August 31, and September 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, at Hamilton.

The Michigan Central Railroad Employees were represented by: James Size, Chairman; John Lane, President of M.C.R. system, Federation No. 67; E. A. Inglis, International Representative, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; George Varney, Chairman of Local Grievance Committee; John Oswald; Mr. Boulain, General Vice-President, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.

The Michigan Central Railroad was represented by: W. H. Flynn, Superintendent of Motive Power, Detroit, Mich.; J. T. Downs, Superintendent Rolling Stock, M.C.R., Detroit, Mich.; J. W. Fry, Chief of Wage Bureau, M.C.R., Detroit, Mich.; E. R. Webb, Division Master Mechanic, M.C.R., St. Thomas, Ont.; R. J. Mitchner, Division Car Foreman, Canada Division, M.C.R., St. Thomas, Ont.

We report that the rates of pay and general working conditions which had been agreed upon between the Michigan Central Railroad Company (which we shall hereinafter call the company) and the employees of the company (which we shall hereinafter call the men) were arrived at in conference held from time to time between committees of officers of the company on the one side, and committees of the several classes of workmen on the other side.

There were filed with your Board copies of several of these agreements, which both parties to the dispute admitted were correct copies. These date

back as early as June 10, 1909, as appears by Exhibit No. 2 herewith returned. This Exhibit was an agreement between the machinists and the company. Exhibit No. 3, a year later, was an agreement between the boiler-makers and the company. A number of these agreements are exhibited, No. 2 to No. 12 inclusive, covering a series of years, and it is alleged by both the company and the men that these agreements constituted the code of railroad working conditions and schedules of wages under which the company and the men had been "carrying on" for many years, and we report accordingly.

This was the mode of defining the rights of the men of the company up to the 25th of May, 1918.

All these mutual agreements between the company and the men make it plain that the bargaining up to this date was conducted by the men on the Canadian side of the border jointly with the men on the United States side of the line, and that the company bargained with its men as a whole irrespective of whether they were employed in the shops of the company in Canada or in the shops of the company in the United States.

These agreements were usually made for a year, and indefinitely thereafter until a revision or change was sought by either party, upon giving to the other party thirty days' notice of desire for such revision or change.

In connection with this practice of conducting negotiations, it was stated to your Board during the hearings by the representatives of the men that they desired no change in the past practices of negotiating changes in rates of pay or working conditions, and they made it clear to your Board that it was the desire of the men in Canada to act in conjunction with the men in the United States in negotiations with the company hereafter on all wage and working condition changes, including where necessary, taking part in disputed cases before the United States Railroad

Labour Board, but they also make it plain that if any decisions of the United States Board should result in bringing the Canadian workmen into conflict with Canadian law, then the Canadian employees insist upon being guided in their actions by Canadian law.

The method of bargaining as to rates of pay and conditions of work which was general until 1919 as between individual railway companies and the men of each company became impracticable by the action of the United States Government, which Government, on account of the war, took over the administration and operation of the United States Railways, (including, for practical purposes, whatever the legal position might be) the Michigan Central Railway, where it operated in Canadian territory.

As is well known by all railroad officials and employees, there had, through this method, grown up a vast and complicated body of rules, schedules, and conditions of work, creating a formidable body of railroad practice and jurisprudence. This practice and jurisprudence was found only in these multitudinous agreements and in tradition.

Following the taking over of the railways in the United States by the United States Government, all these varied, complicated and differing agreements that determined and defined the rights of individual railroad companies on the one hand and the various classes of employees of these individual railroad companies on the other hand, were of necessity rendered inapplicable and of no force, as one of the parties to each of these agreements was not a party to the operation of the railroad transportation system, and therefore something had to be found to take the place of this multitude of agreements. The endeavour to supply that "something" resulted in what is known as "General Order No. 27." In the words of the Director General of American Railroads when promulgating this General Order.

"Manifestly in a matter of such magnitude and complexity it is impossible to find any general basis or formula which would correct every irregularity or give satisfaction to every interest involved."

This General Order No. 27, with its modifications, interpretations and addenda, is filed as Exhibit No. 13 with this report. It provides that in railroad service, there shall be a basic day of eight hours. It awards for wage earners, hired and paid by the month, in positions paid less than \$46.00 per month in December, 1915, a flat increase of \$20.00 per month and a sliding percentage scale of increases tapering downward from 43 per cent increase for positions paid \$46.01 to \$47.00 per month to no increase for positions paying \$250.00 or more per month. The increase is given at a decreasing percentage at each one dollar interval. These percentage increases also were based on the rates paid for the several classes of work in the month of December, 1915, as for example:—

Ratings of positions, December, 1915	Per cent increase	Amount of increase	New rate, Jan. 1, 1918
\$ 46.01 to \$ 47.00.....	43	\$20.21	\$67.21
\$ 47.01 to \$ 48.00.....	43	\$20.64	\$68.64
\$ 48.01 to \$ 49.00.....	43	\$21.07	\$70.07
\$ 49.01 to \$ 50.00.....	43	\$21.50	\$71.50
\$ 50.01 to \$ 51.00.....	42.35	\$21.60	\$72.60
\$100.01 to \$101.00.....	31.29	\$31.60	\$132.60
\$150.01 to \$151.00.....	15.96	\$24.10	\$175.10
\$248.01 to \$249.00.....	.....	\$ 1.00	\$250.00
\$249.01 to \$250.00.....	.00	.00	\$250.00

Intermediate rated positions receive proportionate increases over the whole of the field covered.

A similar sliding scale of increases for positions or classes of work paid on daily wage was provided by the order, commencing with positions or classes of work paying a daily wage of 75c in December, 1915, which were increased by the Order to \$1.52 per day. This order covers the field from this 75c daily wage as it was in December, 1915, to the position or class of work paying in December, 1915, a wage of \$7.60 per day, which wage, by the order,

was increased to \$8.25 per day. All intermediate daily wage positions or classes of work were given a proportionate increase based on the daily wage in effect in December, 1915.

A similar provision is made by this order for workers paid by the hour.

It applies to all such men employed by the United States Administration in railroad services. The rate of pay is determined by a table of rates. This table is to be applied to each class of work in the railroad service wherever that class of work was being paid by railroads in December, 1915, an hourly wage ranging anywhere between 10 cents an hour and 120 cents an hour.

Without reproducing the whole table here for the better understanding of it, we reproduce the first few provisions for each rate changed at each half cent interval; and we reproduce a few examples taken at random from the body of the table, pointing out, however, that the table itself provides for a rate of increase over the whole field at each half cent interval in the wages paid for the class of work as at December, 1915. The amount of the increases provided will be best appreciated by an examination of the following reproductions from the table.

Old rate per hour in cents	New rate per hour in cents	Old rate per hour in cents	New rate per hour in cents
10	19.75	35.5	50.25
10.5	20.25	50	68
11	20.75	90	99
11.5	21.25	115	120
12	21.75	120	120

This order further provided as to many classes of work that where by the general provisions in its tables for increases certain minimum wage rates are not realized, then there shall be paid to certain classes of workers a minimum hourly wage, the amount of which is fixed in the order for all workers in these certain classes.

In December, 1915, the hourly wage of machinists involved in this investigation was 35.5 cents an hour in Michigan Central shops, both in Canada and the United States. By gradual steps, from time to time, until in December, 1917, this hourly rate had been increased by conference and mutual understandings to 45 cents per hour.

The same rates and the same remarks apply in the case of boiler makers of this railroad.

The blacksmiths in 1915 were being paid 35.6c per hour by this railroad and had, by the same means, obtained increases so that they were being paid in December, 1917, at the rate of 44.5c per hour.

These were the rates of pay obtaining for these classes of men upon this railroad up to the time when General Order No. 27, heretofore mentioned, was promulgated on the 25th day of May, 1918. By this order, each of the classes of employees had their rate of pay increased so that they became entitled from the United States Government to 55 cents an hour, and a provision was made whereby this rate of pay should be retroactive and the men should receive back pay at this rate as of the 1st of January, 1918. (See Exhibit No. 13, page 17.) The employees accepted the benefits of this order, both in Canada and in the United States.

Two months after General Order No. 27, namely, on the 25th of July, 1918, Supplement No. 4 to General Order No. 27 was promulgated by the Director General of Railways of the United States. By this order, the machinists, boilermakers, and blacksmiths received a further increase in their pay of 13 cents an hour. This increase was made retroactive to the 1st day of January, 1918, so that the increase in reality resulted in a 68 cents an hour rate, after January 1st, 1918. The boilermakers, machinists and blacksmiths interested in this investigation accepted the benefit of this order and became entitled thereby to 68 cents an hour.

In September, 1919, what is usually spoken of as "National Agreement" between the United States Railroad Administration and its employees, which for practical purposes included the Canadian employees of the Michigan Central, was issued. (See Exhibit No. 15, page 21.) By this agreement, a further increase of four cents an hour was given to the machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths. The employees interested in this investigation accepted the benefit provided by this agreement in common with their fellow workers in the United States. This resulted in their receiving an hourly wage of 72 cents, the last increase being effective May 1, 1919. Here the matter stood until the United States Transportation Act, 1920, was enacted.

After the war and on the 28th of February, 1920, under an act of Congress approved that day, known as the "Transportation Act," the Railway Administration of the United States returned control of all railroads and transportation systems to the owners thereof, effective on the 1st of March, 1920. (See Exhibit No. 15.) By this Transportation Act, a method of dealing with disputes between carriers and their employees and subordinate officials is provided. A Railroad Labour Board composed of nine members is established — three members representing the labour group, three members representing the railroad group, and three members representing the general public, all appointed by the President of the United States. The first group was required to be chosen by the President from among six nominees of the labour organizations and the second group was required to be chosen from among six nominees of the railroads, and the third or public group was to be appointed directly by the President, and all nine were required to be approved by the United States Senate. Five members of this Board must concur in main decisions and one at least of the five concurring members must be a member of the public group. The work which is

assigned to the Labour Board of the United States includes the decision of all the classes of matters referred to this Conciliation Board by your appointment. Subsection D of Section 307 provides that in determining the justness and reasonableness of wages and salaries and working conditions, the Board shall, so far as applicable, take into consideration among other relative circumstances:—

- (1) The scale of wages paid for similar kinds of work in other industries.
- (2) The relation between wages and the cost of living.
- (3) The hazards of the employment.
- (4) The training and skill required.
- (5) The degree of responsibility.
- (6) The character and regularity of the employment.
- (7) Inequalities of increases in wages or of treatment, results of previous wage orders or adjustments.

The Canadian employees of the Michigan Central Railroad in conjunction with their fellow employees residing in the United States, were parties to an application to the United States Labour Board for an increase in the rates of pay and this application was heard on July 20, 1920, and ripened into what is known as the "United States Railroad Labour Board Decision No. 2, Dockets 1, 2 and 3" (see Exhibit No. 17), effective May 1, 1920. By this decision machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths and others were awarded an increase of 13 cents an hour; (Exhibit No. 17, page 14.) This advance was based, in the judgment of the Board, upon the continuing increase in cost of living, coupled with the fact that a higher rate of wages was then being paid to workers in similar classes of work in other industries and with the further fact that railroad employees had remained at their work, notwithstanding that higher pay might have been obtained elsewhere. The machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths interested in this investigation became

entitled by this decision to have their rates of wages increased from 72 cents per hour as they then stood, to 85 cents an hour, and they took the benefits of this decision.

Subsequent to Decision No. 2, above referred to, many railways, including among them the Michigan Central, were parties to an application to the United States Railroad Labour Board for a reduction of the rate of wages, and the employees of the Michigan Central Railway, including their Canadian employees, were parties to the contest before the United States Railroad Labour Board, as to whether a reduction asked by the railways should be granted. The result of that contest is shown in Decision 147, Docket 353; (see Exhibit No. 23.) That decision provided that there should be a reduction of eight cents an hour in the case of machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths. The men of these classes of employees of the Michigan Central Railroad, who are parties to the investigation now being made by your Board, accepted this reduction and acted upon it, as did their fellow employees working in the American shops. This decision is dated June 1, 1921, and was effective July 1, 1921.

On the 11th of August, 1921, the decision of the United States Railroad Labour Board, No. 222, was promulgated, effective August 16, 1921. This decision effected a radical change in the manner of paying for overtime work and extra rates for time served on Sundays and holidays. The men contend that this decision, together with other deductions in rates of pay made since July 1, 1921, works a reduction of wages in the case of each of the men interested in this investigation and that the reductions in the case of the machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths worked by this decision, amounts to an annual reduction of \$638.60. It will be convenient to deal with this phase of the matter later when considering the rules which work the change complained of, but we add

here, that the Board does not agree with this contention of the men.

In February, 1922, application for a further reduction in the rates of pay was filed by the Michigan Central Railroad whose shop employees in both Canada and the United States filed at the same time an application for an "adequate wage increase." The decision upon these applications of each of the parties is known as Decision 1036 and is dated June 5, 1922; (see Exhibit No. 48.) The result of this decision was a further reduction of the hourly wages of machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths amounting to 7 cents per hour. This decision was made effective July 1, 1922. The employees of the Michigan Central Railroad living in the United States declined to accept this reduction and are now on "strike" in protest against the fairness of the decision. The Canadian employees of the Michigan Central Railroad have remained at their work out of respect for the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1907, and have caused the calling of this Board of Conciliation and Investigation in protest against the decision.

The machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, carmen, electricians and sheet metal workers are the classes of employees named in the application for the Board now reporting.

Of these classes of employees the changes in rates of pay which have occurred since 1915 have now been indicated in this report with some explanations as to the nature of the document which brought about each change. It remains to deal with the carmen, electricians and sheet metal workers. Besides these last three classes, considerable evidence was taken and investigation made concerning grease cup fillers, material carriers and coach cleaners. So far as the changes in rates of pay for each of the classes of employees named in the application are concerned, the changes were effected by the same processes and by virtue of the same documents as were the changes affecting the machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths. In the

cases of carmen, grease cup fillers, material carriers and coach cleaners there are some differences, and, in the schedule hereinafter appearing, reference will be made to the additional documents effecting changes in the wages of these last mentioned four classes.

It will be convenient to indicate all these changes by means of Table "A."

That portion of the dispute before your Board which relates to

"unfair general working conditions,"

resolves itself into a claim on the part of the men—

- (a) That certain rules, being in the main rules referring to overtime and time served on Sundays and holidays;
- (b) Rules requiring applicants for railroad service to submit to a physical examination by a physician before being employed, and
- (c) Rules reclassifying grease cup fillers and material carriers in such a way that their rates of pay under the schedule amounts to 37 cents an hour,

were unfair and created "general unfair working conditions."

Here again the investigation with which your Board has been charged is complicated by the fact that the rules in question were promulgated by the United States Railroad Labour Board.

The terms of the Transportation Act, 1920, (heretofore referred to as Exhibit No. 16) provides, among other things, that when railroads and their employees fail to agree:—

"The Labour Board. . . upon the application of the Chief Executive of any carrier or organization of employees or subordinate officials whose members are directly interested in the dispute. . . shall receive for hearing,

and as soon as practicable, and with due diligence decide, any dispute involving grievances, rules, or working conditions which is not decided as provided in Section 301. . ."

After the United States Government Administration had decided to relinquish control of the United States railroads, there was an absence of sufficient rules and regulations as between each one of the some two hundred railroads and the employees of each of these railroads, and almost all of these two hundred railroads failed to agree with their respective employees upon a complete set of rules covering the relationship, working conditions and wages as between each of them and their respective employees.

A plan was devised by the United States Railroad Labour Board to formulate a set of rules for general application as between a railroad company in the United States and its employees. The plan devised was embodied in Decision No. 119, Dockets 1, 2 and 3, Exhibit No. 18. In substance, it consisted of a direction to each railroad company and to the employees of each railroad company, either through their representatives or through labour organizations, to confer and try to formulate a body of rules acceptable to the railroad companies and to the employees of the several companies.

The employees of the Michigan Central Railroad interested in this investigation, after conference with the officials of the Road, agreed upon a certain number of rules, which are filed with this report: (Exhibit No. 25). This left a large part of the field required to be covered by rules and regulations, not covered. A further portion of the direction of the United States Railroad Labour Board required the railroads on the one hand and the employees by their representatives or through their labour organizations on the other hand, to prepare rules covering the

TABLE "A"

	Rate, December, 1918.	Exhibits 2-14 Raises resulting from negotiations between Company and Men between 1916 and De- cember, 1917.	Rate under General Order 27 effective January 1, 1918.	Exhibit 13*	Rate under Supp. No. 4 General Order No. 27 effective January 1, 1918.	Exhibit 14	Rate under National Agreement, effective May 1, 1919.	Exhibit 15	Rate under Decision No. 2, effective May 1, 1920.	Exhibit 17	Rate under Decision No. 147, effective July 1, 1921.	Exhibit 23	Rate under Decision No. 222 as to over- time, effective August 16, 1921.	Exhibit 26	Rate under Decision No. 1036, effective July 1, 1922. (Not in operation yet).	Exhibit 48
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Machinists	35½	45	55	68	Page 36	72	85	77	85	77	72	70	70	70	70	70
Helpers	17	24	28.75	43	Page 36	49	62	54	62	54	49	47	47	47	47	47
Boilermakers	35½	45	55	68	Page 36	72	85	77	85	77	72	70	70	70	70	70
Helpers	17½	22.5	27.25	45	Page 36	49	62	54	62	54	49	47	47	47	47	47
Blacksmiths	35.6	44.5	55	68	Page 36	72	85	77	85	77	72	70	70	70	70	70
Helpers	18.5	23.5	28.25	45	Page 36	49	62	54	62	54	49	47	47	47	47	47
Sheet Metal Workers	30	38.5	47	63	Page 36	72	85	77	85	77	72	70	70	70	70	70
Helpers	17.5	22.5	27.25	45	Page 36	49	62	54	62	54	49	47	47	47	47	47
Electricians .....	.....	41.66	55	68	Page 36	72	85	77	85	77	72	70	70	70	70	70
Helpers	17.5	22.5	27.25	45	Page 36	49	62	54	62	54	49	47	47	47	47	47
Freight Carmen	19	23.7	28.75	53-Ad. No. 2 to Supp. 4, 68c, Sept. 1, 1918. See Exhibit 13, page 42.	53-Ad. No. 2 to Supp. 4, effective Sept. 1, 1918. See Exhibit 13, pages 41-42	67	80	72	80	72	67	63	63	63	63	63
Helpers	14	17	23.75	45	Page 36	49	62	54	62	54	49	47	47	47	47	47
Passenger Carmen	21.5	26.3	31.25	53-Ad. No. 2 to Supp. 4, effective Sept. 1, 1918. See Exhibit 13, pages 41-42	53-Ad. No. 2 to Supp. 4, effective Sept. 1, 1918. See Exhibit 13, pages 41-42	72	85	77	85	77	72	70	70	70	70	70
Helpers	14	17	23.75	45	Page 36	49	62	54	62	54	49	47	47	47	47	47
Grease Cup Fillers	14	17	23.75	45-Pages 36 and 56.	45-Pages 36 and 56.	49-Ex. 15, page 30	62	54	62	54	49-Ex. 15, page 30	Reclassified. Re-duced to laborers 12c. Ex. 33, page 18	Reclassified. Re-duced to laborers 12c. Ex. 33, page 18	Reclassified. Re-duced to laborers 12c. Ex. 33, page 18	Reclassified. Re-duced to laborers 12c. Ex. 33, page 18	Reclassified. Re-duced to laborers 12c. Ex. 33, page 18
Material Carriers	14	17	23.75	45	Page 36	49-Ex. 15, pages 22-64	62	54	62	54	49-Ex. 15, pages 22-64	Reclassified. Re-duced to laborers 12c. Ex. 33, page 18	Reclassified. Re-duced to laborers 12c. Ex. 33, page 18	Reclassified. Re-duced to laborers 12c. Ex. 33, page 18	Reclassified. Re-duced to laborers 12c. Ex. 33, page 18	Reclassified. Re-duced to laborers 12c. Ex. 33, page 18
Coach Cleaners	18	22	27.75	34-Ad. No. 1 to Supp. 45, No. 4, Page 40.	34-Ad. No. 1 to Supp. 45, No. 4, Page 40.	.....	50-Ex. 17, page 11	42-Ex. 23, Page 38	50-Ex. 17, page 11	42-Ex. 23, Page 38	.....	37	37	37	37	37

*It will be noted that while General Order No. 27 increased rates of pay of all above classes of employees, effective Jan. 1, 1918, Supplement No. 4 to General Order No. 27, which was promulgated two months later than General Order No. 27, further increased the rates of pay of these classes to the higher rates shown in the next column, thus having the effect of making the real rate in effect from Jan. 1, 1918, as shown under caption "Rate under Supplement 4."

field not occupied by the rules agreed upon as in Exhibit No. 25. The employees concerned in the investigation by the Board now reporting joined with their fellow employees in the United States in an effort to present to the United States Railroad Labour Board their conception of what the rules should be covering that part of the field not covered by the agreed upon rules.

The method of doing the work suggested by the United States Railroad Labour Board was that a document should be prepared in three parallel columns; that the men should set out in the left hand column their conception of the proper rule upon each part of the subject matter under consideration; the second column of the document should be vacant except insofar as agreed upon rules should be entered in it, and the third column of the document should be written in with the rules proposed by the railroads. This document is returned as Exhibit No. 24 hereto and is signed among others by James Size of St. Thomas, Ontario, as Chairman of the Committee in charge of the work for the Men acting for the Canadian employees as well as for the United States employees of the Michigan Central Railroad. Above the signatures of the employees' committee on this document is endorsed the words

"Accepted for the Employees represented by Michigan System Federation No. 67."

The document is also signed for the Michigan Central Railroad by H. Shearer, General Manager.

Much time and labour was expended in explaining and urging the views of both the men and the railroad company upon the United States Railroad Labour Board, and the Board now reporting was strongly urged by the Company to report that the men having elected its forum and having submitted its case to the United States Railroad Labour Board should be bound to accept the decision of that forum or to seek an

amendment to it before the same forum, both in the question of rates of wages and in the question of amendments of rules, if amendments were necessary, to the disputed rules. The Men's representatives before the Board now reporting admitted that it was thought by them that the disputes in reference to rules could be adjusted by further conference, and, if necessary, further reference to the United States Railroad Labour Board, having in mind at all times the requirements of the Canadian law. It was also pointed out by the men that joint conference was at present impossible as the employees in the United States territory were on "strike."

The rules to which objection was taken by the men were—

Nos. 6, 7, 10, 12, 14, 15, 46, 156 and 177—see Exhibits Nos. 39, 40, 40-a, 40-b, 40-c and 40-d, and 42 and 43.

Rule 6. See Exhibit 27 page 7.—"All overtime continuous at regular bulletined hours will be paid for at rate of time and one half until relieved; except as may be provided in rules hereafter set out. Work performed on Sundays and the seven legal holidays . . . shall be paid for at rate of time and one half except that employees necessary to the operation of power houses, millwright gangs, heat treating plants, train yards, running repairs and inspection forces who are regularly assigned by bulletin to work on Sundays and holidays will be compensated on the same basis as on week days. Sundays and holiday work will be required only when absolutely essential to the continuous operation of the railroad."

Rule 7.—"For continuous service after regular working hours employees will be paid time and one half on actual minute basis with a minimum of one hour for any such service performed.

"Employees shall not be required to work more than two hours without being permitted to go to meals. Time taken for meals will not terminate the

continuous service and will be paid for up to 30 minutes.

"Employees called and required to report for work and reporting but not used will be paid a minimum of four hours at straight time rates."

The suggestion and contention of the Men is as to Rule 6 "that all overtime after bulletined hours should be paid for at the rate of time and one-half until relieved, with certain exceptions" and as to Rule 7 "that employees working overtime continuous with bulletined hours should be paid one hour for forty minutes services or less and will not be required to work longer than one hour before being permitted to procure meal, and that employees called or required to return before or after bulletined hours shall be paid five hours for three hours and twenty minutes service or less, and that employees called and reporting for work but not used should be paid not less than five hours for each such call."

The main contention arising out of Rule 6 is based upon the ground that for Sunday and holiday time served there should be a punitive overtime payment required, and that the taking away by the rules of this punitive time results in a serious reduction in rate of pay, and that this matter should be considered when endeavouring to arrive at an answer to the question of whether or not the reduction of wages made under Decisión 1036 ought to be considered "fair and reasonable." If the effect of taking away of overtime in the cases of the men affected by this rule in the matter now before the Board reporting, was not taken into consideration when the rate of wages which it is seeking to reduce was struck, we would feel compelled to report that this rule worked a serious reduction in the rate of pay of the men who are affected by it and that includes practically all the men who are involved in the present investigation. The conclusion which we have arrived at is, that in deciding that the reductions which were proposed by

the United States Railroad Labour Board were "fair and reasonable," account was fully taken of this and that a reasonably higher general hourly rate was agreed upon for men in the classes of employments which subject the employees to the necessity of doing overtime work and Sunday and holiday work for the purpose of keeping railroads running continuously. The rule has been in operation since August 16, 1921. It is true that it works a considerable revolution in the method of arriving at a rate of pay that is "fair and reasonable" to a large class of railroad workers. In the Exhibits filed before us and in the statements and discussion we heard, it was made plain that the "new method" of arriving at what is "fair and reasonable" in these cases, is supported by a large body of opinions of a character commanding respectful and serious consideration. The dissenting opinion of Members of the United States Railroad Labour Board will be found commencing at page 1 of the second part of Exhibit No. 27 herewith returned.

While these opinions were discussed before us, and while the conclusions arrived at before the United States Railroad Labour Board are entitled to very great respect, we, of course, feel that we are not in any way bound by these decisions.

Our conclusion, however, is, and we report, that (in) a matter so complicated and so woven into a general system or plan of rules and rates, ought not to be disturbed until it has had a further trial. We are of the opinion that experience will enable the men and the Company to make such changes and amendments to these rules as will render them useful and we are not able to report now that the same are not "fair and reasonable," notwithstanding that they do not provide a specific rate of pay for what before these rules were promulgated, had been known as overtime rates of pay.

The reduction of wages complained of are the reductions provided for in

Decision No. 1036, Exhibit No. 48. It results, with the changes in classification, in the following reductions:

Machinists and Helpers..	7c	an	hour
Boilermakers and Helpers	7c	"	"
Blacksmiths and Helpers	7c	"	"
Sheet Metal Workers and Helpers.....	7c	"	"
Electrician and Helpers..	7c	"	"
Passenger Carmen and Helpers.....	7c	"	"
Freight Carmen.....	9c	"	"
Freight Carmen Helpers	7c	"	"

Grease cup fillers are reduced to the wages of shop laborers by reason of this decision (Decision No. 1036) and Decision No. 222; material carriers are treated in the same way, and coach cleaners are reduced 5 cents an hour.

These reductions are the substantial matter complained of by the men and it is contended that with these reductions a "fair and reasonable" wage is not provided. There was considerable contention before your Board as to whether the posting of the notices before mentioned herein, announcing that these reductions in wages were about to be made by the Company, was a violation of the Industrial Disputes Act of 1907. We report briefly an history of this matter:

On the 15th of November, 1921, the Company posted a notice on the shop bulletin board that the Company desired to confer with the various classes of employees with a view to arriving at an agreement upon the reduction of wages (see Exhibit No. 29). On the 15th day of December, 1921, the Company posted a notice (see Exhibit No. 34) saying that the reductions which it was proposed to make in the case of machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, electricians and passenger carmen were from 77 cents an hour to 62 cents an hour, and in the case of freight carmen from 72 cents an hour to 52 cents an hour, and to establish differentials at somewhat higher rates for these various classes of mechanics depending on their higher

degree of skill. All helpers in all these classes would be decreased from 54 cents an hour to 42 cents an hour, and the car cleaners would be reduced from 42 cents an hour to 32 cents an hour. No mention was made in this notice of grease cup fillers or material carriers for the reason that under Decision 222, Exhibit No. 26, by a reclassification, these classes of employees had been reduced to the status of common labourers and were covered by separate notice which proposed to reduce their wages from 42 cents an hour to 32 cents an hour. On December 23rd, 1921, a further notice (see Exhibit No. 35) was sent to the men stating that by oversight the effective date of the proposed reductions had not been stated and that the date the Company proposed to make the reductions effective was the 16th of January, 1922. On the 17th of January, 1922, a conference was held between the officers of the Company and the men's committee. At the opening of this conference, the men insisted upon first reaching an understanding with the Company that the practice of conducting such negotiations in the past should be adhered to and that decisions of the United States Railroad Labour Board should continue to apply alike to shopmen working in the shops of the Company both in Canada and the United States. The officers of the Company concurred, and this understanding was definitely concluded; (see Exhibit No. 36). In the conferences which followed, the representatives of the Company and the Men's Committee failed to agree upon what should be a "fair and reasonable" wage. An application was made on the 18th of February, 1922, to the United States Railroad Labour Board by the Company for a reduction in wages in keeping with their notice of the 15th of December, 1921, and by the Men on the 20th of February, 1922, for an "adequate wage increase." These two applications ripened into a hearing upon each of the applications of the Company and of the Men on the 6th of March, 1922. Nearly a month

was spent by the parties presenting their contentions, and the reductions shown on page 15 of this report were the results announced by the United States Railroad Labour Board on the 5th of June, 1922. On the 8th of June, 1922, the employees sent out circulars to take a strike vote as to whether these reductions ought or ought not to be submitted to, requiring the ballots to be returned before the 1st of July, 1922; (see Exhibit No. 46.) The vote on both sides of the International line was, as stated to your Board, in the neighborhood of 97 or 98 per cent against submitting to the reductions.

We had submitted to us a considerable body of evidence upon the question of the cost of living. A large body of interesting and instructive evidence was given before us upon the question of the national public benefits to be obtained by maintaining food supply and general living conditions of railroad workers at an "adequate standard." Your Board reports that we are in accord with this general proposition; (see Exhibit Nos. 61 and 62). A family budget which was alleged by the men to be in keeping with this "adequate standard" of living was submitted and totaled \$1,958.24 a year; (see Exhibit No. 63). It was urged by the men that there had been no serious reductions in the cost of food, rent, clothing, cost of entertainment, doctor bills, dentist bills, street car transportation, furniture repairs, church, insurance and other items which ought to be available out of his wages to every respectable artisan who was industrious and honest. At the opening, the men presented evidence tending to substantiate their contention on this point. After the evidence, presently to be mentioned as being presented by the Company, the men presented Exhibit No. 63½ showing a list of articles which go into making up a family budget with prices obtained at various points. For example: for Muskegon, Mich., two family budgets were presented by the men, one showing the annual cost of food at \$620.48 and another, showing the an-

nual cost of food for a similar family at the same point, at \$958.22; one at Blue Island, Ill., showing food cost, \$1,048.03, and another at the same place showing food cost at \$681.67. The highest among these varying family budgets is \$2,796.43 per annum for all items, and the lowest is \$2,206.61. The variations among these budgets are so great that your Board are of opinion that the evidence upon this point as collected by the United States Department of Labour, the National Industrial Conference Board, the Department of Labour of Canada as published in the *Labour Gazette* and by other public investigators, are more likely to afford a safe guide as to the true cost of living than can be found in these budgets presented by the men. The figures taken from the four such independent public investigators are shown in Exhibit No. 64, in the form of a chart. The results of these four independent studies show a striking sameness of rise and decline in the price of the "cost of living" over a period from the year 1913 to June, 1922. In our opinion the safest conclusion upon this question would be based upon the average resulting from an amalgamation of these four studies. This would seem to show a decline of about 23 per cent in the cost of living from the high point in midsummer of 1920, to June, 1922.

The Board now reporting realize the difficulty upon the mass of evidence presented and from such other matters as have come to the attention of the members of the Board, in determining with accuracy the exact percentage that the cost of living has shrunk since the midsummer of 1920. It was not contended by either of the parties that there had not been a considerable shrinkage in the cost of living since that period. Both parties relied upon the figures supplied by the Labour Department of Canada. The men pointed out that these figures did not take into account the cost of clothing, furnishings and furniture, except in the case of the special study made, the result of which was published in 1921 in the

Labour Gazette. These figures show the weekly cost of living for a family of five in December, 1917, to have been \$19.30 and to have been a little less than this for some months just previous to that date. At that date the rates of wages for the bulk of the men interested in this investigation was from 40 to 45 cents an hour. This was the last month that the railroads made the rates of wages directly with their men until after the war. The figures from the same source show that the weekly cost of living in July, 1918, was \$20.66 and at that time the United States Railroad Administration fixed a wage of 68 cents an hour and made the rate retroactive to January 1, 1918. The figures from the same source show the cost of living to have been in June, 1922, \$20.58, for a similar family, and for the three months previous to June, 1922, they show the cost of living to have been about the same amount. In none of these figures cost of clothing, furnishing nor furniture are included so that a comparison is reasonably fair.

Working an eight-hour day in December, 1917, the more numerous classes of employees concerned in this investigation would earn, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, \$1,101.60 per annum. If they worked eight hours a day half of the Sundays and holidays during the year, they would have carried an advance of \$159.30 or a total annual earnings of \$1,260.90. The same men working eight hours a day in July, 1918, after the rate was fixed at 68 cents an hour, would, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, have earned \$1,664.64. If they worked half of the Sundays and holidays that would have added to their yearly wage \$240.72 or a total annual wage of \$1,905.36. The same men working an eight-hour day under the rate now in dispute would earn, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, \$1,713.60. By working half of the Sundays and holidays another \$165.20 would be earned, making a total of \$1,878.80 as the annual wage under the disputed rates.

This would seem to make the total earnings for an eight-hour day at the disputed rates about 49 per cent better than the rate in effect in December, 1917, would yield.

We do not overlook the fact that many of the men involved will probably increase this annual income by some overtime or by some more agreeable occupation such as gardening or the like.

The figures here mentioned are applicable to machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, electrical workers, sheet metal workers and passenger carmen, and these classes constitute the bulk of the men whose rates are under consideration by this Board. The remaining classes will be dealt with in another paragraph of this report.

There was a considerable mass of evidence submitted to this Board as to the rate of pay received by artisans performing similar work in other institutions in the neighborhood where the men interested in this investigation perform their duties. Making just allowances for human frailties in collecting and giving evidence in matters as complicated and difficult as this is, we feel ourselves compelled to report that workers in similar classes of work in other industries are not receiving as high an hourly rate as is offered to the bulk of the employees of the Michigan Central Railroad involved in this investigation.

The Board realizes that rates of wages paid in the United States have an important effect upon the wages which can be paid and stabilized in Canada, and particularly in the case of a railroad operating in both countries. Nor can the members of this Board shut their eyes to the fact that the employees of the Michigan Central Railroad working in United States territory, have expressed their readiness to resume work at the disputed rates if their "seniority rights" are respected. In the case before us, no "seniority rights" have yet been affected.

Having in mind the fluctuations in the cost of living and the fluctuations in the wages of same by the bulk of the employees of the Michigan Central Railroad over a period between 1914 and July, 1922, the hazards of employment, the skill required, responsibility, permanency of employment and the wages obtained by men in similar employment, we feel ourselves compelled to report that the reduction of nine cents an hour for freight carmen and seven cents an hour for machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, electricians, passenger carmen and sheet metal workers and their helpers, is "fair and reasonable." This reduction leaves a freight carman, whose work does not require great mechanical efficiency, a rate of 63 cents an hour, and it leaves the other classes of workmen just named, 70 cents an hour. The helpers for each of the classes mentioned in this paragraph have been asked to submit to a reduction of seven cents an hour which would leave their hourly rate at 47 cents. This we report to be "fair and reasonable" hourly wage for this class of work.

This leaves three classes of employees to be considered, "Grease cup fillers," "Material carriers" and "Coach cleaners." The reduction in the hourly pay of the first two of these has been largely brought about by a reclassification of these two occupations. In July, 1921, grease cup fillers and material carriers were being paid an hourly rate of 54 cents. By the reclassification effected by Decision No. 222, Exhibit No. 26, herewith returned, the men who were grease cup fillers and material carriers in the reclassification were left as shop laborers and received a wage of 42 cents an hour. The reduction

proposed under Decision No. 1036 of United States Railroad Labour Board takes off that hourly wage five cents an hour, leaving the men of these two occupations, after applying the proposed reductions, an hourly wage of 37 cents, which is the wage of shop labourers. Your Board was impressed with the thought that the performance of the duties of these two classes of employees did not require considerable experience or training nor the expenditure of much physical strength. The coach cleaner was receiving in July 1, 1921, 42 cents an hour. His highest wage had been 50 cents an hour. The reduction complained of is a reduction from 42 cents an hour to 37 cents an hour. This means reducing the wage of a coach cleaner to the level of the wage of a shop labourer. It was urged upon the Board that this class of work needed no skill or experience and that it was in reality work of a common labourer. The Company involved in this investigation is a Company with many more employees working in the United States than they have working in Canada. The wages of these three classes of employees have been fixed by the United States Railroad Labour Board at 37 cents an hour. Not only has it been fixed for the employees of the Michigan Central, but this rate for this class of work has been fixed for employees on railroads generally in the United States. It appears to this Board that it would be unwise to report that the classification of these men as labourers is wrong. At the same time, we believe that it is in the interest of both the Company and the employees to confer further upon the question of the classification of these three classes of workers as shop

labourers. This is a matter which we think could with advantage be presented to the United States Railroad Labour Board for further consideration with a view to maintaining throughout the Michigan Central System as well as on other United States railroads, the uniformity of classification and wage rate, the obtaining of which has cost so much struggle. We do not consider in all the circumstances that we are able to report that the wages of these three classes are not "fair and reasonable" and we recommend that the Company and the men, as soon as circumstances will give promise of a fruitful conference, confer further on this matter, when we believe that an arrangement satisfactory to both parties can be reached.

Further, your Board directs attention to the Company's statement (Exhibit No. 67) which indicates that after applying the reductions of 5, 7 and 9 cents per hour in the basic rates of pay of the men involved in this dispute, that the new basic rate, if considered solely as such, will still be higher than were the basic rates in December, 1915, by the following percentages:

	Per cent
Machinists and boilermakers...	97.2
Blacksmiths.	96.6
Sheet metal workers.....	133.3
Machinist helpers.....	176.4
Boilermaker helpers.....	168.5
Blacksmith helpers.....	154
Passenger carmen.....	225.5
Freight carmen.....	231.5
Coach cleaners.....	131.2

and a corresponding comparison with December 1917, as shown on Exhibit No. 69, indicates the following percentages of increase in favor of the new rates:

	Per cent
Machinists and boilermakers...	55.5
Blacksmiths.	57.3
Sheet metal workers.....	81.8
Machinist helpers.....	95.8
Boilermaker helpers.....	108.8
Blacksmith helpers.....	100
Passenger carmen.....	166.1
Freight carmen.....	165.8
Coach cleaners.....	68.2

Considering all the circumstances of this case, the length of notice required under the Industrial Disputes Act before either party is entitled to change rates or working conditions and the notices given by both parties, the Board reports that the reductions in rates of pay should apply on and after the 16th day of August, 1922.

The Members of the Board report to you that we received very valuable assistance in the making of this investigation by the able manner in which the matters in dispute were presented by the representatives of the Men as well as by the representatives of the Company.

Dated at Hamilton, Ontario, this 8th day of September, 1922.

(Signed) J. M. McEvoy,
Chairman.

" H. T. MALCOLMSON,
Member.

Minority Report

To the Hon. James Murdock,
Minister of Labour.

Dear Sir:—

In the matter of the Board of Conciliation appointed by you on the 8th day of July, 1922, to inquire into and report on the dispute between the Michigan Central Railway, and its Federated Shop Crafts comprising Machinists, Boilermakers, Blacksmiths,

Electricians, Sheet Metal Workers, Passenger Carmen, Freight Carmen, Grease Cup Fillers, Coach Cleaners and Material Carriers.

My colleagues on the Board have made a report in their own peculiar way, which I do not agree with and wish to make a minority report as follows:—

On July 1, 1921, the United States Railroad Board reduced all classes of the above mentioned men 8 cents per hour which they accepted.

On August 11, 1921, the United States Railroad Board made a further reduction in the rates of pay, by giving a decision that the time and one-half for Sunday and holiday work would be discontinued, notwithstanding the fact that this overtime had been paid for many years and amounted to 52 Sundays and 7 holidays, making in all 59 days a year at time and one-half, or

a further reduction of \$181.72 a year for the 50 per cent of the men who work on Sundays. This decision of the Railway Board was, of course, readily put in effect by the different Railway Companies.

The third decision of a reduction within a year was given by this Board on July 1, 1922, of another 5, 7 and 9 cents per hour, if you please. The decision was resented by the men of the United States and they went on strike in consequence. The Canadian employees of the Michigan Central Railway would also have gone on strike, but as they are good Canadian citizens they stood by our laws and applied for a Board of Conciliation under the Act of 1907.

Just here let me present a table showing just what these three decisions meant to the workmen employed:—

Class	No. of days per week	High wages	Proposed wages	Average total loss per hour	Total loss	Loss per cent
Machinists	7	85	70 less half time for 59 Sundays and Holidays.	cents 21½	638.60	25½
Boilermakers						
Blacksmiths						
Electricians						
Sheet Metal Workers.....						
Passenger Carmen.....	7	80	63 less half time for 59 Sundays and Holidays.	23½	685.20	29½
Freight Carmen.....						
Grease Cup Fillers.... (All 7 day men)	7	62	37 do	30	876.32	48
Coach Cleaners..... (All 7 day men)	7	50	37 do	17½	506.60	35
Machinists	6	85	70	15	367.20
Boilermakers						
Blacksmiths						
Electricians						
Sheet Metal Workers.....						
Passenger Carmen.....	6	80	63	17	412.16
Freight Carmen.....						
Material Carriers..... (All 7 day men)	6	62	37	25	612.06

You will notice the seven-day men were cut from 25½ to 48 per cent, including some of their reclassification, a proportion much beyond the decrease in the cost of living. Some of the main

things that keep the living costs up are rent and fuel, which form no small part of the expenditure of a family, which are yet high or higher than ever. A very significant fact, and one that

the public is interested in, is that the Railway has only reduced their passenger rates about 10 per cent, and their freight rates 11 per cent, and then ask the men to take this enormous reduction in wages.

You will also notice the geographical position of this railway, or system of railways to be more proper. Running across Ontario at break neck speed with their heavy loads of passengers and freight, connecting the two cities of Detroit and Buffalo, thereby saving many miles of travel than by going around the south side of the Lake, and in my opinion this portion of the Michigan Central line is a real money maker. In fact, it was admitted at the hearings that the Company was paying 6 per cent dividends and the men presented a report (see Men's Exhibit 17) that in the first five months of this year they had a net after rentals of five and one-half millions of dollars. I do not agree with the findings of the majority of this Board, for I think this last cut of 5, 7 and 9 cents per hour is not justified and the Company is well able to pay these men, who every one knows

that has been in a railway shop or roundhouse that these men's work is very hard and it is particular work, for if a mistake or poor workmanship is made, the lives of the travelling public would be endangered.

My firm opinion is that such a Railway Board for Canada controlling the operations of both men and Companies, is not at all desirable for this country, and certainly would not be in the interests of the men.

I may also report that during the sittings I made several proposals and offers of a compromising nature in order to avoid any trouble on our railways at this time, but the Company's representative, Mr. H. Macolmson of Hamilton, was firm and would not move even a fractional part of a cent, so the Chairman, Mr. J. M. McEvoy of London, joined him in signing the majority award granting the Company's contentions almost wholly.

I have the honour to be,

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) W. D. ROBBINS,

Member of the Board.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Père Marquette Railway Company and certain of its shop crafts employees

A report was received from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with differences between the Père Marquette Railway Company and certain of its employees being members of the International Brotherhood of Machinists, Boilermakers, Blacksmiths, Carmen and Electrical Workers. The Board was composed as follows: Mr. W. T. R. Preston, Port Hope, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister

in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members of the Board, Messrs. Alexander Leslie, Kingsville, Ont., and W. D. Robbins, Toronto, nominees of the company and employees respectively. The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Leslie, and contained recommendations as to a settlement of the dispute. Mr. Robbins presented a minority report.

The findings of the Board were accepted by the employing company and, though not formally accepted by the representatives of the employees, are understood to have been regarded as definitely closing the dispute.

Report of Board.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act 1907, and in the matter of a dispute between the Père Marquette Railway Company and certain of the employees being members of the Brotherhood of Machinists, Boilermakers, Carmen and Electricians.

Windsor, Ont., Sept. 15, 1922.

To the Hon. James Murdock,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

This Board of Conciliation was authorized by the Honourable the Minister of Labour under date July 10th, 1922.

The Board was convened at Windsor, July 26th and held further sittings at St. Thomas August 16th and 17th, and at the Prince Edward Hotel, Windsor, August 22, 23, 24, September 11, 12, 13 and 14.

The subject matter of this dispute developed from the fact that the Père Marquette Railway put into effect on the Canadian Division of its Railway the scale of wages adopted by the United States Labour Board, known as Decision 1074, the same to become operative as of July 1, 1922. The general question of the rates of pay of certain railway employees had previously been referred to the United States Labour Board by mutual consent of the great labour organizations of the United States and the railway systems of the country.

The United States Labour Board was created under the Transportation Act of 1920, enacted by the Congress of the United States. This Act provided for the termination of the United States government control of railways and systems of transportation respecting which the said Government had assumed control during the war. This Transportation Act further provided for the establishment of a Railway Labour Board consisting of nine members, three members constituting the labour group, three representing the railways, these to be chosen from six nominees of each class to be submitted to the President of the United States, and three other members constituting the public group to be appointed directly by the President, all subject the approval of the Senate of the United States.

The legislation further provided that the Labour Board should be a special tribunal, to which might be referred by mutual consent of the respective parties, all questions dealing with salaries, wages and general working conditions of the employees in the railways throughout the United States. The Railway [Labour] Board was clothed with large powers of investigation in order that exhaustive evidence might be secured upon all questions bearing upon disputes between railroads and employees.

With respect to this dispute it is admitted that Canadian employees upon United States railways running through or on Canadian territory should be governed generally by the rules, regulations, rates of wages, etc., that were effective with respect to the employees who were living upon the American side of the boundary line. In the case in dispute the employees interested numbered only

a small percentage of the total number of the same class of employees in the service of the Père Marquette Railway. The Canadian employees of this dispute are members of the American Federal Railway Employees known as Division No. 2, as distinct from the employees on Canadian Railways, who are members of Division No. 4.

These employees on the Canadian Branch of the Père Marquette Railway had been subject to a wage increase heretofore issued under previous decision of the United States Labour Board, subsequent to the railways being returned by the United States Government to the private owners, together with earlier arrangements as to regulations, rules and wages generally consistent with the operation of this Railway in the territory covered by the said Railway, and accepted a wage reduction as made by the United States Labour Board on July 1, 1921.

The Père Marquette Railway Company had in the increase, ordered by the United States Labour Board, of wages which was effective May 12, 1920, increased the wages of the Canadian employees in the same manner as they had increased the United States employees in the same class of employment, the Railway was in no way legally obliged to at any time in the past or in the future, put increased rates of pay into effect in Canada if same were ordered by the United States Labour Board, and subsequent to this increase being put into effect in Canada, the United States Labour Board decided in the grievance case before mentioned that it had no jurisdiction outside the United States. It would also appear that by reason of this decision that the Canadian employ-

ees had no tribunal to which they could apply for relief as to grievances, the Père Marquette not being a party to the Canadian Board of Adjustment.

The Board of Conciliation found itself in a peculiar position at the outset—due to the following circumstances:—

The Railway is an American corporation; the greater part of the mileage and the greater proportion of its employees are in the United States.

The employees in Canada have by preference attached themselves to the Railway Association, Division No. 2, which is altogether under the control of the United States Labour organizations, rather than with the Canadian Labour organization known as Division No. 4.

The Railway contended that the Canadian employees on its system were parties to the wages and working condition references to the United States Labour Board, and were represented officially in the prosecution of their case when the proposed readjustment of wages was being considered by the said Board. While the employees contended that as the Railway had itself objected to the jurisdiction of the United States Labour Board in grievance of Canadian employees, which had been submitted to the Board for adjudication (which said objection was sustained by the Board) that although their organization (which represents both the United States employees and the Canadian employees concerned in this dispute) had appeared before the Board, the Canadian employees could not possibly be considered parties to the reference nor officially represented, the United States Labour Board having held in said grievance that it had no jurisdiction beyond the territorial boundaries of the United States.

The general decision of the United States Labour Board was therefore, from the viewpoint of the Company, quite naturally put into effect by it over the Canadian sections of the Railway, although the Labour Board had previously distinctly affirmed its absence of jurisdiction in the consideration of individual grievances of employees in Canada upon this Railway.

From this it will be seen this Board was asked to revise and reverse decisions that had been rendered by another Labour Tribunal, that of the United States Labour Board, before which the same organization which represents both the United States employees and the Canadian employees concerned in this dispute had appeared and been a party to the reference upon the questions now at issue.

Evidence was presented to the Board establishing the fact that the larger number of the United States employees of the classes concerned in this dispute went out on strike in protest against the reduction in their wages as from July 1st, also announcing their intention to appeal to the Labour Board for a general revision of Decision 1036.

Under these circumstances your Board hesitated in taking direct issue with a Labour Tribunal in a foreign country before which the same organizations as represent the employees concerned in this dispute had appeared for the adjudication of the questions at issue between them and which tribunal the same organizations will undoubtedly appeal again on behalf of the United States employees on these identical questions.

A brief reference to the great volume of documents and verbal evidence submitted to your Board may not be out of place.

It will be seen by the file of exhibits accompanying this Report that the Board of Conciliation heard evidence and arguments from many standpoints upon the questions in dispute between the Père Marquette Railway and its employees.

The main arguments of the employees were that the proposed reductions were not justified (1) view of the high cost of living (2) the proposed reductions were out of proportion to the actual in the cost of living, and (3) that labour is entitled to a higher wage than covers the actual living. The last point needs no argument. Civilization accepts this principle unhesitatingly.

A partly comprehensive view of wage conditions as they affected the membership of the crafts really interested in the subject matter of this dispute, will be secured by studying the following schedule. Here is set forth in detail the increases and reductions in the yearly [hourly?] rate of wages which became operative on the Père Marquette Railway between December 17, 1917, and the proposed reduction July 1, 1922, with the exception of one, and this was the order issued in August, 1921, doing away with the payment of penalty overtime, for work done on Sundays and holidays. This phase is referred to in later paragraphs.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING RATES OF PAY AND INCREASES FROM DECEMBER, 1917, AND INCLUDING JULY, 1922.

Classes of employment	Rate, Dec., 1917	Rate, Jan., 1918.	Rate, July 1, 1918, effective Jan., 1918	Rate, May 1, 1918	Rate, May 1, 1920	Rate, July 1, 1921	Rate, July 1, 1922
Machinists	42½	55	68	72	85	77	70
Boilermakers	42½	55	68	72	85	77	70
Blacksmiths	42½	55	68	72	85	77	70
Sheet Metal Workers	40½	45	68	72	85	77	70
Electricians	41½	45	68	72	85	77	70
Carmen (except Freight Carmen)...	30½	34½	68	72	85	77	70
Apprentices	17	20	25	39	42	34	27
Helper Apprentices	26	27½	45	49	62	54	47
Helpers	27½	29½	58	67	80	72	63
Freight Carmen	24½	27½	45	49	62	54	47
Car Cleaners	24½	27½	45	45	50	42	37

In order to prove the extent of the recent reductions in the scale of wages upon individual workmen, and particularly the withdrawal of overtime pay, the following schedule was presented to the Board by a representative of the employees. The first table gives the

aggregate loss in dollars, the men who are scheduled for seven days' work every week compared with their earning power under the conditions subsequent to May, 1920, and previous to July, 1921. It was admitted that about 21 per cent of the men employed in the Company's shops are affected, as is shown hereunder.

EMPLOYEES WORKING SEVEN DAYS A WEEK, IF WORKING TO THE FULL EXTENT OF THEIR EARNING POWER.

	1st reduction effective July 1, 1921.	2nd reduction effective December 1, 1921.	Proposed 3rd reduction effective July 1, 1922.	Total loss in a year.
Machinists	c.		c.	
Boilermakers	8	38½ cents per hour 59 days a year.	7	\$638.60
Blacksmiths				
Electricians				
Sheet Metal Workers				
Carmen (except Freight Carmen)....	8	36 cents per hour 59 days a year.	9	\$685.25
Freight Carmen.....	8	27 cents per hour 59 days a year.	7	\$497.64
Helpers				

And it was likewise contended that ordinary employees working only six days a week, if working to the full extent of their earning power, were subject to the aggregate reductions set forth in the following schedule, compared with the earning capacity under the scale of wages and conditions in between May, 1920, and July, 1922.

EMPLOYEES WORKING SIX DAYS A WEEK, IF WORKING TO FULL EXTENT OF WORKING POWER.

	1st reduction effective July 1, 1921.	2nd proposed reduction effective July 1, 1922.	Would total.
Machinists	8 cents	7 cents	\$367.20
Boilermakers			
Blacksmiths			
Electricians			
Sheet Metal Workers	8 cents	9 cents	\$416.16
Carmen (except Freight Carmen)...			
Freight Carmen.....			
Helpers			

The Railway Company admitted that reductions had been made in wages since the rates were fixed under the so-called McAdoo Award, but claimed that the reductions were just and reasonable in view of the changing conditions subsequent to the period.

The Railway submitted the following schedule of wages as offering a more reasonable comparison of the general effect of all increases and reductions embracing changing conditions between 1915 and the recent decision of the United States Labour Board which was intended to bring into effect on the Canadian Branch of the Railway, July 1, 1922, and which is now in effect in the United States.

Statement showing yearly wage of certain mechanical department occupations on the Canadian Division on Basis of full number of working hours six days per week, excluding holidays.

	1915	1917	1918	1918	1920	1921	1922
Machinists	\$950.13	\$1170.45	\$1346.40	\$1664.64	\$2080.80	\$1884.96	\$1713.60
Boilermakers	950.13	1170.45	1346.40	1664.64	2080.80	1884.96	1713.60
Blacksmiths	950.13	1170.45	1346.40	1664.64	2080.80	1884.96	1713.60
Machinists' Helpers.....	495.72	716.04	679.32	1101.60	1517.76	1321.92	1150.56
Boilermaker Helpers.....	550.80	771.12	728.28	1101.60	1517.76	1321.92	1150.56
Blacksmith Helpers.....	550.80	771.12	728.28	1101.60	1517.76	1321.92	1150.56
Freight Carmen.....	495.72	757.35	716.04	1419.84	1958.40	1762.56	1542.24
Passenger Carmen.....	660.96	839.97	844.56	1419.84	2080.80	1884.96	1713.60
Coach Cleaners.....	468.18	674.73	679.32	893.52	1224.00	1028.16	905.76

NOTE.—Regular working days each year, 306; regular working hours each day, 1915 and 1917, 9 hours; other periods, 8 hours.

The following statement shows the yearly wage of certain mechanical department occupations on the Canadian Division on the basis of full number of working hours, seven days per week, in-

cluding time and one half for Sundays and legal holidays until August 1, 1921, when the allowance for time and a half for Sundays and holidays was reduced to pro-rata of wages.

	1915	1917	1918	1920	1921	1921	1922	Per cent increase over 1915
Machinists	\$1225.09	\$1509.17	\$1735.80	\$2682.60	\$2430.12	\$2248.40	\$2044.40	66.8
Boilermakers	1225.09	1509.17	1735.80	2682.60	2430.12	2248.40	2044.40	66.8
Machinist Helpers.....	639.18	923.26	875.79	1956.72	1704.24	1576.80	1372.40	114.7
Boilermaker Helpers.....	710.20	994.28	938.91	1956.72	1704.24	1576.80	1372.40	93.2
Freight Carmen.....	639.18	976.52	923.13	2524.80	2272.32	2102.40	1839.80	188.1

This schedule is worked out on the basis of nine hours per day in 1915 and 1916, and only eight hours per day for the other years.

Taking these figures presented by both the labour representatives and the Railway, which are not disputed, the Board notes that notwithstanding the reduction of \$638.60, \$685.25 and \$497.64 the pay of these employees after this reduction is made is

\$2,044.40 \$1,839.80 \$1,372.40
which is

\$819.31 \$1,200.62 \$662.20
more than they received in 1915.

And in the reduction of employees working six days of

\$367.20 \$416.16 and \$367.20
Their pay is still

\$1,713.60 \$1,542.24 \$1,150.56
or

\$1,052.64 \$1,046.52 \$599.76
per year above 1915 rates of pay.

Strong objection was taken by the employees to the amended working conditions and wages for employees when away from home terminal. This was taken as affecting crews engaged in extraordinary work such as might be caused by accidents or wrecks. It was claimed that the new regulations withdrew special privileges to which the employees were properly entitled.

In reply the Railway Company file the accompanying schedules in support of the contention that the present allowances for the class of work are not wanting in fair consideration toward the employees. These schedules are on a basis of three days, (72 hours) absence from terminal base.

Statement showing what would be paid wrecking crew of 5 away from home 72 hours under various working conditions from 1917 to the present standard of wages.

	Hours	Rate	Amount	Hours	Rate	Amount	Hours	Rate	Amount
	1917			1918			1918		
Wrecking foreman (1).....	72	.31½	\$ 22.68	72	.35½	\$ 25.56	72	.84	\$ 60.48
Carmen (3).....	216	.27½	59.40	216	.29½	63.18	216	.77½	167.04
Labourers (1).....	72	.23	16.56	72	.27¾	19.98	72	.52¾	37.90
	1920			1921			1921		
Wrecking foreman (1).....	72	1.27½	\$ 91.80	72	1.15½	\$ 83.16	72	1.02½	\$ 73.92
Carmen (3).....	216	1.20	259.20	216	1.08	233.28	216	.96	207.36
Labourers (1).....	72	.63¾	45.80	72	.52¾	37.90	72	.52¾	37.90
	1922								
Wrecking foreman (1).....	72	.93¾	\$ 67.20						
Carmen (3).....	216	.84	181.44						
Labourers (1).....	72	.46¾	33.25						

A clearer understanding of the contention of the Railway that the present conditions are not unfavourable as

shown by comparison of the amounts which the members of wrecking crews could earn in 1917 and 1922 respectively.

	1917			1922		
	Hours	Rate	Amount	Hours	Rate	Amount
Wrecking foreman (1).....	72	.31½	\$22.68	72	.93½	\$ 67.20
Carmen (3).....	216	.27½	59.40	216	.84	181.44
Labourers (1).....	72	.23	16.56	72	.46¼	33.25

The Board does not feel called upon to deal at length with the arguments that were presented upon the general question of the high cost of living; nor of the comparative cost of living between Canada and the United States, nor to the reduction in wages being on a larger percentage than is warranted in the decrease in the cost of living.

But the Board is compelled to take notice of the matter from the manner in which their attention has been drawn to this general subject. It is undoubtedly clear that the percentage of reduction in wages from the peak (1920, the McAdoo Award) is greater than the decline in the cost of living since 1920. The Board, however, is inclined to the view that this is not a correct basis for a fair comparison. But that a clear conception of the situation is furnished by a comparison of the changed wage conditions and cost of living between

1915 and 1922, as shown in the following schedule:

COMPARISON OF INCREASE AND DECREASE IN LIVING COSTS AS SHOWN BY STATISTICS PUBLISHED IN "LABOUR GAZETTE" OF CANADA AND RATES OF PAY RECEIVED BY MACHINISTS, BOILERMAKERS AND BLACKSMITHS USING 1915 AS A BASIS.

	Weekly cost	Per cent	Hourly wage	Per cent
December 1915....	\$13.93 (base)	Zero	.34½	Zero
December 1917....	19.30	38.5	.42½	23.2
April 1920....	25.33	81.8	.72	108.7
May 1920....	26.64	89.8	.85	146.4
July 1921....	21.55	54.7	.77	123.2
May 1922....	20.53	47.3	.70	102.9

There was placed before the Board a statement of wages paid to certain crafts in outside industries for the purposes of comparison with the wages paid by the railway. The following therefore may be of interest and is self-explanatory..

TABLE COMPARING RATES OF PAY PER HOUR IN OUTSIDE INDUSTRIES WITH THE RATES AUTHORIZED BY UNITED STATES LABOUR BOARD EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1922, NOT YET APPLIED TO CANADA.

	E. Leonard & Sons, London	Park Bros., Chatham	Waterson's Engine Works, Brantford	Canada Iron Foundry, St. Thomas	Père Marquette Railway
Machinists	54 to 58	50	58	65	70
Blacksmiths	59	50	51	.....	70
Blacksmith Helpers	38	.....	.....	.....	47
Boilermakers	59	40 to 50	61	.....	70
Boilermaker Helpers	40	.....	.....	.....	47

With respect to the suggestion of the Department that the Board should enquire into complaints that had reached the Department about alleged improper rates of pay to labourers employed at St. Thomas by the Père Marquette Railway, the Board is pleased to report that

this matter is now before the United States Labour Board and it is said that the complaint will be remedied at an early date.

The Board desires to express its appreciation to all concerned for the tem-

perate and courteous manner in which the various aspects of the questions involved in the dispute were presented by the representatives of both the Railway and the employees.

In reviewing the evidence presented the Board has reached the following conclusions:—

1. That the alleged extra cost of living at St. Thomas cannot be considered, inasmuch as the rate of wages on the Père Marquette Railway must be considered as affecting the entire system.

2. That the time given to the consideration of this wage reduction by this Board cannot compare with the exhaustive and systematic enquiry given by the Labour Board in the United States. Still from the evidence produced the facts are unquestionable that the percentage of the general increase in wages is far in excess of any increase in the cost of living.

3. The amended scale of wages in the Père Marquette Railway shops are in excess of rates of pay for skilled labour of a similar character throughout Western Ontario.

4. Consequently the Board cannot but conclude that the wage reductions proposed by the United States Labour Board to be effective July 1, are just and reasonable, and this Board recommends that they shall be effective in the Père Marquette Railway as from September 16.

5. The Board has been assisted in arriving at this conclusion in view of the fact that Mr. Jewell, head of the Railroad Shop Craftsmen, in response to the President Harding's proposal to accept the cut pending a further consideration by the United States Labour Board on August 2, accepted President Harding's proposition provided the seniority rights of the striking men were retained. As there is no dispute in Canada as to seniority the employees in Canada are justified in accepting this

decision, pending further consideration of the United States Labour Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) W. T. R. PRESTON,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) A. LESLIE,
Member of Board.

Minority Report.

The Honourable Mr. James Murdock,
Minister of Labour.

Dear Sir,—

In the matter of the Board of Conciliation appointed by you on the 10th day of July, 1922, consisting of Mr. W. T. R. Preston, of Port Hope, Chairman; Mr. Alexander Leslie of Walkerville, member of the Board representing the Père Marquette Railway Company, and Mr. W. D. Robbins of Toronto, representing the employees of the said Railway, to enquire into and report on the dispute between the Père Marquette Railway and its Federated Shop Crafts comprising Machinists, Boilermakers, Blacksmiths, Electricians, Sheet Metal Workers, Passenger Carmen, Freight Carmen, Grease Cup Fillers, Coach Cleaners, and Material Carriers.

My colleagues on the Board have made a report which I do not agree with and wish to make a minority report as follows:

On July 1, 1921, the United States Railway Board reduced all classes of the above mentioned men 8 cents per hour, which they accepted.

On August 11, 1921, the United States Railway Board made a further reduction in the rates of pay, by giving a decision that the time and one-half for Sunday and holiday work would be discontinued, notwithstanding the fact that this overtime had been paid for many years and amounted to 52 Sundays and 7 holidays, making in all 59 days a year at time and one-half or a further reduction of \$181.72 a year for the 50 per cent of the men who work on Sundays. This decision of the Railway

Board was, of course, readily put in effect by the different railway companies.

The third decision of a reduction within a year was given by the said Railway on July 1, 1922, of another 5, 7 and 9 cents per hour. The decision was resented by the men of the United States and they went on strike in con-

sequence. The Canadian employees of the Père Marquette Railway would also have gone on strike but as they are good Canadian citizens, they stood by our laws and applied for a Board of Conciliation under the Act of 1907.

Just here let me present a table showing just what these three decisions meant to the workmen employed:

Class	No. of days per week	High wages	Proposed wages	Average total loss per hour	Total loss	Loss per cent
				cents	\$	
Machinists	7	85	70 less half time for 59 Sundays and Holidays.	21½	638.60	25½
Boilermakers						
Blacksmiths						
Electricians						
Sheet Metal Workers						
Passenger Carmen....	7	80	63 less half time for 59 Sundays and Holidays.	23¾	685.20	29¾
Freight Carmen.....						
Grease Cup Fillers... (all 7-day men)	7	62	37 do	30	876.32	48
Coach Cleaners..... (all 7-day men)	7	50	37 do	17½	506.60	35
Machinists	6	85	70	15	367.20	.....
Boilermakers						
Blacksmiths						
Electricians						
Sheet Metal Workers						
Passenger Carmen....						
Freight Carmen.....	6	80	63	17	412.16	.....
Material Carriers.... (all 7-day men)	6	62	37	25	612.06	.....

You will notice the seven-day men were cut from 25½ to 48 per cent, including some of their re-classification, a proportion much beyond the decrease in the cost of living. Some of the main things that keep the living costs up are rent and fuel, which are yet high or higher than ever, and which form no small part of the expenditure of a family.

A very significant fact and one which the public is interested in is that the Railway has only reduced their passenger rates about 10 per cent and their freight rates 11 per cent, and then ask the men to take this enormous reduction in wages.

You will also notice the geographical position of this Railway, running across Ontario with their heavy loads, connecting the two cities of Detroit and Buffalo, thereby saving many miles of travel than by going around the south side of the

Lake, and in my opinion this portion of the Père Marquette is a good paying proposition, in fact, it was admitted at the hearings that the Company was paying 53¼ per cent dividends.

I do not agree with the findings of the majority of this Board, for I think this last cut of 5, 7 and 9 cents per hour is not justified, and that the Company is well able to pay these men, as everyone who has been in a railway shop or roundhouse knows that these men have very hard and very particular work, for if a mistake is made or if there is poor workmanship, the lives of the travelling public would be endangered.

My firm opinion is that a Railway Board for Canada controlling the operations of both men and companies, is not at all desirable for this country and certainly would not be in the interests of the men.

I may also report that during the sittings I made several proposals and offers of compromising nature in order to avoid any trouble on our railways at this time, but I am of the opinion that the companies are all pledged to stand firmly together and not yield a fractional part of a cent in this matter, so

the Chairman and the Company's representative on the Board signed the majority award, granting most of the contentions of the Company.

I have the honour to be,

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) W. D. ROBBINS,
Member of the Board.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Père Marquette Railway Company and certain of its employees, being clerks, checkers, freight handlers, baggage-men, etc.

A report was received from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with differences between the Père Marquette Railway Company and certain of its employees being members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The Board was composed as follows: Mr. W. T. R. Preston, Port Hope, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members of the Board, Messrs. Alexander Leslie, Kingsville, Ont., and Charles B. McClurg, St. Thomas, Ont., nominees of the company and employees respectively. The report was unanimous and contained recommendations as to the settlement of the dispute. Both parties expressed their willingness to accept the findings of the Board.

Report of Board.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of a dispute between the Pere Marquette Railway Company and certain of the employees being members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

Windsor, Ont., Sept. 14, 1922.

To the Honourable James Murdock,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ont.

This Board of Conciliation was authorized by the Honourable the Minister of Labour under date July 31st, 1922.

The Board was convened at Windsor, August 18th, and held further sittings at the Prince Edward Hotel, Windsor, August 19, 21, 22, 25, 26, 28, September 7, 8, and 9, and 14.

The subject matter of this dispute developed from the fact that the Père Marquette Railway put into effect on the Canadian Division of its Railway, the scale of wages adopted by the United States Labour Board, known as Decision 1074, the same to become operative as of July 1, 1922. The general question of the rates of pay of certain railway employees had previously been referred to the United States Labour Board by mutual consent of the great labour organizations of the United States and the Railway systems of that country.

The United States Labour Board was created under the Transportation Act of 1920, passed by the Congress of the United States. This Act was passed for the purpose of providing for the termination of the United States government control of railways and systems of transportation respecting which the said government had assumed control during the war. This Transportation Act provided for the establishment of a Railway Labour Board consisting of nine members, three members constituting the labour group, three representing the railways, these to be chosen from six nominees of each class to be submitted to the President of the United States, and three other members constituting the public group to be appointed directly by the President, all to be by and with the

consent of the Senate of the United States.

The legislation further provided that the Labour Board should be a tribunal, to which might be referred by mutual consent of the respective parties, all questions dealing with salaries, wages and general working conditions of the employees in the railways throughout the United States. The Railway Board was clothed with large powers of investigation in order that exhaustive evidence might be secured upon all questions bearing upon the subject matter of disputes between railroads and employees.

With respect to this dispute it is admitted that Canadian employees upon United States railways running through or on Canadian territory should be governed generally by the rules, regulations, rates of wages, etc., that were effective with respect to the employees who were living upon the American side of the boundary line. In the case in dispute the employees interested numbered only a small percentage of the total number of the same class of employees in the service of the Père Marquette Railway. The Canadian employees of this dispute are members of the American Federal Railway Employees known as Division No. 2, as distinct from the employees on Canadian Railways, who are members of Division No. 4.

These employees on the Canadian Branch of the Père Marquette Railway had been subject to a wage increase heretofore issued under a previous decision of the United States Labour Board, subsequent to the railways being returned by the United States Government to the private owners, together with earlier arrangements as to regulations, rules and wages generally consistent with the operation of this Railway in the territory covered by the said Railway in the United States and had also been subject to and accepted a wage reduction as made by the United States Labour Board on July 1, 1921.

At the first meeting of the Board notice was taken of the fact that the Railway had brought the proposed reductions in wages and working conditions into effect without the usual thirty-day notice to the employees and in contravention with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Upon the matter being brought officially to the notice of the President and General Manager of the Railway, F. H. Alfred, Esq., Detroit, he issued instructions for the payment of wages and salaries at the rate in existence prior to July 1, pending action by this Board.

The Board found itself in a peculiar position at the outset—due to the following circumstances:—

The Railway is an American Corporation, the greater part of the mileage and the greater proportion of its employees are in the United States.

The employees in Canada have by preference attached themselves to the Railway Association, Division No. 2, which is altogether under the control of the United States organization, rather than with the Canadian Labour organization known as Division No. 4.

The Railway contended that the Canadian employees on its system were parties to the wages and working condition references to the United States Labour Board, and were represented officially in the prosecution of their case when the proposed readjustment of wages was being considered by the said Board, while the employees contended that as the Railway had itself objected to the jurisdiction of the United States Labour Board in grievances of Canadian employees which had been submitted to the Board for adjudication (which said objection was sustained by the Board) that although their organization (which represents both the United States employees and the Canadian employees concerned in this dispute) had appeared before the Board, the Canadian employees could not possibly be considered parties to the reference nor officially represented, the United States Labour

Board having held in said grievance that it had no jurisdiction beyond the territorial boundaries of the United States.

The general decision of the United States Labour Board was therefore from the viewpoint of the Company, quite naturally put into effect by it over the Canadian sections of the railway, although the Labour Board had previously distinctly affirmed its absence of jurisdiction in the consideration of individual grievances of employees in Canada upon this Railway.

From this it will be seen this Board was asked to revise and reverse decisions that had been rendered by another Labour Tribunal, that of the United States Labour Board, before which the same organization which represents both the United States employees and the Canadian employees concerned in this dispute had appeared and been a party to the reference upon the questions now at issue.

Evidence was presented to the Board establishing the fact that the larger number of the United States employees of the classes concerned in this dispute have protested against the reduction in their wages as from July 1, and have announced their intention to appeal to the Labour Board for a general revision of Decision 1074.

Under these circumstances your Board hesitated in taking direct issue with a Labour Tribunal in a foreign country before which the same organization as represents the employees concerned in this dispute, had appeared for the adjudication of the questions at issue between them and to which tribunal the same organization is now appealing again on behalf of the United States employees on these identical questions. It would also appear that under private management, prior to the time when the United States Government took over the railways, the Canadian employees were in some cases paid salaries considerably less than those paid employees on the American side of the line in the same class of employment, and that

although the Père Marquette Company had, in the only instance in which an increase had been ordered by the United States Labour Board since the return of the railways to private ownership, increased the wages of the Canadian employees in the same manner as they had increased the United States employees in the same class of employment, that the railways were in no way legally obliged at any time in the past or in the future, to put increased rates of pay into effect in Canada if same were ordered by the United States Labour Board, and that subsequent to this increase being put into effect in Canada, the United States Labour Board decided in the grievance case before mentioned that it had no jurisdiction outside of the United States. It would also appear that by reason of this decision that the Canadian employees had no tribunal to which they could apply for relief as to grievances, the Père Marquette not being a party to the Canadian Board of Adjustment.

A brief reference to the great volume of documents and verbal evidence submitted to your Board may not be out of place.

Having as a basis the actual returns from 165 employees of the Railway and showing what it cost them to live, using the month of November, 1921, as a basic month, the following table gives the average wages and average expenditures of the employees in question. And it was submitted that this is a fair basis for the general consideration of the question as to the rate of wages which *should* prevail.

	Average wage	Average expenditure
Chief clerks and foreman.....	\$122.09	\$129.50
Clerks less than 1 yr. experience	107.15	159.23
Clerks less than 2 yrs. experience	111.83	114.07
Clerks over 2 yrs. experience....	115.15	136.00
Train and engine callers.....	111.78	114.00
Truckers (freight).....	99.35	117.78

Carefully prepared schedules were presented by representatives of the em-

ployees giving details to establish the contention that the actual cost of living in Canada exceeds that of the United States. In the case of St. Thomas the employees apparently presented in the lists of prices of necessary commodities of life, a statement worthy of careful consideration.

The railway contended that due consideration had been given upon general principles to the employees here in the matter of wages and salaries. To substantiate this contention a schedule was laid before the Board giving the salaries of the varied classes of those interested in this dispute between 1915 and 1922.

	1915	1918	1918 (2)	1918 (3)	1920	1921	1922
Clerks	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$71.50	\$87.50	\$114.02	\$101.75	\$95.66
Warehouseman	50.00	65.00	71.50	90.00	114.75	102.26	94.10
Checkers	40.00	52.50	60.00	87.50	114.02	101.78	96.66
Cashiers	75.00	102.15	105.75	127.15	153.67	141.43	135.31
Shedmen	50.00	60.00	71.50	87.50	114.02	101.75	95.66
Call boys	30.00	34.50	50.00	87.50	114.02	93.62	87.50

Following a request for the information, the Railway submitted a statement showing the number of clerks, etc., at Detroit, Chicago and Grand Rapids who received an increase on July 16, 1922, equal to the amount, in the case of the employees at Detroit and Chicago, of the reduction under the provisions of Decision 1074 and equal to one-half the amount, in the case of the employees at Grand Rapids, of the reduction under the provisions of said Decision 1074 effective July 1, 1922.

Total number of clerks, etc., of the class in this dispute in the employ of the Company on its entire system.... 1,599

Fully restored—

Detroit.....	714	
Chicago.....	39	
		753

One-half restored—

Chicago.....	3	
Grand Rapids.....	106	
		109

Total wholly or partially restored.... 862

actually showing fifty-three per cent for whom a higher scale of wages had been allowed by the Company than was given under Decision 1074 of the United States Labour Board which the Railway desired to and did put into effect in Canada on July 1, last.

The Railway explained the special conditions prevailing in Chicago and Detroit as justification of the increase in rates of wages in those localities. The representatives of the clerks, etc., con-

tend that equally adverse conditions prevail in the Company's railway centres in Canada. The Railway admitted its willingness to have this question fully and sympathetically considered by the responsible officials of the Company, and this Board ventures to suggest that in making its decision, the Railway take into consideration the fact that the clerks, etc., are the second poorest paid class of employees in railway service, that the cost of living at the points in Canada on its system where the clerks, etc., are employed, would seem to be excessive in proportion to the salaries paid the clerks, etc., and that since May, 1921, according to figures published in the *Canada Labour Gazette*, the cost of living has only decreased between ten and eleven per cent, whereas with the proposed reduction under Decision 1074, the clerks will have suffered a cut of approximately sixteen per cent since the peak.

Following extended negotiations between the Board and the parties to this dispute and through their representatives, the following memorandum was recommended by Mr. A. J. Ayearst, General Chairman of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and Mr. D. A. Klumph, Inspector, Père Marquette Railway, to form part of the report of the Board of Conciliation, and which it is agreed, shall be the basis for the settlement of all the questions that have been presented for adjudication or recommendation by this Board of Conciliation.

The Board of Conciliation with the consent and approval by the parties to this dispute, in view of the fact that the employees of the Père Marquette Railway in Canada, concerned in this dispute, are only a small portion of the total number of the clerical staff of the Père Marquette and that they by the decision of the United States Labour Board have no tribunal to which they can appeal for wage adjustments or personal grievances hereby recommend:

1. That an agreement be entered into between the employees in Canada concerned in this dispute and the Père Marquette Railway Company whereby the decision of the United States Labour Board on the question of wages and grievances shall be accepted by the employees in Canada, concerned in this dispute and by the said Company, the intention of this recommendation being that there shall be absolutely no adverse distinction or discrimination made by the said Company between the employees in Canada concerned in this dispute and those in the United States in the same class of employment, and that in case of working conditions and individual grievances now before this Board or hereafter arising, that these shall be submitted to the United States Labour Board for adjudication is possible, and that its decision be binding upon the said Company and its employees in Canada concerned in this dispute, and further in the event that the United States Labour Board refuses to entertain such disputes as to working conditions and grievances or either of them, that a tribunal be appointed jointly by the Company and the employees in Canada concerned in this dispute to adjust such working conditions and grievances and that the decision of such tribunal be binding upon the said employees in Canada concerned in this dispute and the said Company.

2. That the rates of pay effective prior to July 1, 1922, be continued in force by the Company until the fifteenth day of September, 1922, and thereafter pending a new decision of the United States Labour Board or as may be arranged such rate of wages as may be mutually agreed upon by the said Railway and its employees in Canada, shall be paid, and failing such an agreement being arrived at or no conference being held, then the employees concerned in this dispute shall, until such time as a new decision is made by the United States Labour Board or an agreement arrived at, be paid upon the basis of the rates set forth in Decision 1074.

This arrangement is being made on the express understanding that the most cordial relations shall continue to exist between the management of the Père Marquette Railway and its employees.

We hereby approve of the above recommendation by the Board of Conciliation.

(Sgd.) A. J. AYERST.

(Sgd.) D. A. KLUMPH.

Dated at Windsor, September 9, 1922.

This Board therefore recommends that:—

1. There shall be no adverse discrimination made by the Père Marquette Railway between the employees in Canada concerned in this dispute and those in the United States in the same class of employment.
2. The present rate of wages shall continue until September 15th instant.
3. After that date such rate of wages as may be mutually agreed upon between the said Railway and its employees shall be paid and that in the event that no agreement is arrived at or no conference held, the wages shall then revert to the standard fixed by the United States Labour Board Decision 1074 which would have been effective July 1st, until such time as a new decision is rendered by the United States Labour Board or an agreement arrived at.
4. If the United States Labour Board increases the rate of wages, the said increase shall apply automatically to the Canadian employees of the Railway.
5. If the United States Labour Board fails to consider grievances of the clerks, through alleged absence of jurisdiction, the Company shall agree with the employees for a reference to an impartial tribunal to be agreed upon.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) W. T. R. PRESTON,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) A. LESLIE.

(Sgd.) CHAS. B. McCLEURG.

Report of Board in Dispute between the New York Central Railway Company and its Shop Crafts employees at Ottawa

A report was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the New York Central Railway Company as represented by its officers in charge of the railway shops located at Ottawa, and certain of its employees, being members of the Federated Shop Crafts. The Board was composed as follows: the Honourable Senator G. D. Robertson, Ottawa, chairman, and Messrs. Max Goodrich, Ottawa, and John T. Foster, Montreal, nominees of the Company and employees respectively. The report was unanimous and contained recommendations as to the settlement of the dispute. The recommendations were accepted by both parties to the dispute.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the New York Central Railway Company and certain of its employees on the New York and Ottawa Division, working in the Railway Shops.

To the Hon. James Murdock,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ont.

Sir:—

The undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation, appointed by you to investigate the above mentioned dispute, herewith submit the following unanimous report and recommendation:—

Meetings of the Board were held at Ottawa, Ont., on August 14th, 15th, 28th, 29th, and 31st, exhibits received, witnesses heard and examined, and all presentations, both verbal and written, carefully considered.

Although the matters in dispute referred to the Board included both working conditions and wages, we are glad to report that at the second sitting a satisfactory understanding was reached with reference to the working con-

ditions claimed to be in dispute leaving only the question of wages unsettled.

The Railway Company proposed a wage reduction for its employees engaged in various capacities in its shops, ranging from five to nine cents per hour. Two reasons were advanced in justification of the proposed action, viz:—(1) A decline in the cost of living, and (2) That wages paid similar workmen in other industries were lower than those prevailing in railway shops. It was stated that these reasons had been advanced to the United States Labour Board, which body, after careful and exhaustive inquiry, had issued Decision No. 1036, upon which the Company's present proposal was based. It was admitted that the proposals and conclusions of the Company were based solely upon United States conditions only, no inquiry having been made by it in Canada, very few men being affected.

The representatives of the employees submitted a number of exhibits, which were obviously prepared with much care, as evidence supporting their oral contention that no reduction in living costs had occurred since the last wage cut took place as would justify any further decline in wage rates. The exhibits were also intended to prove that existing rates were insufficient to reasonably meet the needs of an average workman's family. These exhibits were carefully analysed by the Board and generally accepted as reasonable estimates. No evidence was submitted by either party in support or denial of the Company's contention that similar workmen in industries outside transportation were receiving a lower rate of wages. During the discussion, the Company's representatives indicated a willingness to adopt Canadian standards in Canadian territory. The Board is of the opinion that both parties should accept, as a reasonable solution of their differences as to wage rates,

the adoption of the same scale of rates as is now being paid, or as may hereafter be accepted as applicable to similar employees in similar service on the large Canadian Railway Systems operating in this territory.

While recommending the adoption of Canadian standard rates on the New York and Ottawa Division of the New York Central System, it is obviously impossible and improper for this Board to suggest what those rates should be. The scope of our inquiry is confined to a very small area with only a small number of men affected, while the same question as affecting more than thirty thousand similar workmen throughout all Canada, is, we believe, under review and investigation by another Board ap-

pointed for the purpose, and before which, evidence both voluminous and country wide, will undoubtedly be submitted.

We therefore respectfully beg to report that the dispute respecting working conditions referred to this Board has been satisfactorily adjusted by agreement between the parties before the Board, and recommend the adoption of Canadian standards as to rates of pay in the manner above outlined.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) G. D. ROBERTSON,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) MAX GOODRICH.

(Sgd.) J. T. FOSTER.

Ottawa, September 1, 1922.

Interim Report of Board in Dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway System and certain of its employees being clerks, freight handlers, stationary engineers and firemen, etc.

An interim report was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway System and certain of its employees, being clerks, freight handlers, stationary engineers and firemen, oilers, roundhouse shop and store labourers, etc., members respectively of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees and the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The Board was composed of Messrs. E. McG. Quirk, chairman, U. E. Gillen and Howard S. Ross, K.C. The report contained a memorandum of agreement signed by representatives of both parties to the dispute which provided means looking to the settlement of the points at issue.

tween the Grand Trunk Railway System and certain of its employees, being clerks, freight handlers, stationary engineers and firemen, oilers, roundhouse shop and store labourers, etc., members respectively of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees and the Brotherhood of Railway Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

Montreal, Quebec,
September 29th, 1922.

Hon. James Murdock, M.P.,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,

The Board of Conciliation appointed by you has the honour to submit the attached agreement as an interim report.

The Board will convene at a later date for the purpose of submitting its final report, but we are hopeful that, in the meantime, the parties to the dis-

Interim Report of Board

Re Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and re differences be-

pute will agree on permanent rates of pay.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Sgd.) E. MCG. QUIRK,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) U. E. GILLEN,
Member.

(Sgd.) HOWARD S. ROSS,
Member.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made the twenty-eighth of Sept., 1922, between the Grand Trunk Railway and its Employees' Committee, representing employees covered by schedule for clerks, stationmen, roundhouse men, etc., in respect to rates of pay of such employees, which matter has been placed before a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907; the said Board consisting of Mr. E. McG. Quirk, Chairman; Mr. U. E. Gillen, representing the employer; and Mr. Howard S. Ross, K.C., representing the employees.

The rates of pay having been restored under certain conditions, namely:

The Grand Trunk, while maintaining its position that it was legally justified in putting into effect reduced rates of pay as of July 20th, 1922, is, pending an anticipated early report of the Board of Conciliation, prepared, in the interests of harmony and co-operation with its employees, to continue the former scale of rates, on the understanding that this is done without prejudice to the company's case before the Board and that the company shall not be prevented in negotiating any agreement during or subsequent to the proceedings before the Board from taking the position that the new scale should be retroactive to 20th July last.

and with a view to reaching a mutual understanding as suggested by the Board of Conciliation, the railway and the employees have agreed as follows:

1. The restored rates of pay shall continue in effect as outlined to and including October 15th, 1922, and failing to reach a mutual agreement on or before October 16th, 1922, in respect to rates to be effective on and after October 16th, 1922, the restored rates shall be so continued in effect to and including October 31st, 1922.

2. Promptly upon notice from either the railway or employees to the other, conference shall be held with a view to reaching a mutual agreement in respect to rates

of pay to be effective on and after October 16th, or November 1st, 1922.

3. If representatives of the railway and employees are unable to agree on permanent rates of pay effective not later than November 1st, 1922, then each hereby agrees with the other to request the Chairman of the Board to reconvene the Board to establish rates to be paid on and after November 1st, 1922.

4. Pending the final report of the Board of Conciliation the Railway may withhold from the employees on and after November 1st, 1922, tentatively, the amount of the reductions involved in the dispute at present before the Board. It is understood and agreed that the acceptance of this condition by the employees is not to be considered as an admission on their part that any reduction whatever is justifiable.

5. In the event that mutual agreement is not reached on or before October 31st, 1922, the railway agrees to adjust, to a uniform graded scale as may be mutually agreed, rates for certain individual positions paid at hourly rates; such adjustment to be effective on and after November 1st, 1922. In order to make such adjustments with the least possible disturbance to higher rates now prevailing, the railway agrees to absorb the increase to the lower rated positions to the extent of approximately \$3,500 per month. It is, however, understood that should the final recommendation of the Board embody a provision in respect to uniform or graded rates that this amount would be considered as being absorbed thereby.

6. The effective date that the rates resulting from this agreement shall appear in the schedule shall be as agreed upon, or in accordance with the final finding of the Board as herein provided.

Accepted by the Railway:

(Sgd.) C. F. NEEDHAM,
Chairman, Committee of Officers.

Accepted by Committee representing Employees:

(Sgd.) A. R. MOSHFR.
(Sgd.) J. E. MCGUIRE.
(Sgd.) A. E. LAWRENCE.
(Sgd.) J. E. CHICK.
(Sgd.) F. J. AINSBOROUGH.
(Sgd.) MAX J. AFFACHINER.
(Sgd.) H. CARR.

Witnessed by Board of Conciliation:

(Sgd.) E. MCG. QUIRK,
Chairman.
(Sgd.) HOWARD S. ROSS,
Member.
(Sgd.) U. E. GILLEN,
Member.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited, and certain of its employees being members of Federal Labour Union No. 16570, American Federation of Labour.

A report was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited, and certain of its employees, being members of Federal Labour Union No. 16570, American Federation of Labour. The Board was composed of Rev. Dr. Clarence Mackinnon, chairman, and Messrs. Stuart McCawley and William Ulric Cotton. The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by a copy of an agreement signed by representatives of both parties to the dispute.

Report of Board

Report of the Board of Conciliation—
Re dispute between Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company and Employees.

To the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,

Your Board of Conciliation have pleasure in forwarding their report with accompanying copy of agreement. Both the management and the representative of the men approached the problem in a reasonable and conciliatory spirit. The agreement has the unanimous approval of the Board, and it is believed the settlement will be productive of very harmonious relationship in the future.

(Sgd.) CLARENCE MACKINNON,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) STUART MCCAWLEY,
On behalf of the Company.

(Sgd.) W. U. COTTON,
On behalf of the Employees.

WAGE AGREEMENT.

This agreement between the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada Limited and its employees being members of Federal Labor Union No. 16570, American Federation

of Labor, at the Marconi Towers, Glace Bay, Nova Scotia.

The terms of this agreement are:—

- (1) That the Company agrees to pay and the workers agree to accept the wages set forth in the so-called Mackinnon award, which governed the wages of the Glace Bay miners prior to November, 1920.
- (2) That the rate of wages under the said Mackinnon agreement shall be retroactive to the first day of April, 1922. This to apply to men on Pay Roll at date of signing of this agreement.
- (3) That the rate of wages above set forth shall continue to be paid and accepted till the 15th day of January, 1914, inclusive, with the proviso that if there is a readjustment of wages between the Dominion Coal Company and its employees, any increase over, or any decrease under, the Mackinnon award rates shall be paid to the employees of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company at the Towers, Glace Bay, said increase, or decrease, to be paid for the same time as the Dominion Coal Company pay them.
- (4) That the contract shall continue beyond the 15th day of January, 1924, unless either party gives notice of a desire to terminate this agreement forty-five days prior to its termination, and if no such notice is given the agreement shall continue for forty-five days after any notice of termination shall be given, after the expiry of the said date of January 15th, 1924.

Dated at Marconi Towers, County of Cape Breton this 18th day of September, 1922.

Signed on behalf of the Company:

The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company
of Canada, Limited.

Glace Bay and Louisburg Stations.

(Sgd.) J. W. MULLIN,
Engineer in Charge.

Signed on behalf of the employees:

(Sgd.) JAMES E. ROBERTS,
President Federal Labour Union,
No. 16570, A. F. of L.

(Sgd.) A. E. WILCOX,
Secretary.

Witness to the signing of above agreement:

(Sgd.) ALEX. BROWN.

(Sgd.) P. KRIFTON.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada Limited, and its Marconi wireless operator employees

A report was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited, and its certificated Marconi wireless operator employees, members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, System Division No. 59. The report was signed by Messrs. E. McG. Quirk, chairman and Melville R. White, representing the Company, and contained recommendations as to the settlement of the dispute. Mr. Thomas Taylor, representing the employees, did not concur in these findings and presented a minority report. The findings of the Board were accepted by both the Company and the employees.

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited, and certain of its employees, all certificated Wireless Operators, members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, System Division No. 59.

Honourable James Murdock, M.P.
Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,—

The Board appointed by you, composed of Mr. E. McG. Quirk, chairman, Mr. Melville P. White, representing the employing Company, and Mr. Thomas Taylor, representing the Employees, has the honour to submit its report herewith.

The Board's preliminary meeting was held in Toronto on September 5th, and its subsequent meetings were at Montreal.

The Company's representatives before the Board were Messrs. A. H. Morse, Managing Director, A. L. MacCallum, Manager; G. H. Pearson, Traf-

fic Manager; and W. J. Gray. The Employees' representatives were Messrs. F. C. Allen, General Chairman; Thomas R. Ives, H. G. Leslie, V. H. Soares, and Paul F. Schnur, Vice-President for Canada, C.T.U.A.

The questions submitted to the Board for consideration were:—(a) The establishing of a fixed definite rate for overtime; (b) Claim for proportion of a retroactive wage allowance for Coast Station Operators covering the last three months of the year 1919; (c) Contention that the proposed reduction of fifteen per cent, which the Company proposes to put into effect, is not justified.

The subject matter of the items in dispute were very fully discussed "across the table". The contentions and arguments of the respective parties, were supported by written statements. Evidence of a confidential nature was submitted to the Board for its information.

It is most gratifying to the Board to be able to record its observation of the commendable and excellent relations existing between the Company and employees. Taking practical advantage of this good feeling, the Chairman suggested the advisability of the parties going into conference with the desired object of endeavouring to reach a mutually satisfactory settlement. Through these conferences, the parties were able to reach a tentative agreement as to general working conditions, including the matter of overtime, but were unable to reach an agreement as to a wage schedule.

The agreement under which the respective parties are at present governed is that of the findings and recommendations of a Board of Conciliation, dated October 29th, 1919, of which the Honourable Justice F. S. MacLennan was Chairman, and Mr. Thomas Taylor

and Mr. Bernard Rose members of the Board.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BOARD.

Before considering the matters in dispute, it will not be irrelevant to outline briefly the status of the disputants.

THE MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED.

A public utility corporation engaged in the maintenance and operation of some two hundred ship stations and twenty-two coast stations at various points on the Atlantic Coast and Great Lakes, all of which coast stations are owned by the Canadian Government. These stations are established as aids to navigation, life-saving, etc., in addition to receiving and transmitting governmental, commercial and social messages.

THE EMPLOYEES.

Are all certificated wireless operators engaged at the widely distributed stations operated by the Company on behalf of the Canadian Government, including also those engaged as ship Wireless Officers. They have varying lengths of service in the company. Seniority governs, providing the older men with all-year-round employment, while the junior men are more or less subject to seasonal engagement. The basic day for coast station operators is eight hours, seven days a week, two weeks' holidays per annum with pay and allowance. These coast stations are in continuous twenty-four hours' operation during the season of navigation. Qualifications call for a knowledge of radio telegraphy, elementary electricity, and competence to look after wireless machinery in their charge. It is an occupation requiring intelligence and qualifications necessary in emergency calls, life-saving, aid to navigation, receipt and transmission of governmental, commercial and social messages, etc.

(a) *In the matter of overtime:* As stated in a previous paragraph, a tentative agreement has been reached between the parties, a copy of which has been submitted to the Board. The Board observes that the matter of overtime, working and general conditions are covered by this tentative agreement and it recommends that the agreement be accepted and that the terms and clauses contained therein be incorporated in such general agreement as may be entered into between the respective parties.

(b) *In the matter of retroactive wage allowance:* The Board is of the opinion that nothing can be gained by advancing a claim in regard to a proportional amount of retroactive wages involved in the dispute with the Company in 1919.

(c) *In the matter of reduction in wage schedule:* The major part of the discussions were on this subject, and the Company endeavoured to show that it had urgent need to cut its operating costs to meet falling revenues, and the men endeavoured to show reasons why they should not be cut. The Board finds, after giving due consideration to all the arguments presented, that some reduction is in order, and recommends that it be made ten per cent all around instead of fifteen per cent as first proposed by the Company; that the rates so established should date from 1st of October, 1922, and remain in force for one year till September 30th, 1923, and thereafter, subject to sixty days' notice of change by either party prior to September 30th, 1923.

The Board sincerely hopes that these recommendations will be acceptable to both the Company and its employees.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) E. MCG. QUIRK,

Chairman.

(Sgd.) MELVILLE P. WHITE.

September 27th, 1922.

WORKING CONDITIONS.

ARTICLE 1.

Clause A.—A list showing the seniority of all telegraphers shall be supplied the General Chairman and the General Secretary-Treasurer; and such list shall be kept up to date monthly by advising these officers of any changes.

Clause B.—The right of seniority shall govern in all cases, and such seniority shall be determined by accumulated service, fitness and ability being equal.

Clause C.—It is agreed that no telegrapher working under this agreement shall be precluded from promotion.

ARTICLE 2.

Clause A.—Any telegrapher in good standing, whose services have been dispensed with on account of reduction in staff, shall be given preference in the filling of new positions or vacancies, fitness and ability being equal.

ARTICLE 3.

Clause A.—In case of reduction in staff, the junior telegrapher shall be dispensed with first, fitness and ability being equal.

ARTICLE 4.

Clause A.—Coast station telegraphers on completion of one year's service, shall be granted two weeks' leave of absence at the Company's convenience each year with full wages per scale and maintenance allowance.

ARTICLE 5.

Clause A.—In the event of a three-man station being short-staffed, thereby making it necessary for the remaining two telegraphers to keep a constant watch between them, overtime for the extra duty in excess of eight (8) hours per day shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half of the regular daily wage computed on the basis of 365 working days per year, exclusive of allowances.

ARTICLE 6.

Clause A.—The Company shall, upon request, meet a Committee of not more than five (5) of its telegraphers to deal with matters in dispute, such as wages, working conditions, grievances, etc., whether the foregoing be actual or alleged. In such case the Company shall not be called upon to pay the wages, allowances, or travelling expenses of the members of the Committee while they are absent from their regular duties.

ARTICLE 7.

Clause A.—Telegraphers leaving the Service of their own accord shall be required to give the Company fifteen (15) days previous notice in writing.

Clause B.—The Company shall be required in the event of reduction in staff to give fifteen (15) days previous notice in writing.

Clause C.—Dismissal cases consequent upon proven misdemeanour shall not be entitled to previous notice as provided in the foregoing clause.

Clause D.—No telegrapher shall be transferred unjustly or unfairly.

Clause E.—Any telegrapher who has been suspended or discharged and disproving the charge made against him, shall be reinstated without a prejudice, and shall be reimbursed for all loss of pay.

Clause F.—A telegrapher leaving the Service shall, upon request, as soon as practicable, be furnished with a certificate by the Company stating length of service, capacity in which employed, and (if desired by the telegrapher) a recommendation as to character and ability.

WAGE SCALE AND ALLOWANCES

ARTICLE 8.

Clause A.—(Rates pending).

Clause B.—In addition to the above scale an allowance of . . . dollars per month shall be paid where maintenance is not furnished.

Clause C.—Full maintenance allowance shall be paid in all cases where a coast station telegrapher has been temporarily assigned to ship service for a period of two weeks or less.

Clause D.—In addition to the above scale and allowances, a bonus of . . . dollars per month shall be payable to regularly appointed Officers-in-Charge of coast stations, and a bonus of . . . dollars per month shall be payable to Officers-in-Charge of ship stations carrying two or more telegraphers.

Clause E.—Regularly appointed Officers-in-Charge shall suffer no loss of bonus through absence on regular vacations, but such bonus shall not be payable to substitutes.

Clause F.—In the event of a regularly appointed Officer-in-Charge being on leave of absence other than vacation the bonus payable to his position shall be paid to the telegrapher performing the duties of Officer-in-Charge.

Clause G.—Uniform allowance of . . . dollars per annum shall be paid to telegraphers serving on ships where uniform is required to be worn. In the event of a telegrapher leaving the Service of his own accord, he shall rebate to the Company a monthly *pro rata* of his uniform allowance to cover any unexpired time short of twelve (12) months. Uniform allowance shall cover twelve (12) months' service on vessels where uniform is required to be worn. In the case of a telegrapher who, through no fault of his own, is

laid off or transferred to a coast station, or a ship where uniform is not required, he shall keep on deposit with the Company the unexpired proportion of his uniform allowance which proportion shall be included in his first pay check upon re-engagement on a ship where uniform is required.

All uniform trimmings shall be supplied by the Company.

ARTICLE 9.

Clause A.—Fuel shall be supplied by the Company in accordance with actual requirements for operating individual stations other than dwellings, it being understood that the foregoing shall not apply to coast stations where maintenance allowance is not paid.

Clause B.—The Company will supply light for all stations and dwellings attached thereto.

Clause C.—The Company will pay all taxes on station property and buildings.

Clause D.—Rentals on dwellings shall be not more than. . . dollars per month.

ARTICLE 10.

Clause A.—Wages shall commence from and shall include the date upon which the telegrapher is engaged by the Company, which date of engagement shall mean the day upon which the telegrapher receives written instructions to proceed and does proceed to move to assume the duties to which he has been appointed.

Clause B.—A telegrapher upon being laid off as provided herein, shall be entitled to wages, transportation, and expenses until his return to his divisional headquarters to which he shall proceed with due expedition.

Clause C.—A ship's telegrapher whose vessel is laid up at a point away from his divisional headquarters, and there being no further work available for said telegrapher, necessitating his being laid off, he shall be entitled to wages, transportation, and expenses until his return to his divisional headquarters.

Clause D.—A telegrapher who quits the Service of his own accord or who is dismissed on account of proven misdemeanour shall not be entitled to wages as from the date of his resignation or dismissal, or to transportation and expenses to his divisional headquarters.

ARTICLE 11.

Clause A.—In all cases of transfer, sufficient funds shall be advanced to cover reasonable expenses incurred, and telegraphers travelling upon the Company's service shall be entitled to first class rail and steamship fare, hotel accommodation and board.

Clause B.—Vouchers (where procurable) shall be secured and filed with the Company when statements of expense are submitted.

Clause C.—Orders of transfer shall be in writing and may be communicated by message, letter, or transfer card.

ARTICLE 12.

Clause A.—The Company undertakes to insert in its future agreements with ship-owners, for the provision of telegraphers' services, a clause, providing that the ship-owners shall furnish Wireless Officers with medical and other attendance and comfortable sleeping accommodation in accordance with the terms of the ship's articles; and board in the saloon or in the Officers' Mess at sea or in port, and where more than one Wireless Officer is employed, to provide sleeping accommodation for them in a suitable room separate from the wireless cabin.

Clause B.—The telegrapher aboard ship shall hold the title of "Wireless Officer."

-ARTICLE 13.

Clause A.—No déduction from wages or allowances shall be made where a telegrapher is travelling on the Company's service or transferring to another station.

ARTICLE 14.

Clause A.—This agreement is effective. . . 1922, and shall remain in effect for twelve months, subject to sixty days' notice thereafter in writing by either party hereto.

Clause B.—In the event of either party serving notice of revision a copy of the proposed amendments shall accompany the notice. Montreal, Sept. 27th, 1922.

Minority Report

Montreal, P. Q.,
September 28th, 1922.

Honourable James Myrdock, M.P.,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,—

In dissenting from my colleagues in the matter of the dispute between the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited, and its telegraphers, members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, System Division No. 59, I am compelled to report as follows.

It developed at the outset that advances had been made by the Company with a view to establishing the need for a reduction in the wages of ships' operators.

The main reason given for these advances was that pressure was being brought to bear upon the Company by the ship-owners.

Evidence was submitted that the Company specifically desired to confer with the employees' general chairman, relative to a reduction in the wages of ships' operators alone.

While efforts were being made by the general chairman to convene the committee, with a view to conference on the Company's proposal as affecting ships' operators, it was intimated by the Company that a general wage reduction affecting the entire operating service would be taken up. Conferences were held with the Company as stated in the formal application for this Board.

My views relative to the questions in dispute are as follows:—

The Company ask that a fifteen per cent reduction in the wages and allowances of all operators in their service be made effective. They further seek a revision of the present working conditions.

The men protest any reduction, and ask that the present wages and allowances be maintained. They seek the payment of the retroactive feature of the 1919 Award, and further ask that a fixed rate of overtime be established.

It was brought out that the present wage as affecting coast and ship operators was recommended by a Board of Conciliation in November, 1919, retroactive as from October, 1919, and in the case of Coast Stations, made operative by the Company as from January 1st, 1920.

The Company contends that the increased subsidy recently granted by the Government is inadequate to meet the

wages recommended by the 1919 Board; in so far as it affects coast stations, and further that the decline in traffic earnings now makes imperative their demand for a fifteen per cent reduction in wages.

It was adduced that the Company is working under contract arrangement with ship-owners for the operation of wireless aboard ships, and that said ship-owners were pressing for a reduction in the cost to them by reason of operators' services.

The evidence submitted by the Company in support of their contention along these lines is far from conclusive, while that submitted by the men clearly establishes the fact that ship-owners as a whole have not urged interference with existing conditions respecting wages.

Further, from evidence accessible to the Board, it is apparent that the Company have certain very lucrative, fixed, and assured sources of revenue under ships' contracts extending over a period of some five years yet unexpired.

If, as is alleged by the Company, they are desirous of meeting certain pressure, it seems to me that it can best be met by a modification of the contracts as between the Company and the ship-owners seeking a reduction, without in any way placing the burden on those least able to bear it.

The Company submitted statements purporting to uphold their contention that they were in financial difficulties as a result of declining traffic. I must contend that these statements were not conclusive, as they failed to show all revenues accruing to the Company.

It has been contended by the men, that the subsidy increase was granted to enable the Company to pay a living wage.

This, I submit, was well established. The *prima facie* evidence is contained in the report of the Privy Council which follows:

CERTIFIED COPY OF A REPORT OF THE
COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL,
APPROVED BY HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL ON
THE 31st AUGUST, 1921.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 2nd May, 1921, from the Honourable C. C. Ballantyne, Sir James Loughheed and G. D. Robertson, a sub-committee of the Cabinet, submitting that a petition has been received from the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited, relative to their contract with the Government covering the maintenance and operation of the thirty Government-owned radiotelegraph stations on the Great Lakes and East Coast.

The petition sets out that:—

Since the contracts were entered into in 1911 and 1912, conditions have arisen which could not possibly have been foreseen at that time; that the amount of the subsidy fixed in these contracts, viz., \$89,200 per annum, or an average of \$2,973 per station until 1921, then reducing by 10 per cent each year until 1931, is now entirely inadequate in the light of present conditions, and that an increase in the subsidies should be allowed by the Government to offset the unprecedented increase which has taken place in wages and operating expenses.

The Company represents:—

(1) that the wages established for their operators by the Board of Conciliation in October, 1919, show an increase of 93 per cent or a total of \$70,000.00 per annum over 1914 wages;

(2) that the above mentioned Board of Conciliation submitted a strong recommendation to the Government that the subsidy be increased to the extent of the increase in wage schedule recommended, otherwise the Company could not finance the schedule;

(3) that their other operating costs such as travelling expenses, gasoline, coal and other commodities show a corresponding increase during the same period;

(4) that the large volume of Government messages now handled free by the stations constitutes a burden and that tolls should be paid on such traffic;

(5) that all other public utilities have been permitted to increase their rates to meet present day costs and conditions and that the Government has met similar situations in other cases by granting increases;

(6) that while under the existing contracts the average subsidy for the past ten years has been \$2,973.00 per station per annum, this will be reduced to an average subsidy of \$2,081.00 per station per annum for the next five years ending April, 1926, owing to the percentage decrease which applies in the last ten years of the contracts;

(7) that the Company has never paid a dividend to the shareholders in the 17 years of its existence.

The Ministers state that they are of the opinion that these representations are borne out by the facts of the case and that relief should be afforded the Company, and the following proposal has been drawn up to meet the situation:

(1) that 6 admittedly redundant stations be closed this year and that as soon as said stations are turned over to the Department in good condition, the Company be permanently relieved of all further obligations under the contracts in regard to the same;

(2) that the Government shall be at liberty to close, and to cancel the subsidies for any further stations which it may at any time during the period of five years, specified in paragraph 3, consider redundant;

(3) that for a period of 5 years, April 1st, 1921, to April 1st, 1926, the subsidy in respect of each of the stations remaining open be increased from an average of \$2,081.00 per station per annum to \$5,500.00 per station per annum, to offset the increased operating expenses;

(4) that all Government messages be charged for at half the rates charged on commercial messages. The tolls, estimated at \$10,750.00 per annum, will be paid by the Departments using the service;

(5) that the modification of the existing contracts as herein provided shall be effective only for the said period of five years ending on the 1st day of April, 1926, and from and after that date the original contracts shall be in full force and effect and payments of subsidies shall thereafter be made in accordance with the provisions thereof without any modifications except in so far as the stations closed under paragraphs 1 and 2 above are concerned;

(6) that the Government shall be at liberty at any time within the said period of five years to transfer any subsidy from one existing station to another or from any existing station to any new station which the Government may erect, and to change the service to be given by the respective stations accordingly;

(7) when any station is closed payment of subsidy shall cease as and from the date of closing.

The recommended increase in subsidies, assuming 6 stations closed and 24 left open, is as follows:

Fiscal year ending 31st	Total subsidies for 30 stations payable under existing contracts	Total subsidy for 24 stations payable under this proposal	Additional amount called for under this proposal
March 1922	\$ 80,280.00	\$132,000.00	\$ 51,720.00
1923	71,360.00	132,000.00	60,640.00
1924	62,440.00	132,000.00	69,560.00
1925	53,520.00	132,000.00	78,480.00
1926	44,600.00	132,000.00	87,400.00
	\$312,200.00	\$660,000.00	\$347,800.00
Additional for 1921-22 on account of stations to be, but not yet closed.....			3,700.00
			<u>\$351,500.00</u>

The Ministers accordingly recommend that, subject to the Company's figures submitted being certified to by Messrs. Price Waterhouse and Company, Chartered Accountants, as Government auditors, these proposals be approved, and that the Minister of the Naval Service be authorized to modify the contracts accordingly, and that the sum of \$55,420.00 for 1921-22 be paid out of the Demobilization Vote for the current fiscal year and that the following sums be provided in the estimates of the different fiscal years enumerated to provide for the increase in subsidies, the whole amounting to \$351,500:

1922-23.....	\$60,640
1923-24.....	69,560
1924-25.....	78,480
1925-26.....	87,400

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendations and submit the same for approval.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Board, after considering the report of the Privy Council decided that it was not within its province to interpret its full meaning, and I would here suggest that the Honourable the Minister of Labour obtain a clear interpretation as to the intent and purpose of the report with respect to the wages recommended by the 1919 Board.

It will be noted by careful perusal of the Privy Council's report that the increased subsidy was predicated on the Company's representations as outlined in the following:—

(1) that the wages established for the operators by the Board of Conciliation in October, 1919, show an increase of 93 per cent or a total of \$70,000.00 per annum over 1914 wages;

(2) that the above mentioned Board of Conciliation submitted a strong recommendation to the Government that the subsidy be increased to the extent of the increase in wage schedule recommended, otherwise the Company could not finance the schedule;

(3) that their other operating costs such as travelling expenses, gasoline, coal and other commodities show a corresponding increase during the same period;

(4) that the large volume of Government messages now handled free by the stations constitutes a burden and that tolls should be paid on such traffic.

The Company argues that the increase in wages established by the 1919 Board amounted to \$70,000.00 per annum over 1914 wages, and that the subsidy should be increased to the extent of the increase in wages.

I would draw your attention to the total increase in subsidy granted by the Privy Council which amounts to \$351,500.00 for the five-year period ending March 31st, 1926.

Would it not be fair to assume that in arriving at this figure the Privy Council acted upon the petition of the Marconi Company that they be granted an increased subsidy to meet the \$70,000.00 per annum in increased wages, bearing in mind that this \$70,000.00 covers a period of five years, and totals \$350,000.00 ?

In addition to the increased subsidy of \$351,000.00 which I contend was to meet the increased wage of \$350,000, for a period of five years, the Privy Council, in allocating a further sum of \$55,250, for five years on account of Government messages hitherto handled free, must have had in mind Clauses 3 and 4 of the Company's petition.

Coast station operators claim retro-active pay as from October 1st, 1919, to January 1st, 1920. They argue that while consideration was given by the 1919 Board to the Company's financial condition, this could have had no effect

on the Board's decision as to what was a fair and just wage, and that inasmuch as the Award was dated from October 1st, they are convinced that they are entitled to payment as from that date.

The Company set forth that the Government did not recognize the justice of its (the Company's) claim for increased subsidy as affecting coast stations until fifteen months after the Award of the Board, during twelve of which they (the Company) had made operative its findings.

I fully concur with the views of the men in their claim for retroactive pay.

A tentative agreement covering working conditions and overtime has been

reached between the parties and presented to the Board.

I would therefore recommend that this Agreement be accepted and incorporated in a general Agreement as affecting said parties.

In arriving at my decision I have also taken into consideration the fair wage policy of the Government as applied to companies subsidized by the Government.

In the face of the evidence submitted I cannot do other than contend that no reduction in wages is justified.

(Sgd.) THOMAS TAYLOR.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1922

THE following table shows the number of strikes in existence in Canada at some time or another during September, 1922, together with the number of employees involved and the time loss in working days, as compared with the previous month and with September, 1921.

	Dis- putes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
September, 1922.....	18	15,275	91,900
August, 1922.....	24	24,006	437,017
September, 1921.....	26	3,948	59,849

The greatest time loss during September was in the group including the printing and publishing trades, in which 10 strikes involving 1,778 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 44,175 working days were recorded. Of these strikes in the printing trades, three were in one city (Montreal), and were closely allied, but since each had a separate beginning they are counted separately.

Three strikes commenced during the month, involving 433 employees and resulting in a time loss of 2,494 working

days. Of the 24 strikes in existence in August, 15 were carried over into September, these causing a time loss of 89,406 working days during the month under review. One of the strikes in existence in August, that of coal miners in Nova Scotia, and one of the strikes which commenced in September, that of musicians at Regina, terminated in September. At the end of the month there were, therefore, still on record 16 strikes, affecting 2,465 workpeople as follows: photo engravers, Montreal; three strikes of printing compositors at Montreal; printing compositors, Hamilton; printing compositors, Toronto; printing compositors, Vancouver; printing compositors, Winnipeg; printing compositors and pressmen, Halifax; printing compositors and pressmen, Ottawa; narrow gauge engine-men of steel plant, Sydney; painters, Toronto; shipbuilders, Three Rivers; railway employees of steel and coal companies, Sydney; electric railway employees of the Park and River Division of the International Railway Company, Niagara Falls, and restaurant employees at Edmonton.

Disputes by Industries.

The following is a review of disputes by industries in the order in which they appear in the statistical table. A brief reference is made to the more important strikes.

MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING.

The coal miners of Nova Scotia resumed work on September 5, a settlement having been effected early in the month as related in the September issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

MANUFACTURING.

Printing and Publishing. — During September a strike of printing compositors commenced at Montreal when the employer refused to negotiate a new agreement. The employees were still on strike at the end of September.

In the strikes of printing compositors and pressmen which commenced in a number of cities in May, June and July, 1921, for the 44-hour week with in some cases a compensating hourly wage increase and in others an actual increase in weekly wages, there were at the end of September 1,748 employees on strike, as compared with 2,287 at the end of July, 1921. In some cases employers have entered into agreements with the unions and in other cases have replaced the strikers. At Vernon, B.C., although the employers had reported that the strikers had been replaced there was a small number of men still on the strike list of the Union. As to the strike of the photo engravers at Ottawa which commenced May 2, 1921, information received in the Department indicates that employment conditions are no longer affected.

Iron, steel and products.—One strike, that of narrow gauge enginemen of a steel company at Sydney, was carried over from the previous month's record and remained untermiated at the end of September. In the case of the moulders' strike at Galt information received indicated that the strikers' places had been filled, but the union still had a number of men on the strike list. In the case of the moulders' strike at Guelph information was received that the strikers had secured work elsewhere.

CONSTRUCTION.

Shipbuilding.—A strike of 400 shipbuilders occurred at Three Rivers on September 26, when their demand for an increase of 10 per cent in wages was refused and the strike was untermiated at the end of the month.

SERVICE.

Recreational. — On September 4, a strike of musicians occurred in theatres at Regina owing to the employers refusing to enter into new agreements which called for an increase in wages from \$25 to \$30 per week and changes in working conditions including a provision for a minimum of four men in each orchestra. After negotiations the men returned to work at the same rates of pay as before with a provision for a minimum of three men per orchestra during nine months of the year.

Personal.—Early in September two of the four firms affected by the strike of their restaurant employees at Edmonton effected a settlement with such employees who returned to work at a reduction of 12½ per cent in their wages. At the end of the month there were two firms and 10 cooks, waiters and waitresses still affected by the strike.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1922.

Industry, occupation and locality	Particulars	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
(a) Strikes commencing prior to September, 1922.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Nova Scotia.....	Commenced August 15, to regain 1921 rates of wages. Work was resumed September 5, when the men received an increase of 12½ per cent on contract rates, and an increase in the day rates of 40c and 52c with a minimum day rate of \$3.25.	12,802	38,406
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Printing and publishing:</i>			
Photo engravers, Montreal, Que...	Commenced May 2, 1921. For shorter hours. Un-terminated.	30	750
Photo engravers, Ottawa, Ont....	Commenced May 2, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Information received indicates employment conditions no longer affected.	.....	.....
Compositors, Hamilton, Ont.....	Commenced May 2, 1921. Alleged violation by employers of 44-hour clause in agreement. Un-terminated.	47	1,175
Compositors, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced June 14, 1921. Objection of men to perform work that came from shop where strike existed. Unterminated.	25	625
Compositors, Montreal, Que.....	Commenced July 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	370	9,250
Compositors, Toronto, Ont.....	Commenced June 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	853	21,325
Compositors, Vancouver, B.C.....	Commenced May 2, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	32	800
Compositors, Winnipeg, Man.....	Commenced July 1, 1921. Alleged lockout following refusal of employers to renew agreement. Un-terminated.	191	4,775
Compositors and pressmen, Halifax, N.S.	Commenced May 2, 1921. For shorter hours with same weekly wages. Unterminated.	51	1,275
Compositors and pressmen, Ottawa, Ont.	Commenced June 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Unterminated.	154	3,850
<i>Iron, steel and products:</i>			
Moulders, Galt, Ont.....	Commenced August 2, in protest against working 9 hours a day instead of 8 as formerly. Information received indicates strikers' places have been filled.	.....	.....
Moulders, Guelph, Ont.....	Commenced May 4. Against a reduction in wages and increased working hours. Information received indicates strikers have secured work elsewhere.	.....	.....
Narrow gauge enginemn of steel company, Sydney, N.S.	Commenced June 9, 1921. In sympathy with employees of steel and coal companies. Unterminated.	16	400
CONSTRUCTION—			
<i>Buildings and structures:</i>			
Painters, Toronto, Ont.....	Commenced May 15, against a reduction in wages from 75 to 65 cents per hour. Unterminated.	90	2,250
TRANSPORTATION—			
<i>Steam Railways:</i>			
Railway employees of steel and coal companies, Sydney, N.S.	Commenced November 22, 1920. For increased wages and improved working conditions. Unterminated.	150	3,750
<i>Street and electric railways:</i>			
Motormen and conductors, Niagara Falls, Ont.	Commenced July 1, for recognition of the union. Un-terminated.	21	525
SERVICE—			
<i>Personal:</i>			
Restaurant employees, Edmonton, Alta.	Commenced July 27, against a reduction of 25 per cent in wages. Unterminated.	10	250

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1922.—(Continued)

Industry, occupation and locality	Particulars	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
(b) Strikes commencing during September, 1922.			
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Printing and Publishing:</i>			
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	Commenced September 15. Employer refused to negotiate a new agreement with the Union. Terminated.	25	350
CONSTRUCTION—			
<i>Shipbuilding:</i>			
Shipbuilders, Three Rivers, Que....	Commenced September 28, for an increase of 10 per cent in the rates of wages. Terminated.	400	2,000
SERVICE—			
<i>Recreational:</i>			
Musicians, Regina, Sask.....	Commenced September 4, when employers refused to sign new agreements. After negotiations men resumed work September 25 at the same rates as paid last year with certain changes in working conditions.	8	144

TERMINATION OF THE UNITED STATES COAL STRIKE

Regulation of Distribution and Prices in Canada

WITH the termination in August of the strike of bituminous coal miners in the United States, as described in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, there remained on September 1 only the dispute in the anthracite coal fields. Negotiations between the miners and operators which were being carried on in Philadelphia were broken off on August 22, but were resumed in Washington a week later. An agreement was finally reached on September 2, subsequently ratified by membership of Union, and mining was resumed on September 11. According to the *Coal Age* of September 14, "the men go back to work at the same wages and with the same working conditions they had before the strike. They are under contract to stay at work until September 1, 1923. They were obliged to forego the advance in wages they had demanded and they did not get the check-off, which they also had among their nineteen demands of last January. On the other hand, the operators did not get the wages of the men reduced, as they

had desired, nor did they succeed in providing for arbitration of future wage contracts, a point on which they were urgent." The agreement, embodied in a resolution passed at a meeting of the anthracite coal operators, contained the following terms:

(1) The contracts in force March 31, 1922, to be extended to August 31, 1923.

(2) The production of coal to begin at once.

(3) The organization of operators and miners to join in a recommendation to Congress that legislation be forthwith enacted creating a separate Anthracite Coal Commission, with authority to investigate and report promptly on every phase of the industry.

(4) The continuance of production after the extension date to be upon such terms as the parties may agree upon in the light of the report of the commission.

In compliance with the recommendation of President Harding an Act was passed by the United States Congress, which became law on September 22, to establish a commission to be known as the United States Coal Commission "for the purpose of securing information in connection with questions relative to interstate commerce in coal and for other purposes." The Commission is instructed to report on the following subjects:

As to the ownership and titles of the mines; prices of coal; the organizations and persons connected with the coal industry; cost of production; profits realized by the operators or owners of said mines during the last ten years; profits of other persons or corporations having to do with production, distribution, or sale of coal; labour costs; wages paid; wage contracts; irregular production; waste of coal, and suggestions as to the remedy for the same; the conditions generally under which coal is produced; distribution; the causes which from time to time induce strikes, thereby depriving interstate carriers of their fuel supply and otherwise interrupting the flow of interstate commerce; and all facts, circumstances, or conditions which would be deemed helpful in determining and establishing a wise and efficient policy by the government relative to said industry.

The Commission is required to make a separate investigation and report for the anthracite industry. It is also required to submit recommendations relative to—

(a) Standardizing the mines upon the basis of their economic productive capacity and regarding the closing down of mines which, by reason of their natural limitations, or other conditions, fall below the standard.

(b) Ascertaining and standardizing the cost of living for mine workers and the living conditions which must be supplied or afforded in order to surround the workman with reasonable comforts, and standardizing also as far as practicable the amount of work a man shall perform for a reasonable wage, recognizing the value and effect of such surroundings in respect to their efficiency.

(c) Standardizing a basis of arriving at the overhead cost of producing and distributing the coal, including delivery at the door of the consumer, recognizing in this compilation that the standardized cost of living to the miners should be the first and irreducible item of expense.

(d) The advisability of any legislation having to do with government or private ownership, regulation, or control in the coal industry.

The Commission is to make its first report not later than January 15, 1923, and its separate report on the anthracite industry on or before July 1, 1923.

Distribution and Prices in Canada

It was mentioned in the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE that the Dominion Government had appointed an Advisory Fuel Committee and that the Government of Ontario had appointed a Fuel Controller for Ontario. The Dominion Advisory Fuel Committee proceeded to the United States with a view to making arrangements with the authorities whereby Canada should share in the distribution of the coal available. As a result the Fuel Commission for the State of Pennsylvania agreed to provide that Canada should have 60 per cent of the normal supply. The Fuel Controller for Ontario then issued an order which fixed the price of coal at Toronto at \$15.50 per ton and which provided for distribution in other cities. The order of the Fuel Controller for Ontario was as follows:—

Whereas practically all the anthracite coal produced in the United States of America is produced in the State of Pennsylvania.

And whereas the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania has by proclamation approved of the fixing by the State of Pennsylvania Fuel Commission of a maximum price to be charged for prepared domestic sizes of such anthracite coal at \$8.50 per gross ton at the mine.

And whereas such maximum price of \$8.50 at the mine may be increased in a special case or cases upon application to the State of Pennsylvania Fuel Commission if it is proved to the satisfaction of such Commission that the mine owner making the application is unable to produce coal at that price.

And whereas the Fuel Commission for the State of Pennsylvania has determined that there cannot be shipped between now and first April, 1923, to any State in the United States or to any Province in Canada, more than sixty per cent of the anthracite coal supplied last winter to such State or Province.

And whereas under the provisions of Clause (d) of Section 6, of The Fuel Supply Act,

being Chapter 13 of The Statutes of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, 1918, it is provided that the Fuel Controller for Ontario, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, may "make orders fixing the price at which wood, peat or other fuel may be sold or disposed of, having regard to the cost of getting out, distributing and marketing same."

And whereas under the provisions of Clause (b) of Section 6, of said Act, it is also provided that the Fuel Controller for Ontario may, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, "make orders from time to time regulating the quantity of fuel which may be used, held or stored by any person, and directing that any amount in excess of such quantity shall be taken over from such person."

Now therefore, I do order as follows:—

1. Until further order, the maximum retail price in the City of Toronto of anthracite coal in domestic sizes, produced in the State of Pennsylvania, or in any of the United States of America, shall be \$15.50 cash per ton of 2,000 lbs. delivered, and \$8.00 cash per half ton delivered; provided, however, that in any special case or cases where it can be proved to the satisfaction of the Fuel Controller for Ontario, that a greater price than \$8.50 per gross ton has been paid for anthracite coal at the mine, he may allow an increased retail price to be charged for such coal.

2. Any person or persons, partnership or corporation in the Province of Ontario, holding or storing American anthracite coal for his or their own use, and, not being a dealer in coal, shall not hold or store more than one month's supply of such coal; Provided, however, that this shall not apply to any such anthracite coal delivered before the date of this order.

3. No retail coal dealer in the Province of Ontario shall deliver in any case, whether under contract or not, more than one month's supply of American anthracite coal to any person or persons, partnership or corporation, and shall not deliver any such coal to any person or persons, partnership or corporation who already holds or has stored two weeks' supply or more of such coal.

4. Any Municipal Council may appoint a Local Fuel Administrator to carry out the provisions of these orders and of any other order or regulation which may be made from time to time under the provisions of the Fuel Supply Act for 1918. Any salary and expenses of such Local Fuel Administrator shall be borne by the Municipal Council appointing him.

(Sgd.) J. A. ELLIS,
Fuel Controller for Ontario.

Dated at the City of Toronto, this 27th day of September, A.D., 1922.

The Fuel Controller further issued a statement that he would fix a maximum price for anthracite coal for any municipality of Ontario on the request of the municipal council concerned.

In the early fall a number of municipalities in Ontario and Quebec, where the shortage of anthracite coal was most felt, made arrangements to purchase supplies of coal or wood; and many coal dealers imported supplies from Great Britain, especially anthracite coal from Wales.

SETTLEMENT OF RAILWAY STRIKE IN UNITED STATES

THE causes and progress of the strike of railway shop crafts in the United States which began on July 1 have been described in recent issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE. It will be remembered that the strike was against a reduction in wages of about ten per cent ordered by the United States Railroad Labour Board and also in protest against certain changes in rules and working conditions which had been ordered by the Board

earlier in the year. Early in September, following the breaking off of negotiations initiated through the mediation of the heads of the brotherhoods of train service employees, negotiations were entered into between the representatives of the strikers and the heads of several railroads which resulted in agreements to settle the strike on a number of the railroads followed by similar settlements on other roads.

Soon after the strike began the railway companies announced that after a certain day strikers would lose their seniority on returning to work, and would be taken on again only as new employees. In the negotiations that were carried on during July and August little objection was raised by the strikers to proposals that they should return to work at the reduced rate of wages pending a reconsideration of the changes by the Railroad Labour Board. The maintenance of way employees, freight handlers, clerks, etc., had remained at work at the reduced rates pending a reconsideration by the Board of the wage changes that had been ordered. But on the seniority question the negotiations broke down repeatedly, the unions insisting on the restoration of seniority to all who had struck. The draft agreement reached early in September between the shop craft unions and the heads of the railroads who entered into the negotiations provided among other things that the strikers should be called back to work or be put under pay within thirty days (clause 2), and that any dispute as to seniority would be settled by a commission for each railroad consisting of six representatives of each party (clauses 4 and 5). The terms of the draft agreement as printed in the "Times," New York, were as follows:

- 1—In order to bring to an end the existing strike of employees upon the railroads and relieve the country from the adverse effects thereof and to expedite the movement of essential traffic, the following memorandum of agreement is made upon the understanding, which the parties hereto accept, that the terms hereof shall be carried out by the officers of the companies and the representatives of the employees in a spirit of conciliation and sincere purpose to effect a genuine settlement of the matters in controversy referred to below. This paragraph does not apply to or include strikes in effect prior to July 1, 1922.
- 2—All men to return to work in positions of the class they originally held on June 30, 1922, and at the same point. As many of such men as possible are to be immediately put to work at present rates of pay, and all such employees who have been on strike shall be put to work or under pay, not

later than thirty days after the signing of this agreement, except such men as have been proved guilty of acts of violence which in the opinion of the commission, hereinafter provided for, shall be sufficient cause for dismissal from service.

- 3—The relative standing as between themselves, of men returning to work and men laid off, furloughed or on leave of absence, including General Chairmen and others who were as of June 30, 1922, properly on leave of absence, will be restored as of June 30, 1922, and they will be called back to work in that order.
- 4—If a dispute arises as to the relative standing of an employee or if any other controversy arises growing out of the strike that cannot be otherwise adjusted by the carrier and said employee or the duly authorized representatives thereof, the matter shall be referred by the organizations parties to this agreement, the employees or the carrier in the interest of any employee who may be aggrieved, to a commission to be established and constituted as hereinafter provided, for final decision by a majority vote.
- 5—The commission referred to in paragraph 4 thereof shall be composed of six representatives to be named by the chief officers of the organizations parties hereto and six railroad officers or representatives selected from and by the railroads agreeing hereto. This commission shall be constituted within fifteen days from the signing of this agreement and shall have jurisdiction to decide all cases that may properly be referred to it on or before May 31, 1923, but not thereafter.
- 6—Inasmuch as this agreement is reached for the purpose of composing in a spirit of compromise this controversy, all parties hereto agree that neither this settlement nor any decision of the commission above provided for shall be used or cited in any controversy between these parties or between the railroads signing the same, or any other class or classes of their employees in any other controversy that may hereafter arise.
- 7—Both parties pledge themselves that no intimidation nor oppression shall be practiced or permitted against any of the employees who have remained at work or have taken service or as against those who resume work under this understanding.
- 8—All suits at law now pending as the result of the strike to be withdrawn and cancelled by both parties.

The Federated Shop Crafts' General Conference Committee of ninety mem-

bers authorized settlements to be made in accordance with the terms outlined above with individual roads, although having previously insisted upon a general settlement. The agreement was therefore entered into between the Federation and various railroads. The other roads claimed that the strikers had been replaced substantially.

In the meantime the United States Railroad Labour Board heard arguments from the other unions in the reconsideration of the wage changes ordered for July 1, but by the end of September had not rendered any further decision. By this time, however, a number of the large railroads had made agreements with the train service brotherhoods to continue for another year the wage rates in force since July, 1921, and to withdraw the proposals for further cuts which had been for some time before the United States Railroad Labour Board.

In Canada four Boards of Conciliation and Investigation dealing with disputes between three railroads in Canada operating as branches of railroads in the United States and their employees submitted their reports to the

Department during September. The Boards recommended that the wage reductions of approximately ten per cent proposed by the railway companies should be put into effect from August 16. These reductions had already been put into effect on these railroads in the United States from July 1, under decision of the United States Railroad Labour Board. The Board dealing with the dispute as to wages of shop employees on the principal Canadian railways recommended that the reductions proposed by the companies, which were similar to those put into effect on railroads in the United States, should be put into effect from the middle of August subject to the adoption of a new permanent wage scale by agreement of the parties concerned which should be retroactive to July 16 and that the parties should confer with respect to permanent rates. The Boards dealing with proposed wage changes for freight handlers, clerks, etc., on the principal Canadian railways had not reported at the end of September except for an interim report in one case.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN DURING AUGUST 1922

THE *British Labour Gazette* for September contains the following information respecting strikes and lockouts in Great Britain during August, 1922, based upon returns from employers and workpeople.

NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND DURATION.—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in August, was 32, as compared with 21 in the previous month, and 62 in August, 1921. In these new disputes about 11,000 workpeople were involved either directly or indirectly (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishment where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about

20,000 workpeople were involved in 35 disputes which began before August and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes in progress in August was thus 61, involving about 31,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during August of about 312,000 working days. The principal dispute in progress in August was that which began in July involving in all about 14,000 workpeople in the printing trades at various centres in England and Wales, and at Belfast.

CAUSES.—Of the 32 disputes beginning in August, 14, directly involving 6,600 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 7, directly in-

volving 2,700 workpeople, on other wages questions; 7, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 4, directly involving 200 workpeople, on other questions.

RESULTS.—Settlements were effected in the case of 14 new disputes, directly involving about 5,000 workpeople, and 15 old disputes, directly involving about 14,000 workpeople. The dispute in the printing trades resulted in a compromise. Of the remaining settlements, 4 were in favour of the workpeople, 6 in favour of the employers, and 18 were compromises. In the case of 5 disputes, directly involving about 4,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The following table classifies the disputes in progress in August by groups of industries:—

Groups of industries	No. of disputes in progress in August			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in August.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in August.
	Started before August 1.	Started in August.	Total		
Building	7	4	11	2,000	22,000
Mining and quarrying	9	6	15	11,000	94,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	8	8	16	3,000	28,000
Printing, etc.	1	2	3	14,000	160,000
Other trades.	10	12	22	1,000	8,000
Total, Aug. 1922..	35	32	67	31,000	312,000
Total, July 1922..	36	21	57	46,000	443,000
Total, Aug. 1921..	43	62	105	40,000*	458,000*

*Revised figure.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE CANADIAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR

THE Canadian Federation of Labour held their fourteenth annual convention at Toronto on September 18, delegates from the following unions attending: hoisting engineers, piano workers, pattern workers, Canadian Electrical Trades, Canadian Street Railwaymen, Canadian Association of Enginemen, Printers and Pressmen's Union (Toronto), Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, Press Assistants' Union and Bricklayers Plasterers and Masons' Federation (Quebec). Messrs. A. R. Mosher and J. J. Coulter attended as fraternal delegates respectively from the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees and the Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen. The Dominion Department of Labour was represented by Mr. E. N. Compton, Mr. M. F. Tumpane, president of the Federation, occupied the chair.

Mr. Mosher expressed the view that the workers of Canada should be organized on both national and international lines, having their own national organ-

ization as a basis, while being able to affiliate internationally with other national organizations of workers.

Mr. Coulter suggested that the Canadian Federation of Labour should send an officer to the next executive meeting of the Railway Enginemen to explain the principles of the Federation.

A resolution to the effect that all workers in Canada be asked to affiliate with the Canadian Federation was carried, this action being taken in reply to a recommendation from the One Big Union that all unions should "get together."

Among the more important resolutions passed by the convention were the following:

That all electrical workers be compelled to pass an examination.

That electrical inspection be carried out under the fire marshals.

That legislation be passed for the proper examination and licensing of electrical contractors and journeymen.

That an act be passed in Ontario, similar to the act now in force in Alberta, providing protection for outside electrical workers.

Protesting against the practice of building contractors in coupling up two or more derricks or hoisting engines on one boiler, and running them with inexperienced men without certificates, and requesting that the Ontario Act governing the licensing of hoisting and portable engineers be amended accordingly.

Pledging support to the Canadian Labour Party, and recommending the development of Provincial labour parties.

Supporting the workers' educational movement.

Officers for the coming year were elected as follows:

President, D. Giroux; first vice-president, G. Potts; second vice-president, W. Margueratt; third vice-president, A. Moore; fourth vice-president, J. Netterfield; vice-president for Alberta, R. Haysey; vice-president for Ontario, M. F. Tumpane; vice-president for Quebec, A. Marois; secretary-treasurer, J. T. Gunn.

BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS

THE fifty-fourth annual conference of the British Trades Union Congress was held at Southport, England, from September 4 to 10, and was presided over by the chairman of the General Council, Mr. R. B. Walker. There were present 716 delegates representing 157 organizations with a membership of 5,065,170. The number of organizations represented showed a decrease of 94 in comparison with 1921, largely due to amalgamation; and the total membership showed a decrease of 1,325,000, or 20.7 per cent, due almost entirely to losses in individual membership and only in a slight degree to the non-representation in 1922 of unions which were included in the figures for 1921. In all the trades groups, except the building trades, there was a decrease of more than 10 per cent in membership.

A lengthy discussion took place in regard to a scheme outlined in a memorandum previously issued by the General Council to all affiliated bodies making proposals for giving effect to certain paragraphs contained in the Trades Union Congress Standing Orders. These paragraphs required the General Council to keep a watch on all indus-

trial movements and where possible to coordinate industrial action, to promote common action by the trade union movement on general questions, and to assist any union attacked on any vital question of trade union principle. The Council stated that it was their object to consult the unions regarding the action to be taken on a national basis so as to resist efforts being made by employers to secure an increase in the working day or week, but that they had no desire to intervene so long as there was prospect of the differences being settled by negotiation within the industry. The scheme provided that the General Council should be kept informed by the affiliated unions of all disputes as they arise and the progress of negotiations at each stage so that they might be able to render such assistance as circumstances required. The scheme also provided for the creation of machinery to enable the whole trade union movement to combat effectively any general and widespread attempt on the part of employers of labour to impose unsatisfactory conditions of work on the workers. They proposed to secure financial support for the scheme by the creation of a defence fund by means of

a levy, under the control of the General Council, although it was felt that this principle "would be almost impracticable owing to the depleted state of trade union funds and the state of employment in the principal industries" but that it could not be "ruled out of any final provision for co-ordinating the resources of the movement." Replies to the memorandum showed that 73 unions, representing 2,982,300 members, agreed with the principle of reporting disputes to the General Council, which should then be empowered to call into consultation the representatives of the unions concerned; 4 unions, representing 1,037,200 members, were opposed to the scheme in its entirety. With respect to the creation of a defence fund the membership of the unions absolutely in favour of such a fund was 553,600; those in favour, but with reservations, 1,643,600; and those against, 2,115,000. The resolution finally put before the Congress did not, accordingly, contemplate the creation of a defence fund, but proposed (a) that the Council should be kept informed of all disputes arising between one union and another or between unions and employers, particularly where large bodies of workers might be involved; (b) that the Council should not intervene so long as there was a prospect of the dispute being amicably settled by the ordinary machinery of negotiation; (c) that, in the event of a deadlock of such a character as to involve large bodies of workpeople in a stoppage of work or to imperil standard wages, hours, or conditions, the Council should have power to call representatives of the unions concerned into consultation, and to use its influence to effect a settlement; (d) that, if the unions accept the advice of the Council but nevertheless become involved in a stoppage of work, the Council should organize moral and material support, and for this purpose should have power to raise funds by a call upon affiliated unions; and (e) that the Council should have power to require a dispute between unions to be submitted to the Disputes Committee of the Council.

The resolution, however, was not voted on, the question being tabled by a vote of 3,576,000 to 1,205,000.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

In discussing the unemployment question, the Congress protested against unemployed persons being left idle while their services might be used for the national benefit, and was opposed to any reductions of benefits under the Unemployed Insurance Act, and alleged refusals to meet reasonable claims for the maintenance of people wholly unable to secure employment. A resolution was adopted unanimously calling upon the Government "to devise national schemes of work to enable unemployed workpeople to maintain themselves in reasonable comfort, and for those for whom work cannot be found adequate maintenance, (1) by regulating national or local work so as to provide for additional employment during the seasonal or local fluctuations of trade; (2) by organizing schemes of useful work and training, with full maintenance for all workers who cannot find suitable employment; such schemes of work, training, or maintenance to be made a national charge and not placed upon local rates." The resolution, in addition, called for a revision of the Treaty of Versailles and for the opening up of trade with Russia, "as only by a general resumption of European trade can the present state of unemployment be remedied."

Another resolution asked the General Council to consult with the Labour Party in promoting an amending Act forthwith to provide for complete administration of the National Unemployment Insurance Acts through the trade unions instead of through employment exchanges, and requesting that everything possible be done to prevent administration of these Acts through approved societies known to be subsidized and controlled by employers and capable of making discrimination against trade unionists or filling vacancies with non-unionists.

A resolution was adopted protesting against instructions of the Labour Ministry on uncovenanted benefits which were said to impose grave hardships by borrowing benefits from those who had contributed them, and paying them to those who had not. Women, it was claimed, were made to suffer under this system.

APPRENTICESHIP.

At the instance of the Ship Constructors and Shipwrights' Association, the General Council was instructed to consider the whole question of apprenticeship, the number and payment of apprentices, and other matters which would give the unions more control over apprentices.

EDUCATION.

A resolution was adopted protesting against the curtailment of financial provisions for education and requesting that the full extension of the Education Act, 1918, be put immediately into operation. Practical effect was given to the views of Congress by the granting of £250 each to Ruskin College, the Central College, London, and the Workers' Educational Association.

THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

A resolution was carried emphasizing "the imperative need for an immediate and final settlement of the reparations problem" and urging the admission of Germany and Russia to the League of Nations with exactly the same rights and duties as the present members of the League. The work of the International Labour Congress was also discussed, and, in particular, it was urged that the "maternity" and "hours" conventions of the Washington Conference should be ratified by the British Government.

In regard to the National Guild movement, a resolution was adopted expressing appreciation of the efforts of the building, furnishing, and other trades to establish National Guilds; and approving the formation of a National Guild Council and instructing the Gen-

eral Council to assist that body in educational and propaganda work. (A provisional National Guild Council was constituted at a conference held under the auspices of the National Guild League in April for the purpose of making provision for research and propaganda work in connection with the formation and development of Guild organizations).

Among other resolutions adopted by the Congress were the following: calling for legislation to give effect to the "Holman-Gregory" report on Workmen's Compensation (this report, which was issued by a departmental committee of the British Home Department under the chairmanship of Mr. Holman Gregory, K.C., M.P., was reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE issue of November, 1920); urging the carrying out of adequate housing schemes; protesting against employers' superannuation schemes being conditioned on non-membership of unions; seeking the re-establishment of a Wages Board for agriculture; calling for an extension of the Rent Restriction Act after June, 1923; protesting against the recommendations of the Cave Committee on Trade Boards; in favour of a forty-four hour week; and calling for the government to provide pensions for mothers.

To enable the General Council to assume joint financial responsibility with the Labour Party for the publication of the "Daily Herald" newspaper, Congress agreed to an increase of the annual affiliation fee from 1d. to 3d. per member.

The General Council was instructed to provide for the next conference a report showing the extent of unionism, amalgamations, federations, the powers they possess, and other information necessary in the shaping of policy and unifying of forces.

It was decided that no full-time official of the Congress should retain office after reaching 70 years. The General Council was re-elected with but two changes in personnel, Mr. H. T. Jones

replacing Mr. Murnin in the miners' group, and Mr. A. Hayday, M.P., replacing Mr. Davenport in the General Workers' group. Mr. W. C. Robinson of the Beamers, Twisters' and Drawers' Association, and Mr. R. B. Walker, of

the Agricultural Workers, were chosen as the delegation to the United States; Mr. Frank Hodges, (Miners) as delegate to Canada; and Mr. John Turner (Shop Assistants) to the Co-operative Congress.

OPINIONS OF PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE ON LABOUR MATTERS

THE Permanent Court of International Justice of the League of Nations, sitting at The Hague, recently delivered two important decisions affecting labour. The first of these deals with the method of appointing workers' delegates to the International Labour Con-

ferences and involves an interpretation of Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles, and the second deals with the competence of the International Labour Organization in questions relating to agricultural labour.

Appointment of Workers' delegates to International Labour Conferences (League of Nations).

The question with regard to the appointment of workers' delegates to International Labour Conferences (League of Nations) arose out of the action of the government of the Netherlands in appointing to the Third International Labour Conference a workers' delegate who was not the nominee of the Netherlands Confederation of Trade Unions which is the largest of the five federations of trade unions of the country. The delegate was, however, the choice of three of the federations of trade unions, which had a combined membership of 282,455 compared with 218,596 members of the Netherlands Confederation of Trade Unions. The Confederation thereupon wrote to the International Labour Office protesting against this nomination, maintaining that it was in violation of the provisions of Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles, as the delegate was not selected in agreement with the Netherlands Confederation, which taken singly had the largest number of members and was, therefore, the most representative workers' organization within the meaning of the above article. The International Labour Conference, however, admitted the workers' delegate ap-

pointed by the Netherlands government on the understanding that his admission should not be treated as a precedent. The conference also adopted the following resolution:—

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization invites the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to request the Council of the League of Nations to obtain, in accordance with Article 14 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, from the Permanent Court of International Justice an opinion as to the interpretation of Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles and as to the rules which should be observed by the Members of the International Labour Organization in order to comply with the terms of this Article in appointing non-Government Delegates and Advisers to the Sessions of the General Conference.

In accordance with this resolution the Governing Body of the International Labour Office requested the Council of the League of Nations to obtain from the Court of International Justice an opinion on this question. On May 12 last, in compliance with this request the Council passed a resolution asking the Court to give an advisory opinion on the following question:—

Was the Workers' Delegate for the Netherlands at the Third Session of the International

al Labour Conference nominated in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles?

The opinion of the Court was in part as follows:—

Since the Netherlands Workers' Delegate to the Third Session of the International Labour Conference was admitted by the Conference, the Court is of opinion that the sole object of the question submitted to it is to obtain an interpretation of the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 389. . . . The passages material to be considered are the third and seventh paragraphs of Article 389:

"Paragraph 3—The Members undertake to nominate non-Government delegates and advisers chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople, as the case may be, in their respective countries."

"Paragraph 7—The credentials of delegates and their advisers shall be subject to scrutiny by the Conference, which may, by two-thirds of the votes cast by the delegates present, refuse to admit any delegate or adviser whom it deems not to have been nominated in accordance with this Article."

The Netherlands Confederation of Trade Unions is on the statements before the Court, the most numerous organization of the kind in Holland. It would not necessarily follow that it is the most representative, but for the purposes of this opinion it may be assumed to be so. . . .

The engagement contained in the third paragraph is not a mere moral obligation. It is part of the Treaty and constitutes an obligation by which the parties to the Treaty are bound to one another.

The obligation is that the person nominated should have been chosen in agreement with the organizations most representative of employers or workpeople, as the case may be. There is no definition of the word "representative" in the Treaty. The most representative organizations for this purpose are, of course, those organizations which best represent the employers and the workers respectively. What these organizations are, is a question to be decided in the particular case, having regard to the circumstances in each particular country at the time when the choice falls to be made. . . . The Article throws upon the Government of the State the duty of deciding, on the data at its disposal, what organizations are, in point of fact, the most representative. Its decision on this question may, however,

be reviewed under the seventh paragraph of this Article, and the Conference has the power, by a two-thirds majority, to refuse to admit any delegate whom it deems not to have been nominated in accordance with the Article. Such a refusal to admit may be based on any grounds, either of fact or law, which satisfy the Conference that the delegates have not been so nominated.

The Netherlands Government, whose good faith in this matter has not been contested, came to the conclusion that three organizations, the Catholic Confederation, the Christian Confederation and the General Confederation were collectively more representative of the workpeople of the Netherlands than the Netherlands Confederation. The Government accordingly nominated the delegate in agreement with those three organizations.

Could the Netherlands Government dispense with an agreement with the Netherlands Confederation of Trade Unions, and content itself with an agreement with the three other organizations? In order to reply to this question it must first of all be decided whether the agreement must be with only one organization.

It was suggested that the third paragraph of Article 389 spoke of organizations in the plural only because it was dealing with the case of the employers as well as with the case of the workers, and that what was meant was that the Government in nominating the Employers' Delegate, should proceed in agreement with the views of the one organization most important amongst those representative of the employers, and in choosing the Workers' Delegate, in accordance with the views of the one organization most important amongst those representative of the workers.

The Court cannot accept this interpretation.

The view maintained by the Netherlands Confederation is not sufficiently supported by the text of the Article, and it is at all events obvious that the ideas inspiring the provisions of paragraph 3 clearly demonstrate that the only possible construction that can be given to the word "organizations" is that the plural refers as well to employers' as to workers' organizations.

In accordance with the terms of the first paragraph of Article 389, the Workers' Delegate represents all workers belonging to a particular Member. The only object of the intervention of industrial organizations, in connection with the selection of delegates and technical advisers, is to ensure, as far as possible; that the Governments should nominate

persons whose opinions are in harmony with the opinions of employers and workers respectively. If, therefore, in a particular country there exist several industrial organizations representing the working classes, the Government must take all of them into consideration, when it is proceeding to the nomination of the Workers' Delegate and its technical advisers. Only by acting in this way can the Government succeed in choosing persons who, having regard to the particular circumstances, will be able to represent at the Conference the views of the working classes concerned. . .

The Netherlands Confederation of Trade Unions has also contended that, even admitting that the text of paragraph 3 of Article 389 purports to include several workers' and employers' organizations the Delegate was not nominated in accordance with the provisions of the paragraph in question, because an agreement with three organizations, which do not include the most numerous organization, is not an agreement with the most representative organizations. The meaning of this appears to be that if the plural construction of the text is adopted, the agreement should be made with all the most representative organizations. Even admitting that such an interpretation is reconcilable with the letter of paragraph 3 of Article 389, it is clearly inadmissible. In order to realize this, it will suffice to point out that the construction in question would make it possible, in opposition to the wishes of the great majority of workers, for one single organization to prevent the

reaching of an agreement. A construction which would have this result must be rejected.

The aim of each Government must, of course, be an agreement with all the most representative organizations of employers and workers as the case may be; that, however, is only an ideal which it is extremely difficult to attain, and which cannot, therefore, be considered as the normal case and that contemplated in paragraph 3 of Article 389.

What is required of the Governments is that they should do their best to effect an agreement, which, in the circumstances, may be regarded as the best for the purpose of ensuring the representation of the workers of the country.

This is precisely what the Netherlands Government did, when, after failing to reach an agreement with all the industrial organizations which it regarded as the most representative, it nominated the Workers' Delegate in agreement with the organizations which, taken together, included a majority of the organized workers of the country. . .

For these reasons: The Court is of opinion that the Workers' Delegate for the Netherlands of the Third Session of the International Labour Conference was nominated in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles, and therefore answers in the affirmative the question referred to it.

Competence of the International Labour Organization to deal with Agricultural Labour.

At the request of the French Government the Council of the League of Nations submitted the following question to the Permanent Court of International Justice:—

Does the competence of the International Labour Organization extend to international regulation of the labour conditions of persons employed in agriculture?

At the hearings of the case *M. de Lapradelle*, representative of the French Government, explained that in their view neither that part of the Peace Treaty which embodies the constitution of the International Labour Organization, nor the documents on which it was based established precise rules with regard to the competence of the International Labour Organization in agricultural matters. He pointed out,

moreover, that owing to its very character agricultural labour was hardly suitable for uniform national regulation and still less for uniform international regulation. Mr. Talbot, on behalf of the British Government, expressed the opinion that from a legal point of view the Organization was competent to deal with agriculture, since if agriculture were excluded because of its special character this would apply also to other important industries such as fishing, and the lack of special mention of agriculture in the preamble to the labour part of the Treaty was not sufficient argument for its exclusion, the preamble being worded in general terms and including all kinds of labour. This view was supported by *M. Caeiro da Matta*, representative for Portugal,

M. Albert Thomas on behalf of the International Labour Office, and M. Jouhaux on behalf of the International Federation of Trade Union. The contrary opinion was expressed by Mr. Charles de Mayer for the Hungarian government, and M. Jules Maenhaut for the International Commission of Agriculture at Paris.

The following advisory opinion, with two judges dissenting, was delivered by the Court:

The Court is of opinion that the competence of the International Labour Organization does extend to international regulation of the conditions of labour of persons employed in agriculture and, therefore, answers in the affirmative the question referred to it.

It is interesting to note that M. Thomas, in the course of his argument before the Court, stated that an agreement had already been concluded between the International Labour Office and the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome which recognized the competence of the Labour Organization with regard to agricultural labour.

The following additional question on agricultural matters was also referred to the Court by the Council of the League on the request of the French Government:

Does examination of proposals for the organization and development of methods of

agricultural production and of other questions of a like character fall within the competence of the International Labour Organization?

The point of view and opinion of the Court on this second question was expressed in the following paragraphs:

The organization and development of the means of production are not committed to the Organization. . .

It does not follow that the International Labour Organization must totally exclude from its consideration the effect upon production of measures which it may seek to promote for the benefit of the workers. . . So, for instance, protection against sickness, disease and injury arising out of employment may involve the consideration of methods and processes of production, such as the use of white phosphorus, and of white lead, both of which have been dealt with as subjects within the scope of international regulation as affecting the conditions of labour. But the consideration of methods of organizing and developing production from the economic point of view is in itself alien to the sphere of activity marked out for the International Labour Organization by Part XIII of the Treaty; and, broadly speaking, any effect which the performance by the Organization of its functions under the Treaty may have on production is only incidental. . .

It follows from what has been said, that the Court understands the question to be whether the consideration of the means of production in itself, and particularly from the specific points in respect of which powers are conferred upon the International Labour Organization by the Treaty, falls within the competence of that Organization.

This question, for the reasons above stated, the Court answers in the negative.

CO-ORDINATION POLICY FOR IMMIGRATION AND LAND SETTLEMENT IN CANADA

Dominion and Provincial Governments to co-operate with Western Canada Colonization Association.

THE Dominion Government, in furtherance of the immigration policy recently adopted, is taking definite measures to secure the co-ordination of the efforts of the various agencies, Imperial, Dominion, Provincial and others, hitherto operating to attract suitable immigrants to Canada. In connection with this object the offer of co-oper-

ation on the part of the Western Canada Colonization Association, a new organization which is described below, has been accepted. The new policy will implement, as far as settlement on the land in Canada is concerned, the British scheme for overseas settlement which was described in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for February, 1922, and is in line with

the recommendations of the British Overseas Settlement Committee, contained in the report which was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1922.

The Canadian government's policy is set forth in a memorandum issued during September by the Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, Immigration and Colonization, in part as follows:—

The government of Canada have been giving attention to the whole question of immigration, and the minister, Hon. Charles Stewart, and the officials of the department, having in mind the statement of the prime minister that our agricultural settlers must be carefully selected in the country of origin, wisely directed on arrival so that they will not drift into the ranks of the unemployed in our cities, and so placed on the land that they will become substantial citizens of the Dominion, decided that the first thing to do is to have a survey of conditions existing in the countries from which we might expect to derive our settlers, as well as throughout Canada.

In order to co-ordinate the efforts of the officials in those countries with the officials in Canada so as to secure the best class of settlers and locate them on land where they will have the best chance to succeed, the minister has interviewed the provincial governments and discussed the question very thoroughly with them, and has succeeded in securing their hearty co-operation in this work.

Later a conference will be called at Ottawa of representative officials of those governments, and field officers of the Dominion department of immigration, at which a definite program will be set out for each year's activities.

After pointing out that with urban employment in its present state it is unwise to add still more to the numbers looking for work in the cities, the memorandum proceeds:

Our activities for the present must therefore be confined to people who will engage in agriculture and household work and to 'teen age boys and girls.

A committee, representative of the government, have had many conferences with the Canadian Colonization Association, an organization backed by private capital that is going to endeavour to settle annually a large acreage of lands lying adjacent to the railways in Canada. This organization is en-

deavoring to work in conjunction with the British Overseas Settlement scheme, as well as bringing settlers with means from Great Britain, United States, Scandinavia and the continent. They will also encourage migration from our cities to the country. The government will assist them with a grant in order that they may thoroughly organize their welfare scheme.

The department of immigration will make a strong drive to secure agricultural workers who will go upon our free lands located in the northern portions of Canada. The department hopes to work out this scheme in co-operation with the provincial governments, which will assist in the direction of those very desirable settlers when they arrive within the provinces. It is hoped they can be settled in congenial surroundings so far as schools, churches and social activities are concerned.

"A very important field, in the opinion of the minister, is that to be dealt with in bringing to Canada carefully selected boys and girls from Great Britain. Mr. J. Bogue Smart, who is in charge of the juvenile work has just returned from Great Britain and reports that there are a very large number of desirable children who can be brought to Canada, and he is now engaged in working out arrangements for the placing of them in the rural homes of Canada.

Another promising field is that of the repatriation of many of our splendid Canadian people who in recent years have gone to the New England States. It is hoped to attract a very large number of them back to their native provinces as well as to Western Canada.

Western Canada Colonization Association's land settlement plan.

The recently organized Western Canada Colonization Association, in a statement issued about the same time, sketched the duties assigned, under the new national land settlement plan to the various governments and agencies concerned.

The Imperial government will assume a liberal share of the cost of the welfare work to be carried on in Canada, on behalf of incoming settlers. (The British Government has established a fund of \$225,000,000 for assisted settlement in the various Dominions, under the administration of the Right Hon. L. S. Amery. Part of this fund will be ap-

plied to settlement in Canada under the new plan).

The Dominion government will (a) Rejuvenate and extend the immigration agencies abroad, in order to stimulate the flow of qualified agricultural settlers to Canada. (b) Employ a large number of active field men abroad, and (c) Carry on a widespread publicity campaign with this end in view.

The provincial governments are asked to (a) Assist the Colonization Association in selecting suitable districts for settlement. (b) Assist in directing settlers through the instrumentality of the district agricultural representatives during the initial period of their pioneer careers, and (c) Provide the Colonization Association with literature regarding the agricultural attractions of the respective provinces.

The Canada Colonization Association will (a) List land for sale. (b) Assist the government in securing settlers from Great Britain, the United States and other countries. (c) Act as a national land selling agency in bringing settlers and vendors together. (d) Set up a national welfare organization, embracing local community clubs, to care for incoming settlers until they become thoroughly established as successful farmers. (e) Direct the movement of British farm labourers to Canada, where they can in time become proprietary farmers. (f) Promote an extensive movement of British boys to Canadian farms, and (g) Encourage the migration of British women to Canada for employment on farms and in domestic service.

The Canadian railways are to co-ordinate their colonization activities with those of the Colonization Association, and also provide special transportation rates for settlers and settlers' effects and colonization agents.

The officers of the Western Canada Colonization Association are as follows:—

President—Sir John Willison, K.B., LL.D., president Canadian Reconstruction Association.

Vice-President—Mr. M. A. Brown, formerly Mayor of Medicine Hat.

General Manager—Mr. Howard Everett, formerly president of Luse Land Company.

Eastern Manager—Dr. George C. Creelman, formerly president of Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and later agent general for Ontario in London.

Secretary-Treasurer—Mr. F. D. L. Smith.

A Committee to assist the general manager has been appointed composed of Messrs. M. A. Brown, F. A. Field, chief land commissioner, Canadian National Railways; Colonel J. S. Dennis of the resources department, Canadian Pacific Railway; G. F. Chipman, editor of *Grain Growers' Guide*; A. E. Mackenzie Branden, and W. D. Evans, Winnipeg.

At recent meetings of the eastern and western boards of the Association it was decided to proceed immediately with the creation of an active organization to carry out the new forward policy. The head office for Eastern Canada will be at Ottawa, and that for the West at Winnipeg. The activities of the Association will embrace the entire Dominion.

The Association's statement declares that settlers are available not only in Great Britain, the United States and other countries, but in urban centres in Canada, and that awaiting settlement are millions of fertile, well situated lands close to existing railways. Settlers will be carefully selected and will be conducted directly to the land, and so looked after that they will not drift into the cities. The full amount of working capital originally contemplated by the Association, namely \$1,500,-

000, has already been over-subscribed, but it is estimated that the working out of the plan will involve expenditure between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000 within the next five or ten years. The greater part of this amount will be furnished by commissions earned on

the sale of privately owned land. The Association anticipates that at least ten million acres of vacant land will be settled within the next few years. In the western provinces the land will be sold at 32-year purchase, and in the east on terms governed by local conditions.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR AUGUST, 1922

THE figures in the present article are derived from a statement prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise showing the imports of various classes of commodities, free and dutiable for the months of August, 1921 and 1922, and for the five months ending in

August of those years, and the exports domestic and foreign of similar classes of goods for the same periods.

The following table shows the imports and exports, free and dutiable, of the various classes of products for the month of August, 1922:

Classes of goods	Imports		Exports	
	Free	Dutiable	Domestic	Foreign
Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods	\$ 2,141,916	\$ 8,038,640	\$ 23,891,301	\$ 73,627
Agricultural and vegetable products, other than foods	1,666,761	2,380,486	1,637,883	268,605
Animals and animal products	1,506,804	2,206,504	14,822,142	95,466
Fibres, textiles and textile products	4,588,634	9,907,405	890,956	106,993
Wood, wood products and paper	1,142,454	1,946,977	21,192,741	23,549
Iron and its products	1,999,204	11,535,063	3,293,627	262,554
Non-ferrous metals and their products	977,141	1,990,040	2,623,322	43,106
Non-metallic minerals and products	4,722,982	4,335,346	2,803,062	83,986
Chemicals and allied products	910,985	1,252,895	1,143,522	11,175
Miscellaneous commodities	2,017,411	2,069,102	1,087,643	131,159
Totals	21,674,292	45,680,458	73,386,199	1,100,220

In August, 1922, the duty collected amounted to \$11,759,792 as compared with \$10,452,208 in August, 1921.

The following comparative table shows the values of the merchandise entered

for consumption and the merchandise domestic and foreign, exported in the months of August, 1922 and 1921, and in the five month periods ending August 31 of these years respectively:

	Month or August		Five months ending August 31	
	1921	1922	1921	1922
Merchandise entered for consumption	\$ 65,147,301	\$ 67,354,750	\$ 319,009,763	\$ 303,597,326
Merchandise, domestic, exported	61,485,993	73,386,199	277,413,949	316,640,668
Total	126,633,294	140,740,949	596,423,712	620,237,994
Merchandise, foreign, exported	877,005	1,100,220	5,891,326	5,884,195
Grand total, Canadian trade	127,510,299	141,841,169	602,315,038	626,122,189

In the five-month period ending August 31, 1922, duty collected amount-

ed to \$55,516,217 as compared with \$49,509,724 in the same period in 1921.

REPORT ON DISASTER IN BRITISH COLUMBIA COAL MINE

FOLLOWING an explosion on August 30 last in No. 4 coal mine, Cumberland, British Columbia, Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited, in which eighteen lives were lost, the Honourable William Sloan, provincial Minister of Mines, appointed a special commission under Mr. George Wilkinson, former chief inspector of mines for British Columbia, to investigate and submit a report on the disaster. Of those fatally injured two were British subjects, one Russian, six Japanese and nine Chinese.

The report which has recently been issued shows that the source of the trouble was a flash or open sparking caused by an arc in the electric trailing cable at the socket used in connecting this cable with the main electric circuit. This electrical system was used to furnish the power necessary for the operation of a coal-cutting machine of a type approved by the United States Bureau of Mines for use in gaseous mines. The cutting machines were installed at these collieries seven years ago and this accident is the first recorded. The report states:

It was a small explosion to take such a heavy toll and it was a combination of circumstances which made it do so. Occurring on a longwall face it naturally brought a number of men in the path of the flame in a short distance. Owing to the most of these men being engaged working in the face, and the seam not being very high there was no way of escaping. It is the opinion of the writer that if the current had been cut off the cable while the shot was being fired there would have been no explosion and it was an error of judgment on the part of the fireboss in not having this done when the terminals of the feed cables were in such close proximity to the shot. It would have been better if the terminals of the main feed line had not been located so close to the face and fixed, flameproof, terminal boxes had been used. This does not suggest that it would not have been possible for an arc to be created if the above-named terminal boxes had been used because if the blow had been

of sufficient force to draw the bare end of the connecting cable clear of the insulated material it may still have created an arc, but the chances of doing so would have been less. It is questionable owing to the amount of gas being given off and the peculiar conditions existing if it would be wise to continue the use of electric mining machines in this section. At present there are no specific regulations governing the use of electric power in mines of British Columbia, this power having been used only to a limited extent. No doubt the use of this power will be increased in the future when further electrical developments take place in the province. Electric power is used extensively in the United States and Great Britain in and about coal mines.

These electric coal cutting machines were installed by the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited nearly seven years ago, and the recent accident is the first recorded. While approved by the United States Bureau of Mines, the standard of safety must be judged by the weakest link. The weakest link in my opinion is in cables, and connection, in close proximity to the working face.

It is suggested that the whole question of the use of electricity be fully investigated by the Department of Mines and if possible definite conclusions reached with reference to the permitted use of this power.

As a result of the findings of the Commission the British Columbia Government on October 2 passed orders-in-council which became effective immediately, making the following recommendations a part of the Coal Mines Regulation Act:

1. No terminals of main feed lines shall be located nearer any coal face than fifty feet.
2. When blasting is being done the current shall be cut off and the cables made dead in that vicinity and the current shall not be switched on again until blasting is finished, and the places are examined and pronounced safe, and the cables have been examined and found free from any damage which may cause defects.

3. All permanent electrical installations, and transforming stations underground shall be made fireproof.

4. All switches and terminal connections shall be protected or enclosed so as to prevent accidental contact by persons and danger from arcs or short circuits, fire or water, and where there may be risk of igniting gas, coal dust or other inflammable material, all parts

shall be so protected as to prevent open sparking.

5. All cables used underground shall be covered with insulating material, and where high pressure voltage is in use, properly armoured cables of standard thickness shall be used.

6. All trailing cables shall be of properly armoured construction whatever voltage is used.

CONVENTION OF THE AMPUTATIONS' ASSOCIATION OF THE GREAT WAR

SOME twenty delegates attended a convention of the Amputations' Association of the Great War which was held at Vancouver on September 21, 22 and 23. They represented more than 2,000 veterans throughout Canada each of whom had lost one or more limbs, or had suffered the total loss of eyesight. The president Rev. G. E. Lambert of Toronto was in the chair. Among those who addressed the convention were Brigadier General J. A. Clark, M.P., Brigadier General A. D. McRae and Mr. W. H. McInnes of the Civil Service Commission of British Columbia.

The president, in his address stated that the greatest problem before the Association was unemployment; that last winter about 164 amputation cases were unemployed in Toronto, 44 in Vancouver, 31 in Winnipeg, 25 in Victoria, 12 in Hamilton, and 5 in Regina, as well as others scattered throughout the country making an estimated total of 325, or about 10 per cent of the total cases. As a result of correspondence with the Civil Service Commission the Association is now receiving notice regarding vacant portmasterships throughout the Dominion.

Two resolutions were passed dealing with the unemployment situation. It was decided to petition the Federal and Provincial governments "that in every office in their control where over ten men are employed, regulations be so

made that a certain percentage of their staff shall be men suffering from 40 per cent or over war disability, with particular reference to amputation cases, and that this regulation be made to apply to all firms who receive State contracts." The other resolution urged upon the government the appointment of an amputation case as a member of the Civil Service Commission.

The convention decided to request that the Dominion Government reorganize and enlarge the entire system known as Vetreraft shops to provide for the re-establishment of disabled men along the lines suggested in the report of the Federal parliamentary committee on pensions, and that eventually the control of this scheme pass into the hands of disabled soldiers' organizations; also that the Government grant sufficient capital to enable men who have suffered amputations to engage in business, and it was proposed that the interest accruing to the Canadian Patriotic Fund be used for this purpose. It was recommended that the Federal Government appropriate one-half of the remaining balance of canteen funds to establish in all the large cities of Canada workshops for handicapped ex-soldiers, and that the Government should be requested to supplement the amount available by subsidizing these workshops until they are able to carry on as private enterprises.

It was decided to request the Dominion government to maintain in every large centre institutions similar to the Dominion Orthopaedic Hospital at Toronto, and also to maintain small artificial limb repair shops at Hamilton and at points on the prairies. Another resolution asked that there be a reorganization of the orthopaedic and surgical appliances branch of the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department and suggested that wherever possible the work of administration be conducted by amputation cases. A resolution was passed requesting that the Dominion Government give hospital

treatment to maimed men who suffer accident when travelling on street cars, and in case of permanent injury compensate anyone so injured by increasing their present pension.

The convention resolved to petition the Federal Government to formulate a housing scheme to be administered by the Soldiers' Settlement Board and to apply to disabled soldiers.

Rev. S. E. Lambert, of Toronto, was re-elected president of the Association, Mr. A. Palmer, of Winnipeg, was elected vice-president and Mr. A. Sutcliffe, of Toronto, secretary-treasurer.

ENGINEERS' REPORT ON THE TWELVE-HOUR DAY

A COMMITTEE of the Federated American Engineering Societies which has been investigating for a year the subject of "Work Periods in Continuous Industries," has recently made its report. The committee states that there are few continuous industries which do not have some twelve-hour plants; but of some forty or fifty continuous industries a number are operating almost entirely on three shifts, while the majority are partly on two shifts and partly on three shifts, with three-shift operation in the preponderance. There are a half dozen industries in which two-shift operation is so nearly universal that it is difficult to find an exception. Outside the steel industry the total number of employees on eight-hour shifts is now considerably larger than the total number of employees on twelve-hour shifts. Taking into consideration all continuous industries, between one-half and two-thirds of all workers on continuous operation are on shifts averaging twelve hours.

The actual investigation was made by H. B. Drury, formerly professor at Ohio State University, and Bradley Stoughton, an engineer formerly with the Columbia University School of Mines and the Illinois Steel Company.

In his conclusions Mr. Drury stated that there were 300,000 wage earners in the United States working on twelve-hour shifts who with their families numbered more than one million persons. No technical difficulties have been encountered by the great majority of plants which have changed from a two to three-shift operation. The seeming disadvantage of having three men instead of two responsible for a given product, process or equipment is overcome by standardization and by using precision instruments. The effect of the eight-hour as compared with the twelve-hour shift operation on the quantity and quality of production, absenteeism and industrial accidents has been satisfactory where good management and co-operation of labour have been

secured. A comparison of wage rates shows a general tendency to increase the rate per hour under the eight-hour shift so that the daily earnings will be the same as they were before the change.

Mr. Stoughton reported particularly on the steel industry. He stated that in 1919 the United States Steel Corporation employed approximately 70,000 twelve-hour employees. Altogether there are, according to him, perhaps 150,000 wage earners in the entire steel industry on twelve-hour shifts. The twelve-hour day is strongly established by custom in the iron and steel industry, but recent progress has been in the direction of a shorter day as well as in a reduction of the proportion of men on duty seven days a week. The investigator was assured by blast furnace operators on more than one occasion that the cost of producing pig iron was less on the eight-hour than on the twelve-hour day.

An analysis of the practice in vogue in the various continuous process industries shows that the three-shift plan prevails in the non-ferrous metal industries, flour mills, petroleum works, and cereal food factories. The majority of plants are also on a three-shift basis in the glass industry, paper factories, water works and drug factories. The following industries have twelve-hour shifts: cotton seed crushing, cane sugar mills except those of the American Sugar Refining Company, beet sugar factories, cement, lime and fertilizer works (acid plant employees), most explosive, industrial alcohol, and soap plants.

The general conclusions of the committee were as follows:

1. The tendency throughout the world is toward the abolition of the twelve-hour shift.

2. In almost every continuous industry there are plants which are operating on an eight-hour shift basis in competition with twelve-hour shift plants.

3. To make the change to the three-shift operation successfully and economically it is desirable that:

- (a) The majority of the workmen appreciate the value of the extra leisure;
 - (b) The workmen be willing to concede something in the way of daily income. (The plan which divides the extra labour cost equally between the men and the company has been acceptable in a number of cases);
 - (c) A survey of the field be made for labour saving equipment and methods of management which will facilitate the work after the change is made;
 - (d) The plant management study equipment and methods of operation and make every change in the plant and in the organization possible to facilitate operation under the three-shift system;
 - (e) All equipment be in condition to respond to increased intensity of operation;
 - (f) The workmen be instructed in their duties under the new system and the co-operation of the whole organization be secured;
 - (g) The extra trained labour required be available;
 - (h) The time for the change be selected with great care. (Periods of labour unrest must be avoided; the success of each step should be assured before another is taken).
4. In a number of plants where the change has been made with success the management reports these results:
- (a) Better physical and mental condition of workmen;
 - (b) Improvement in class of workmen;
 - (c) Less shirking, tardiness, absenteeism and labour turnover and industrial accidents;
 - (d) Improved spirit and co-operation of workmen;
 - (e) More exact adherence to instructions as to working methods;
 - (f) More uniform methods with consequent attainments of standards, etc.;
 - (g) Better quality of product;
 - (h) Increased output per man per hour;
 - (i) Less material used;
 - (j) Wastes eliminated;
 - (k) Longer life of equipment and less repairs;
 - (l) Greater prestige with the public.

FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, SEPTEMBER, 1922

DURING September the Department of Labour received for insertion in the LABOUR GAZETTE the following information relative to twenty fair wage contracts, eighteen of which were awarded by the Department of Public Works and two by the Department of Railways and Canals. These contracts contain the usual fair wage clause which provides for the prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed, and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour, and which otherwise prevents abuses and secures the legitimate rights of the labour employed.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of fair wages, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Removal of Bunker Island Light Shoal and removal of Bunker Island after its abandonment by the Marine Department, at Yarmouth, N.S. Name of contractor, The Halifax Dredging Company, Limited, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, August 31, 1922. Amount of contract, Class "B", \$1.45 per cubic yard (in situ).

Dredging at Montmagny, Que. Name of contractor, Horace Dussault & Company, Lévis, Que. Date of contract, August 28, 1922. Amount of contract, Class "B", 50 cents per cubic yard (scow).

Dredging the entrance channel and basin at Kincardine, Ont. Name of contractor, William Bermingham, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, August 17, 1922. Amount of contract, Class "B", 50 cents per cubic yard (scow).

Dredging at St. Jean D'Orléans, Que. Name of contractor, Lachance, Ltée.,

Montréal, Que. Date of contract, September 9, 1922. Amount of contract, Class "A", \$2.50 per cubic yard (in situ), Class "B", 60 cents per cubic yard (scow measure).

Dredging channel at Gibbon's Point, (Little Current), Ont. Name of contractor, The C. S. Boone Dredging and Construction Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 8, 1922. Amount of contract, Class "A", \$4.95 per cubic yard (in situ), Class "B", \$2.00 per cubic yard (in situ).

Deepening of basin at Digby, N.S. Name of contractor, James Stuart Gregory, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, September 6, 1922. Amount of contract, Class "B", 40 cents per cubic yard (in situ).

Dredging at Beaver Harbour, Chocolate Cove, Leonardville and St. Andrews, N.B. Name of contractor, John Alphonso Gregory, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, September 6, 1922. Amount of contract, Class "B", 60 cents per cubic yard (scow measure).

Dredging channel through shoals between Louiseville and deep water at River du Loup (En haut), Que. Name of contractor, Lachance, Ltée, Montréal, Que. Date of contract, September 9, 1922. Amount of contract, schedule of prices.

Dredging channel to wharf and a gap through to breakwater at Port Elgin, Ont. Name of contractor, William Bermingham, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, September 8, 1922. Amount of contract, Class "B", 70 cents per cubic yard (scow) and \$1,800 for gap.

Cleaning up wholly and entirely of all obstacles and materials whatsoever, etc. the bed of St. Mary's river opposite the city of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Name of contractor, The Soo Dredging and Construction Company, Limited, Sault

Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, September 7, 1922. Amount of contract, schedule of prices.

Dredging on the shoal to the eastward of Whitman's wharf, Canso, N.S. Name of contractor, W. McFatridge, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, September 15, 1922. Amount of contract, \$100 per day of 10 working hours and \$5 to be deducted from rental rate for time lost at any one time and amounting to 5 hours, due to stress of weather.

Dredging at Newcastle, N.B. Name of contractor, Miramichi Dredging Co., Ltd., Newcastle, N.B. Date of contract, September 20, 1922. Amount of contract, Class "B", 68½ cents per cubic yard (in situ).

Alterations to boiler, etc., Customs Exg. Warehouse, Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractors, Green & Litster, Ltd., of Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, September 14, 1922. Amount of contract, \$3,666.

Repairs to wharf, St. Alexis, Que. Name of contractors, Caron & Fr(re, L'Islet, Que. Date of contract, August 25, 1922. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Extension to breakwater-wharf, Chimney Corner, N.S. Name of contractor, W. E. Landry, Antigonish, N.S. Date of contract, September 12, 1922. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Repairs to wharf, St. Michel de Bellechasse, Que. Name of contractor, Jos. R. & Jos. Elz. Boulanger, Montmagny, Que. Date of contract, September 2, 1922. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Supply and installation of hot water furnace and additional radiation in Post Office, Canso, N.S. Name of con-

tractor, Jeffrey Sampson, Canso, N.S. Date of contract, August 31, 1922. Amount of contract, \$1,075.

Alterations and additions to Post Office fittings, Sudbury, Ont. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Co., Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, September 9, 1922. Amount of contract, \$2,873.
DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Placing of stone protection along certain portions of the Welland Canal between Lock No. 24 at Thorold and Port Colborne, principally between Thorold and Welland. Name of contractors, Walker Bros., Thorold, Ont. Date of contract, September 15, 1922. Amount of contract, \$4.65 per cubic yard.

Construction and erection of the steel superstructure of a highway fixed bridge over Sulphur Creek, on the Welland Canal, south of Dunnville, Ont. Name of contractors, Standard Steel Construction Co., Ltd., Welland, Ont. Date of contract, September 20, 1922. Amount of contract, \$7,581.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The following is a statement of payments made in September for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, and the performance of work under sanitary conditions:

Nature of order	Amount of order
Making metal dating stamps and type, and other hand stamps and brass crown seals	\$ 967.23
Making and repairing rubber stamps, deters, etc.	505.24
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.	4,933.83
Repairing letter boxes, etc.	188.81
Repairing scales	247.10
Mail clerks' tin boxes	250.36

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees, but verbal agreements are also included in the records, the latter being schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, other important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing—Printing and Publishing.

CALGARY, ALTA.—CERTAIN LOCAL EMPLOYERS AND CALGARY PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION No. 201. Agreement to be effective from May 27, 1922, until May 27, 1924.

Minimum scale per week—from May 27, 1922, until November 27, 1922, journeymen, day, \$41.62½, night, \$44.62½. From November 28, 1922, until May 28, 1923, journeymen, day, \$40.50; night, \$43.50.

It is further provided that if the cost of living, same to be compiled on the basis of the budget as published in the *Labour Gazette*, but for the Province of Alberta only, does not show a greater fluctuation as between the month of April, 1922, and the month of April, 1923, than 12½ per cent, the above scale shall apply for one year longer. The figures of the *Labour Gazette* shall be accepted by both parties to the agreement. In the event of a greater fluctuation than 12½ per cent, the agree-

ment shall expire on May 27, 1923, and both parties agree that negotiations will be opened for reconsideration of the scale.

Apprentices' scale: first year, one quarter of journeymen's scale; second year, one-third; third year, one-half; fourth year, two-thirds; fifth year, three-quarters.

Hours of labour: forty-five per week, day shift; forty-two per week, night shift.

Manufacturing—Clothing

MONTREAL, QUE. — THE CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL, INCORPORATED, AND THE AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA. Agreement to be effective from June 1, 1922, until May 31, 1923.

This agreement is a renewal of the previous one, as summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1921, pages 1306-7. The last clause has been changed, so that the Board of Arbitration shall *not* have the power to change the wages of the workers, or the working hours.

Construction—Buildings and Structures.

MONTREAL, QUE. — MASTER PLASTERERS' ASSOCIATION, AND OPERATIVE PLASTERERS' AND CEMENT FINISHERS' ASSOCIATION, LOCAL 33. Agreement to be effective from June 12, 1922, until May 1, 1923, with 3 months' notice of change.

Hours per day, 8, with 4 on Saturday. No work between noon and 6 p.m. on Saturday except on a special permit of the business agent or shop steward. On all out of town work it is permissible to work 10 hours per day, or 60 hours per week, straight time.

Wages: per hour, from June 12 to July 1, 1922, 85 cents; from July 1, 1922, until May 1, 1923, 90 cents.

Master plasterers who have been one year in the business to be allowed one apprentice, same to serve one year before another is taken on. Apprentices starting at the age of 18 to serve 4 years. Master plasterers' sons not to be included in the above conditions.

Saturday afternoons and overtime, time and one-half; after midnight and Sundays, certain holidays and on Saturdays after 6 p.m., double time.

Plasterers on out of town work to receive transportation and 12½ cents extra per hour. Travelling time to be allowed during regular working hours.

Agreement provides for an Arbitration Committee of five members from each party, with full power in all matters pertaining to the agreement, committee to meet at least once a month to discuss matters of interest to the trade.

TORONTO, ONT.—TORONTO SOCIETY OF DOMESTIC SANITARY AND HEATING ENGINEERS AND LOCAL 46, UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. Agreement to be effective from July 1, 1922, until April 30, 1924, and from year to year thereafter unless one month's notice of change is given.

Hours of labour, on five days, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. with 1 hour for lunch, and on Saturdays from 8 a.m. to 12 noon.

Wages, per hour: for skilled journeymen, 90 cents.

Overtime, until midnight, time and one-half; from midnight until 8 a.m., and Sundays and certain holidays, double time.

Absolutely necessary repairs and finishing up a repair job on regular working days, if not taking more than one hour's time, regular rates.

Men working out of Toronto to have their fare and board paid. Travelling time: single time up to 9 p.m. In localities where no local exists, hours may be extended to 10 per day on regular working days, at single time. Only union members to be employed on work under

the jurisdiction of this local. If the local is unable to furnish skilled men, employer may employ help as required.

Employee to correct his own defective work in his own time to the standard of a skilled mechanic.

Union members to work at the trade only for the Society signing the agreement.

Apprenticeship conditions to be administered by a joint committee of three members from each party. Each steamfitter to be allowed only one apprentice. Additional help must be labourers. A joint conference board to be formed composed of four members from each party, three from each party to constitute a quorum, board to meet once a month and to be empowered to act on behalf of the respective parties.

Grievances to be referred to a joint arbitration board of three masters and three journeymen, with full power to settle grievances and to appoint an arbitrator if necessary. Disputes which cannot be settled satisfactorily, or any violations by local 46 of clauses of this agreement, to be referred to the General Office of the United Association, no strike, stoppage or work or lockout to take place until matter has been investigated and a decision rendered.

BRANTFORD, ONT. — GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS, AND DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS. Agreement to be effective from May 1, 1922, until April 30, 1923, with 60 days' notice of change.

Hours per day, 8 for 5 days; 4 hours on Saturdays.

Minimum wages: per hour, 70 cents.

No work on holidays or after regular working hours unless by sanction of the Carpenters' District Council, when double time shall be paid. Time and transportation to be agreed on for any distance over three miles.

Employers to employ union carpenters only, but if same are not available, non-union men may be employed.

A joint board to be appointed to settle disputes.

Union carpenters to charge 20 cents over regular rate when hired by individuals or private corporations.

Water Transportation.

MONTREAL, QUE. — VARIOUS STEAMSHIP COMPANIES, AND THE SYNDICATED LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE PORT OF MONTREAL. Agreement to be in effect from September 6, 1922, until December 31, 1923.

From 7 a.m. until noon and 1 p.m. until 6 p.m., wages to be 50 cents per hour; from 7 p.m. until 11 p.m. and from midnight until 5 a.m. wages to be 60 cents per hour; Sundays, double time. Work during meal hours to be paid for at double the regular rate.

Work on nitrate and bulk sulphur, and grain trimming and bagging—day work, 65 cents per hour; night work, 75 cents. Running of grain in pipes to be stopped when men go down in the hold to work. Coal handling on general cargo vessels—day work, 55 cents per hour; night work, 65 cents.

Men signing a personal agreement to be given work in preference over men not having signed.

Union to supply necessary men under their jurisdiction to perform work under this agreement.

Mails and baggage to be handled on Sundays, holidays and week days at all times at prevailing rates.

Each party to deposit \$2,000 in trust as a guarantee for the due performance by it of the agreement. The deposits to be applied by the Trustees in payment of judgments or orders of any court in the province in favour of the other party; balance, with accrued interest, to be returned by the trustees to the party entitled thereto. Companies to make up any difference in the rate of interest so the Longshoremen will get a return of not less than .6 per cent from date of deposit.

Longshoremen to have right to appoint a representative on the wharves.

Street and Electric Railways.

OTTAWA. — OTTAWA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY, AND EMPLOYEES. Agreement to be effective from May 1, 1922, to May 1, 1923, and thereafter unless changes are desired.

No discrimination to be shown against any employee on account of his membership in any association representing employees.

Company agrees employees shall not be censured in public for disobedience of rules. For serious offence employee to be suspended. No employee to be dismissed without a careful investigation, and removal of all doubt as to his guilt. Promotions and transfers in all departments to be based on merit and seniority and without discrimination; company being sole judge. In reduction of staff through slackness of work, last on, first off; last off, first on.

No employee to be granted leave of absence exceeding thirty days in any one year without loss of seniority, except when members of a committee or officers of an employees' association or delegates to a convention of the same.

Employees to be given free transportation on all lines of the Company.

Hours per day, except in water power department, 9. No employee to be compelled to do extra work beyond his regular day's work except in emergency. Special calls for men off duty to be paid at overtime rate, paying not less than one-half day's pay at regular rates. Work in excess of nine hours, on all days except Sundays and legal holidays, time and one-half. Sundays and certain holidays, time and one-quarter.

Conductors and motormen to choose runs in order of seniority, choosing to take place every three months or when necessary.

Spare men with no marks against them for failing to report, or not away on

account of sickness, or on leave (except the weekly day off) to be guaranteed a minimum of \$37.50 for each pay period of one half-month.

Company to pay full cost of specified uniforms for motormen and conductors in service over one year, and half cost for those in service the first year. Caps and badges to be supplied free of charge.

After a student conductor or motorman has passed his preliminary examination and has been accepted for employment, he shall be known as a spare man, and will be considered as on pro-

bation for four months. At the end of that period he will be subject to a final examination by the Superintendent and if satisfactory will be taken on as permanent.

In power plant, 8 hours to constitute a day's work, to be completed in 8 consecutive hours.

Wages: per hour—conductors and motormen, 1st year, 43 cents; 2nd year, 45 cents; 3rd year, 46 cents; thereafter, 48 cents. The existing wages of all other employees to be reduced by 12½ per cent.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1922

THE index number of wholesale prices was again lower, while in retail prices a decline in foods was offset by an advance in fuel.

In retail prices the average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods in some sixty cities was \$10.28 at the beginning of September as compared with \$10.44 for August; \$11.82 for September, 1921; \$15.95 for September, 1920; \$11.65 for September, 1917; and \$7.83 for September, 1914. The total for food, fuel and rent averaged \$20.90 for September as compared with \$20.88 for August; \$22.37 for September, 1921; \$26.38 for September, 1920; \$18.57 for September, 1917; and \$14.33 for September, 1914. The only marked change in foods was a seasonal decline in potatoes, though meats, bread and flour were also lower. Eggs, butter, cheese, evaporated apples, prunes and sugar were slightly higher. Quotations on cod were considerably higher in some cities, while in many others it was reported that none was for sale. Wood was also higher. Rent was practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the departmental index number of 271 commodities stood at 220.5 for September as compared with 222.8 for August; 232.7 for September, 1921; 326.6 for September,

1920; 301.5 for September, 1919; 246.1 for September, 1917; and 141.3 for September, 1914. Except for seasonal advances in dairy products the fall in index number was due chiefly to decreases, also partially seasonal, in prices of agricultural products, and in Connellsville coke which declined sharply from its recent high levels. The chief advances for the month were in dairy products, maple sugar, raw cotton, raw silk, hides, pig iron, turpentine and some raw furs, and less important advances in bar iron, quicksilver, axes, nails and wire. The chief declines were in grains and fodders, cattle and beef, hogs, mutton and lamb, fruits and vegetables, flour, granulated sugar, Connellsville coke, and linseed oil.

The index number of wholesale prices is based on the quotations for 271 commodities and is the simple average of the percentages of current prices of the several commodities in relation to the average prices for the base period, 1890-1899, these being, therefore, made equal to 100. The quotations for most farm products are obtained weekly and averaged for the month; the quotations for other commodities are taken for the middle of the month. The table of index numbers shows the changes by groups and sub-

groups for the previous month and for the corresponding months back to 1913.

A special index number (comprising fifty of the more important commodities selected from the 271 in the departmental list) including 20 foods, 15 raw materials and 15 manufactured goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, showed a decline to 145.3 for September as compared with 148.3 for August; 150.7 for July; 150.4 for September, 1921, 229.9 for September, 1920, and 102.9 for September, 1914.

The index number of wholesale prices in Canada published by the United States Federal Reserve Board including 33 raw materials, 28 semi-manufactured or producers' goods and 38 finished or consumers' goods and based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, showed a small advance in July to 154 as compared with 153 in June; 154 in May, and 163 in July, 1921. Goods produced, goods exported, producers' goods and consumers' goods advanced, while goods imported and raw materials were unchanged.

Professor Michell's revised index number of wholesale prices in Canada from 1919 to date, based on 40 articles, with prices during 1900 to 1909 as 100, again declined. The figure for September was 162.9 as compared with 164.7 in August; 165.3 in July, and 172.9 in September, 1921. Foods declined but manufactured goods advanced slightly.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index numbers for imports and exports both declined in September, the former from 153.89 to 148.76 and the latter from 171.49 to 165.52. Exports fell chiefly because of declines in grain and livestock. The combined index for exports and imports stood at 157.14 in September and 162.69 in August.

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of September of over one hundred staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout

Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given, is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers who did a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915, when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts, with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal

oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the

healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that the comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Retail Prices.

Meats again averaged lower at the beginning of September. Sirloin steak was down 1½c per pound averaging 30.2c. The decline was general in all provinces. Round steak showed about the same general decline as sirloin and averaged 25.1c per pound. Rib roast was also lower at 22.6c per pound as compared with 23.9c in August. Shoulder roast was down 1c per pound to 16.2c. Stewing beef showed a general decline, being down to 12.3c per pound. Veal fell from 18.7c in August to 18.4c in September, some localities showing advances which were offset by declines in others. Mutton averaged lower at 27.3c per pound, the decline being fairly general. Lamb also was slightly lower at 33.9c per pound and showed about the same general decline as mutton. Roast pork averaged 32c per pound in August and 31.1c in September, increases in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick being offset by declines in the other provinces. Pork chops were also down slightly in the average. Mess pork averaged 26.9c in September as compared with 27.2c in August. Bacon showed a general decline averaging 42.5c per pound. Boiled ham averaged about 1c per pound higher at 67.5c. In fresh fish, cod, haddock, halibut, and whitefish were higher while herring was unchanged. Salt cod, salt herring, and finnan haddie remained steady. Canned salmon, sockeye, was unchanged. Lard was slightly lower at 22.5c per pound.

Fresh eggs showed a small advance, averaging 35.8c per dozen as compared with 35c in August, 34c in July, and 33½c in June. The advance was general except in Ontario which averaged slightly lower. Milk was unchanged in

(Continued on page 1134)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA

Commodities.	Quantity	(*) 1900	(*) 1905	1910	1911	1912	1913	Sept. 1914	Sept. 1915	Sept. 1916	Sept. 1917	Sept. 1918	Sept. 1919	Sept. 1920	Sept. 1921	Aug. 1922	Sept. 1922
Beef, sirloin, steak...	2 lbs.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, shoulder, roast.	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	35.0	32.2	35.0	43.4	55.4	50.6	51.2	35.4	34.6	32.4
Veal, roast foreq'r...	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	18.0	17.6	19.8	23.6	27.6	26.2	28.7	20.2	18.7	18.4
Mutton, roast, hindq'r	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	21.4	20.9	23.8	29.2	36.8	35.5	35.6	27.1	28.1	27.3
Pork, fresh, roast ham	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.8	19.6	22.8	31.9	39.3	41.5	41.5	33.3	32.0	31.1
Pork, salt, mess...	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	37.4	35.8	39.2	57.2	70.0	74.2	74.0	59.6	54.4	53.8
Bacon, breakfast...	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	26.7	26.8	29.9	41.7	51.1	57.3	58.8	48.7	42.7	42.5
Lard, pure leaf...	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.4	39.8	41.0	63.0	74.0	85.0	73.8	48.0	44.4	45.0
Eggs, fresh...	1 doz.	25.7	30.0	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	31.7	29.8	37.2	50.7	55.7	61.4	70.6	46.3	35.0	35.8
Eggs, storage...	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	30.1	27.7	33.7	46.4	50.8	57.0	64.3	44.5	22.8	32.4
Milk...	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	50.4	50.4	52.2	62.4	74.4	81.6	90.6	79.2	69.0	69.0
Butter, dairy, solid...	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	53.0	58.4	58.0	58.0	58.0	68.4	84.8	95.8	112.8	124.0	79.6	71.4	73.4
Butter, cream'y, prints	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	33.8	33.3	38.9	47.3	52.8	63.0	68.4	47.3	43.3	42.8
Cheese, old...	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.1	24.0	26.3	33.4	33.3	39.9	40.8	36.4	30.1	30.7
Cheese, new...	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	20.1	21.1	23.0	30.6	31.0	37.1	38.8	32.5	26.7	26.6
Bread, plain, white...	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	66.0	69.0	78.0	109.5	117.0	118.5	145.5	121.5	105.0	103.5
Flour, family...	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	38.0	36.0	43.0	68.0	67.0	83.0	83.0	64.0	49.0	48.0
Rolled oats...	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	24.5	24.5	24.5	32.5	40.0	40.0	44.0	31.0	28.0	28.0
Rice, good, medium...	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	13.2	12.2	13.6	18.8	23.8	28.2	33.4	19.0	18.8	18.6
Beans, handpicked...	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	13.4	14.8	19.8	33.0	33.8	22.4	23.6	17.2	17.8	17.8
Apples, evaporated...	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	13.7	12.0	13.4	16.2	23.2	26.2	29.5	20.7	24.6	25.0
Prunes, medium size...	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.9	13.2	13.1	13.1	15.9	18.3	23.7	27.2	18.0	19.9	20.1
Sugar, granulated...	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	29.6	31.5	36.4	42.4	47.2	50.8	92.4	41.6	35.6	36.0
Sugar, yellow...	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	12.0	11.0	13.6	14.3	17.0	19.4	21.8	23.6	43.8	19.8	16.6	17.0
Tea, black, medium...	1/4 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.9	9.7	9.9	12.2	15.2	15.7	15.5	13.7	14.1	14.2
Tea, green, medium...	1/4 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.8	9.9	10.3	11.9	14.5	16.0	17.1	15.0	15.5	15.6
Coffee, medium...	1/4 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	10.1	9.9	9.9	10.1	11.4	14.0	15.6	13.7	13.4	13.3
Potatoes...	2 pks	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.8	36.0	34.3	33.2	63.2	66.3	70.7	87.0	81.2	83.4	58.3	48.2
Vinegar, white wine...	1/8 pt.	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
All Foods		\$ 5.48	\$ 5.66	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.14	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.83	\$ 7.73	\$ 8.97	\$ 11.65	\$ 13.31	\$ 14.33	\$ 15.95	\$ 11.82	\$ 10.44	\$ 10.28
Starch, laundry.....	1/2 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Coal, anthracite	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	53.5	52.5	57.2	68.5	77.9	82.4	118.3	109.3	107.9	117.7
Coal, bituminous	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	37.2	37.4	39.1	54.4	60.8	63.7	85.6	74.9	69.4	75.1
Wood, hard	" ed.	32.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.8	41.4	43.1	54.6	72.1	77.8	83.1	83.2	77.3	78.6
Wood, soft	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.4	30.5	31.0	40.8	54.1	56.4	66.2	61.4	58.5	59.6
Coal oil	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	23.6	23.2	23.0	25.8	28.0	29.3	39.2	32.2	31.1	31.0
Fuel and lighting...		\$ 1.50	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.73	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.82	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.89	\$ 1.85	\$ 1.33	\$ 2.44	\$ 2.93	\$ 3.10	\$ 3.92	\$ 3.61	\$ 3.44	\$ 3.62
Rent	1/4 mo.	\$ 2.37	\$ 2.89	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.59	\$ 4.06	\$ 4.08	\$ 4.44	\$ 4.82	\$ 5.41	\$ 6.45	\$ 6.90	\$ 6.96	\$ 6.96
Grand Totals		\$ 9.37	\$ 10.50	\$ 12.79	\$ 13.00	\$ 13.79	\$ 14.02	\$ 14.33	\$ 13.67	\$ 15.01	\$ 18.57	\$ 21.11	\$ 22.88	\$ 26.38	\$ 22.37	\$ 20.88	\$ 20.90

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia	5.61	5.83	6.82	6.78	7.17	7.29	7.66	7.86	8.59	11.62	13.51	14.36	16.37	12.06	10.41	10.35	
Prince Edward Island	4.81	5.26	5.81	5.89	6.11	6.34	6.75	6.62	7.75	10.37	11.72	12.37	14.13	10.56	9.32	9.66	
New Brunswick	5.38	5.83	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	7.70	7.71	8.81	11.66	13.21	13.93	15.58	11.83	10.33	10.36	
Quebec	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	7.35	7.24	8.64	11.29	12.70	13.33	15.03	11.08	10.00	9.78	
Ontario	5.01	5.60	6.50	6.67	7.25	7.20	7.77	7.63	9.18	11.74	13.27	14.45	15.91	11.97	10.41	10.18	
Manitoba	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.41	7.88	7.87	8.15	8.01	8.65	11.25	12.85	14.37	16.65	11.42	10.27	9.75	
Saskatchewan	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.08	8.16	8.25	8.29	8.10	8.87	11.59	13.09	14.21	16.05	11.42	9.96	9.92	
Alberta	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.08	8.15	8.33	8.15	7.74	8.86	11.92	13.32	14.18	15.60	11.27	10.26	10.00	
British Columbia	6.90	7.74	8.32	8.79	9.03	9.13	9.03	8.67	9.30	12.36	14.28	14.81	17.07	12.68	11.63	11.59	

*December only.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Lamb leg roast, per lb.	Pork			Bacon	
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime per lb.	Shoulder roast per lb.	Stewing, per lb.				Fresh leg roast per lb.	Fresh chops, Loin, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.
Dominion (Average)...	30.2	25.1	22.6	16.2	12.3	18.4	27.3	33.9	31.1	34.2	26.5	42.5	41.4
Nova Scotia (Average)	30.9	26.1	22.6	17.4	13.4	15.8	22.4	32.7	30.3	31.2	25.4	38.7	45.7
1-Sydney	31	24.6	23.2	18.2	14.9	15	24.8	31.7	32.7	32.2	27.1	42.9	44.5
2-New Glasgow	27.1	24	22.3	17.5	13.1	19.1	20	28	28.3	29.8	25	37.3	45
3-Amherst	26.6	26	18	15	12.1	15	23	35	26.6	26.6	21.3	37.5	45
4-Halifax	35	25	26.7	18.3	13.5	15	22.5	35	33.5	35	25	36.2	44
5-Truro	35	31	23	18	13.2	15	22	34	30.5	32.5	25.7	45	50
6-P.E.I. —Charlott'n.	30.5	28.7	28	18.6	14.2	13.5	18.7	27.1	25	25	25	39	40.8
New Bruns. (Aver.) ..	32.7	27.9	24.5	18.6	13.8	17.3	25.4	30.9	23.6	23.7	25.3	43.3	46.5
7-Moncton	30	26.2	22.7	18.5	13.5	20.7	30	33.7	32.5	33.2	26.5	38	45
8-St. John	40.6	31.9	30	20.6	14.9	17.3	25	32.5	31.6	30.5	21.8	40.6	47.5
9-Fredericton	35	28.3	26.6	19.3	13.8	13.3	21.6	32.5	29.1	30	21.7	40	48.3
10-Bathurst	25	25	18.6	16	13	18	25	25	25	25	25	45	50
Quebec (Average).....	26.7	25.1	23.4	16.5	11.8	13.4	24.7	30.5	26.3	27.1	24.8	38.5	42.4
11-Quebec	25.4	24.7	22.1	17.1	10.1	15.6	22.3	28.1	24.6	25.1	26.5	35	38.6
12-Three Rivers	27.1	25.4	26.1	17.1	11.4	11.8	21.7	26.1	24.7	25.7	23.9	40	42.5
13-Sherbrooke	32.7	28.3	29.3	19.7	14.7	13		32.5	28	28.7	24.3	39.5	42
14-Sorel	25	25	22.5	14.7	11.5	12.5	22.5	32.5	25	24	23.3	40	50
15-St. Hyacinthe	20.2	22	16.2	11.7	9.3	11	21.5	27.5	20.3	25	20.7	37.5	
16-St. John's	30	30	30	20	15		30	35	28	28	28	40	40
17-Thetford Mines	25	20	18	18	15	18	30	30	30	30	25.7	40	40
18-Montreal	28.8	25.3	26.2	14.5	9.8	10.4	24.4	31.1	29.4	31.1	25.7	40.4	43.4
19-Hull	25.7	25.4	20	16.1	9	15	25	31.7	27.1	26.3	25	34.5	42.8
Ontario (Average).....	31.7	26.3	23.5	17.0	12.8	21.0	27.6	35.0	33.1	37.2	27.6	40.0	43.7
20-Ottawa	30.9	27.1	22.6	17.4	11.9	17.6	28.7	34.7	30.8	31.8	26.7	40.9	44.8
21-Brockville	34.2	28.5	26	17.2	12.2	20.7	25.2	34.3	35	34.3	31.5	44	48
22-Kingston	27.3	22.3	20	14	11.5	14.5	20	30	30.7	35.7	23.5	38.8	42.3
23-Bellefleur	28.3	22.7	23.8	15.9	11.8	21.7	26.2	33.3	32	32.7	33	36.7	41.3
24-Peterborough	31.1	26.2	21.4	18.2	12.5	21.9	26.7	35.4	34.2	38.2	24.5	46.6	51
25-Orillia	30.8	23.7	23	15.7	11.8	20	25	35	30.7	31.7	26.3	41.7	46.7
26-Toronto	33.6	25	24.9	14.9	12.6	19.5	22.8	35.2	33.4	39.7	26.7	40.4	46.6
27-Niagara Falls	35.5	28.5	25.3	17.1	11.2	22.8	32.5	38.6	38.5	40	22	36	38.3
28-St. Catharines	32.9	25	21.5	13.8	9.4	16.7	30	32	30	40.4	28	35.5	39.5
29-Hamilton	31.7	26.5	25.1	17.1	13.6	21.7	26.4	36.7	32.2	41.1	35	39	42.6
30-Brantford	32.5	27.5	26.5	20	15	25	25	37.5	35	41.4	31.7	38.7	42
31-Galt	31.7	26.5	24.5	18.1	14.6	20.3	30	38.7	32.6	38.4	25	35.9	40.4
32-Culph	32.4	28.4	22.2	20.5	16.1	26	33.7	37.1	34.1	38.7		39.2	43.5
33-Kitchener	31.2	24.8	22.2	17.2	14.6	22	27.5	34.4	33.8	39.3		39	41.6
34-Woodstock	34.6	29.6	22.5	17.3	12.9	19.1	27	34.7	31.9	35.1	26	38.1	42.9
35-Stratford	34.2	28.7	26.1	18.4	12.7	21.5	28.7	37.7	34.6	40.6	28.8	38.1	42.3
36-St. Thomas	30.4	25.4	21.6	15.1	12.4	18.7	25	30.4	31.6	40.3	23	36.7	39.1
37-Chatham	31.5	27.5	21.8	16.6	11.9	21.6	25	32	28.8	37	26	38.6	41.1
38-Windsor	28.6	23.4	22.6	16.6	12.9	24.4	32.5	33.2	32.6	36.4	22.7	38.3	43.3
39-Owen Sound	33	28	24.5	19	13	21.5	25	29	31.5	33	23	40	45
40-Cobalt	35	31.7	31.5	20.2	15.8	23.5		32.5	32.7	35	28.8	40	45
41-Sault Ste. Marie	32	27	20.8	16.5	12.2	21.6	26	34	31	33	27.1	44.7	46.7
42-Fort Arthur	31.2	26.2	23.5	16.5	13.8	21.2	32.5	42.5	37.5	40.7	33.3	46.7	50
43-Fort William	29.2	21.2	19.7	15.4	12.1	21.2	35	40	36.7	35.8	32.5	43.7	46
Manitoba (Average)...	24.9	18.8	18.0	12.5	8.4	15.3	25.9	31.6	29.0	34.3	27.0	40.7	46.7
44-Winnipeg	26	18.4	18.6	11.1	7.4	13.9	24.3	32.3	32.2	38	29	40.6	46.3
45-Brandon	23.8	19.2	17.3	13.8	9.4	16.6	27.5	30.8	25.8	30.5	25	40.7	47.1
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	27.5	19.9	17.7	12.0	9.3	16.7	23.4	33.4	28.3	33.2	25.2	49.3	55.8
46-Regina	27.7	18.7	17.2	10.8	10	15.4	28.2	33.7	31	36.4	25	46.2	57.5
47-Prince Albert	22.5	17.5	16.2	11	9	17.5	27.5	30	30	30	25	54	58.3
48-Saskatoon	26.5	19.3	17.5	11.8	7	15.5	27.5	32.5	26.5	32.5	25.6	48.3	55
49-Moose Jaw	33.1	24.2	20	14.2	11.2	18.5	30.5	37.5	25.7	33.7	25	48.7	52.5
Alberta (Average)....	25.1	18.1	16.4	10.8	8.1	13.0	27.4	32.5	27.3	33.9	26.1	48.9	54.8
50-Medicine Hat	25	18	15	10	7	12.5	30	35	25	35	30	56.6	58.3
51-Edmonton	25.6	18.1	18.7	11.4	8.8	15.8	30	35.6	31.6	35.7	25	47.5	56.6
52-Calgary	23.6	17.3	15.6	10.5	7.3	11.4	23	28.6	27	32.9	26	44.3	50.5
53-Lethbridge	26.2	18.8	16.2	11.1	9.3	12.1	26.4	30.6	25.6	31.8	23.5	47	53.8
British Colum. (Aver.)	33.1	26.1	24.2	16.8	13.9	22.6	33.9	38.8	36.5	39.1	30.4	51.7	58.9
54-Fernie	29	24.2	22.5	16.8	11.2	20.6	35	35	37.5	38.7	30.3	47	51.2
55-Nelson	32.5	25	23.6	16.5	12	20	34	41.5	35	35	30	58.3	65
56-Trail	35.6	25	23	17.5	12.8	23.3	35	37.6	34	35	26.6	55	60
57-New Westminster	35	30	25	22	15	25	30	40	40	40	33	51	65
58-Vancouver	33.6	25.3	23.3	14	13.8	21.9	34.8	40.9	35.8	39.9	31	49.7	54.9
59-Victoria	20.7	21.8	21	12.2	12.1	19.6	31.2	41.4	32	39	28.6	47.5	51.5
60-Nanaimo	35	30	28.5	20	20	30	32.5	40	37.5	40	30	52.8	57
61-Prince Rupert	34.2	27.8	25	15.2	14.2	20	38.3	45	40	45	33.3	52.5	63.5

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1922.

Fish														Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.
Ham, boiled, sliced per lb.	Ood steak, fresh, and frozen, per lb.	Haddock, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Herring, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Other fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon sockeye, lb. tin.	Canned salmon medium, lb. tin.	Canned salmon pink, lb. tin.	
cents 67.5	cents 17.2	cents 13.9	cents 28.2	cents 13.5	cents 18.1	cents 22.7	cents 13.5	cents 63.7	cents 21.6	cents 20.5	cents 51.7	cents 33.9	cents 22.0	cents 22.5
64.0	11.8	11.3	26.7			22.5		52.3	17.3	18.4	42.5	34.5	22.5	22.7
58.3	10							55.6	16.5			32.5	25	22.1
68.5	13	15	25			15-20		57.5	16.8	25		34.8	20.7	20.7
67.5	12	10	25			25-30		48.3	17.2	15	40	35	19.3	22
58.3	12	8	30	8			10	47.5	17.5	16	45	35	22.5	23.6
67.5		12						52.5	18.7	17.5		35	25	25
56.6	9	9	30			25-35		70	17.2	25		40	35	23.8
61.2		13.5	35.0			30.8		53.1	18.0	17.2	42.5	34.7	23.7	21.6
70	12	12	35				10	60	19.5	18			25	19
68.3			35			40		57.5	17	15.7	45	35	27	21.1
68.3		15	35			30-35		50	17.5		40	29	19.5	21.3
50						20		45	18	18		40	23.5	25
67.6	13.4	10.2	29.5	9.4	17.6	19.0	9.3	62.2	22.1	20.9	52.1	31.5	22.2	22.8
65.8	10	10			15			50	23.7	23.7	51.7	29.4	21.7	23.3
66.7	10	10-12	30-35		22		7.5	75	25	20	49	29.2	21.6	23.3
71.7	15	12	35		18		10.5		27.5		48	35	23.1	23.4
63.3	13	10	25	10	18		10	65		25	52.5	25	21.7	23
63.3					25						60	33	23.8	21.9
75					15		10	60					18	21.3
70							8				50	37.5	25.7	25.4
68.1	15-20	8-9.5	30	10	10-25	25	9	63.3	19.6	19.8	53.4	27.9	21.4	21.8
64.7	15	8-11	25	8.3	15	8-18	10	60	16.2	16	52	35	23	22.9
63.6	18.3	16.9	30.7	14.9	15.0	19.1	12.3	77.5	21.1	19.9	53.2	34.8	22.7	21.6
67.3	16	12.5	35		22	10-35	12.5		29	18	53.7	34.2	22	22.5
66.9			35-40		15-20				17.5	17.5	50.8	35	20	21
67.8	10-15	10-12.5	35		18-20				25	20	49.5	35	23	21
70					15	16					53.3	31.7	22.7	24
65	15	15	35	12	20				22	22	53.7	32.5	30	27.6
66					18				20	20	53.3	33.2	23.3	23.3
68.5	18-20	12-14	30	12-18	15-18	15-22				19.1	52.8	31	20	21.6
68.7	20	20	30	18	20	30				18	58	38.3	22.5	21.3
66.1	20	30	25	30	25	15					55.6	37	28.2	20.2
67.3	20	15-20	35	15-18	25	15		75	20	22.2	53.2	34.5	20.9	19
66.3	25	20	25-30	15	20-25	20	12.5		25	20	52.7	35	25.1	20.8
70	18	18	30	15	20						52.7	40	22.3	21.3
65		30			20	15					51.3	31.2	22.5	21.3
64.2			15		15	15			25	20	51.2	35	19.9	20.1
67.5					20	20					53	34.4	21.4	19.6
68.1	20	25	25	12.5		12.5			18	20	55.5	38.7	23.8	19.7
70	15	15	20	10	17			80	17.5	16	50.7	22	18.7	21.3
65.7	20-25	15	30	15	18		10	50	20	18	50.9	35	24	21.3
70	18	15	30	12	18		12		20	21.5	52.9	31	19.3	22
66.8			15-20		25	25				30	52.3	30	22.8	20.6
70					16	16			17		47	36.7	23.7	21.7
70.3		20-25			15			70	27.5	20	60	40	24	25.3
68.1					18	18			20		53.9	36.2	25	20.8
73.7			25-30		16	17.5	9	90	21.2	17.5	54.3	33.3	20	25
72.9	22	30			15	16		1.00	22.5	19	53.3	35	23.3	23
69.4			25.0		13.8					17.4	51.6	32.0	20.7	23.0
69.7			20		12.5			56.2	22.5	17.3	51.4	30	17.9	22.5
67.1			30		15					17.5	51.8	34	23.4	23.5
63.5	25.0		26.0		14.2		14.5		28.3	18.4	52.0	31.6	19.6	24.1
69.2		23-25			10		18		25	18.6	50	28	18.4	21.2
63.7	25	30			15				30		52	31.6	29	25
65		25			12.5		11			16.7	53.3	31.6	22.5	25
76	25	25	17.5		15	30			20	20	52.5	35	17.5	25
67.3	20.6		23.7	15.4	15.0		17.9		23.3	22.2	51.7	32.3	17.7	23.6
67.5	25		25	17.5	17.5		20		30	25	52.5	40	21.6	25
65	17.5-20		23-25	12.5-15	12.5	15-30	16.5		20	21.3	53.6	30	18.3	24.6
68.3						15		90	18	21.7	48.8	31.5	15.7	22.4
68.5	18		22	15	15		20		25	20.7	52.5	27.5	15	22.5
70.6	18.5		23.5	10.5		24.8	17.2		24.2	23.8	51.5	35.0	20.7	23.7
69.2	22		25	15	20	35	17.5		23.3	24.2	60	45	25	27.5
70	22		25			35	20		27.5	24	50	35	22.5	25
66.6	25		30			20-30	20		25	25	50	25	25	24.5
71.7	18		20	10		15-20			20	25	48.7	35	20	20.9
73	15		19	9		18	15.2		21.4	21.4	50	36.7	18.5	21.4
68.6	12.5		24	8		23	12.5		22	21	49.2	28.3	18.5	22
73.3	15		25			20			25	25	50.8	40	20	23.7
72.5			20				15		20	25	53.3	25	16.2	25

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Eggs		Milk, per quart.	Butter		Oleomargarine, best, per lb.	Cheese		Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.
	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking fresh, No. 1 and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.		Old, per lb.	New, per lb.		
Dominion (Average)...	cents 35.8	cents 32.4	cents 11.5	cents 36.7	cents 42.8	cents 28.1	cents 30.7	cents 26.6	cents 6.9	cents 17.9
Nova Scotia (Average)	38.6	35.5	11.4	37.5	44.5	30.0	28.3	27.2	7.4	17.4
1-Sydney	43.2	40.8	12	40.3	45.8	30	30	30.6	7.3	17.4
2-New Glasgow	35.5	30	12	36.8	44.6	27	.....	26.3	8	17
3-Amherst	34.8	.....	10	35	42.7	.....	25	25	7.3	18
4-Halifax	41.4	35.6	12	36.5	43.5	30.5	28	27.5	7.3	16.8
5-Truro	38.2	.....	11	38.7	45.7	32.5	30	26.6	7.3	18
6-P.E.L.—Charlott'n.	28.2	26.6	10	34.7	40.5	35	26	25.4	6.1	18.2
New Bruns. (Aver.)	37.0	35.5	10.0	35.7	44.1	27.3	30.0	26.0	7.9	17.7
7-Moncton	36.6	.....	11-13	40	45	.....	30	30	8.7	18
8-St. John	41.5	36.5	10	35.5	43.8	27	30	25.5	7.3	18.8
9-Fredericton	40	40	as	37.3	41	25	25	24.8	8	16.5
10-Bathurst	30	30	10	30	46.5	30	35	23.5	8	17.6
Quebec (Average)....	38.7	35.0	10.1	36.6	40.4	26.8	32.0	25.0	6.2	18.5
11-Quebec	40	35.7	12	36	39.6	26.5	31.6	26.1	7.5	17.7
12-Three Rivers	38.7	34.3	10	.....	40.1	27	33.7	26	6	20.2
13-Sherbrooke	39.7	.....	as 9.1	35	42.7	26	40	26.5	7.3	17.8
14-Sorel	35	35	10	.....	40	20	25	23.5	5.3	20
15-St. Hyacinthe	34.1	32	8	.....	39.4	25	35	22.5	5.3	18.6
16-St. John's	42.1	39.3	10	40	41	28	37.5	25.3	5.3	18
17-Thetford Mines	39.6	35	10	35.7	40	.....	25	25	6	18.7
18-Montreal	41.9	33.9	12	39	41.2	26.8	32.8	27.2	6.7-7	18.2
19-Hull	37.2	34.7	10	33.7	39.5	25	27.2	23	6	17.4
Ontario (Average)....	34.2	32.0	11.1	37.8	41.2	26.9	31.4	25.8	6.5	17.6
20-Ottawa	38.8	37.8	10	38	42.3	28.8	31.4	25.6	6.7	17.9
21-Brockville	32.3	31	9	36.5	40.6	27	.....	24.2	6	16.7
22-Kingston	30.6	30	8-9	36.2	39.5	24.6	30	24	6	16
23-Belleville	27.8	25	as 7.5	41.1	41.7	27	27	27.5	5.7	17.7
24-Peterborough	31	30	10	36.5	38.6	24.5	33.8	23.9	6.7	18.6
25-Orillia	29.6	30	9-11.5	37.2	41.7	27.6	35	25.6	6	17.7
26-Toronto	38.6	33.8	as 11.8	39.4	43.1	26.1	31.3	27.4	6	17.6
27-Niagara Falls	37.2	36	12	.....	37	28.3	32.7	25	6.7	17
28-St. Catharines	37.3	33	12	38.5	41	25.5	36.2	23.8	6.7	16
29-Hamilton	36.9	34.4	11	39.9	45.3	25.9	32.1	26.6	5.3	17.4
30-Brantford	31.7	29	11	38.8	40.3	24.8	30.5	27.5	6.7	17.6
31-Galt	33.8	28.2	12	39.1	42.3	28	34	26.7	6.7	17.7
32-Guelph	32.5	.....	10	38.1	41.6	28.5	33.3	26.2	6.7	16.2
33-Kitchener	30	.....	as 11.8	36.8	39.9	27.5	35	27.1	6.7	17.3
34-Woodstock	27.5	27.5	9	35.9	38.2	27	30.4	24	6.7	17.4
35-Stratford	28.4	27	10	36.7	38	.....	30	24.4	6.7	16
36-London	32.6	28	10	38.5	40.7	24.8	35.7	25.9	5.3-6	17.6
37-St. Thomas	29.1	28	10	39.2	40.8	26.3	31.1	26.2	6.7	17.7
38-Chatham	26.6	25	12	36.9	42.3	26	30.5	25.4	6.7	18.3
39-Windsor	35.2	31.8	15-19	35	44.1	29	31.5	28	6.7	16
40-Owen Sound	27.7	.....	10	38	38	.....	27	25	6	17.7
41-Cobalt	45.8	41.2	15	35.4	44.8	29.2	32.5	26.7	7.4	19.3
42-Sault Ste. Marie	40.2	36.3	13	35.4	40.6	25.7	29	25.7	6.7	18.5
43-Port Arthur	48.4	40	12.5	37.5	43.6	27.5	27.5	25	7.3	20
44-Fort William	46.5	43.3	12.5	40	45.2	30	27	27.1	6.7	19.7
Manitoba (Average)...	34.9	28.9	12.3	34.6	42.3	27.8	30.3	28.2	6.6	19.9
45-Winnipeg	37.5	32.7	12	35.9	42.7	29	31.9	28.3	6	21.3
46-Brandon	32.2	25	12.5	33.3	41.8	26.5	28.7	28	7.2	18.5
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	29.7	27.7	13.0	31.1	42.1	30.0	27.8	28.8	6.7	17.1
47-Regina	29.2	28	13	28.7	40.8	25	25	26.5	7.2	17.5
48-Prince Albert	32.1	30	11	31.6	43.5	35	30	28.3	6.7	16
49-Saskatoon	31.6	25	13	34.1	42.1	.....	30	30.5	6.6	17.5
50-Moose Jaw	25.7	.....	15	30	42	.....	26.2	30	6.4	17.5
Alberta (Average)....	30.4	26.1	11.3	33.4	44.2	29.2	29.4	27.7	7.6	16.6
51-Medicine Hat	27.8	.....	12	33	45	.....	28.7	28	8	18
52-Edmonton	30.3	25	as 11.1	32.5	44.6	.....	30	26.6	8	15
53-Calgary	33.1	28.3	10	36	43.3	28.3	31.2	30	7.2	16.7
54-Lethbridge	30.4	25	12	31.9	43.9	30	27.7	26.3	7.3	16.0
British Colum. (Aver.)	42.1	36.1	14.5	39.2	48.9	31.0	31.1	29.2	8.4	19.2
55-Fernie	43.3	34	15	45	49.6	34.2	32.5	28.3	10	16
56-Nelson	39.7	.....	as 17	35	48.5	30	30	30	8.3	19
57-Trail	43.7	.....	15	45	49.3	30	30	30	7.7	19
58-New Westminster	35.8	32	11.1	37.5	48.1	29	30	28.3	9	20.8
59-Vancouver	42.2	40.3	as 12.5	38.7	45.6	29.4	31	26.8	6.7-7.4	19.8
60-Victoria	39.9	.....	as 12.5	37.3	51.8	29.7	33.7	28.7	7.4	19
61-Nanaimo	42.8	.....	13	40	50.5	.....	31.6	31.2	8	17.5
62-Prince Rupert	49.6	38.1	20	35	47.5	35	30	30	10	22.5

a. Price per single quart higher.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1922.

Flour					Rice					Canned Vegetables			
Spring wheat in 24 lb. bag, per lb.	Ordinary fam- ily, in 24 lb. bag, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Corneal, per lb.	Barley, pearl, per lb.	Rangoon "B", per lb.	Fatna, per lb.	Japan, per lb.	Siam, per lb.	Taploca medium, pearl, per lb.	Tomatoes, 2½ s, per can.	Peas, standard 2 s, per can.	Corn 2 s, per can.	
cents 5.1	cents 4.8	cents 5.8	cents 5.8	cents 9.3	cents 9.3	cents 11.6	cents 10.8	cents 9.3	cents 12.1	cents 19.1	cents 18.7	cents 16.9	
5.5	5.0	6.0	5.6	8.1	9.7	11.4	11.3	10.3	13.9	20.0	19.7	18.4	1
5.8	5.0	6.0	5.5	9.3	10	11	10.5	.....	13.6	20.6	20.2	19.4	2
5.5	4.4	5.5	5.7	7.1	10.5	10.7	10	10	13.7	19.9	19.2	18.7	3
5.4	5.2	5.2	5.5	8	10	10	10	10	12.5	20	19.7	17	4
5.2	5.2	6.7	6.7	8.6	8	11.6	11	10.6	15.5	19.3	19.3	18.1	5
5.8	5.2	6.6	5.3	7.5	10	13.5	15	10.6	14	20	20	18.8	6
5.1	4.4	5.2	5.6	7.5	10	13.7	10	9	14.4	18.7	18	17.8	6
5.3	5.1	5.9	5.3	8.0	10.7	11.9	10.5	10.4	14.0	19.6	18.3	17.3	
5.5	5	6.1	6.5	7.5	.....	15	10	10	15	20	20	18.6	7
5.1	5	6	5.5	11	12	10	.....	.....	15.7	19.4	19	16.7	8
5.2	4.9	5.8	4.2	7.6	10	12.5	11.5	11.3	11.8	19.1	18.6	17	9
5.5	5.4	5.7	5	6.6	10	10	10	10	13.5	20	15.6	16.7	10
5.4	5.0	6.0	6.5	9.9	8.8	11.2	10.1	8.0	13.0	17.0	18.6	15.4	
5	5	5.6	6.5	8.2	8.9	10.8	9.7	9.1	13	17.2	18.2	16	11
5.2	5.2	6	7.5	11.2	7.7	10	9	9.5	15.4	17.2	20	15	12
5.2	5	5.7	6.2	10.1	8.7	12	10	10.5	13.4	17.8	19.3	15.5	13
5.8	4.8	6	9	9.3	10	10	.....	8	13.3	15.7	20	14.3	14
5.3	4.9	6.7	5	.....	8.3	11.5	10	.....	13.9	17.8	20.6	15.5	15
5.2	5.2	6.3	6.5	11	10	15	15	10	12.7	17	17.7	15	16
6.2	5.2	6.3	5	8.7	8.7	10.5	.....	8	12	17.9	18.5	18	17
5.3	5.1	5.6	7.1	10.9	8.3	10.9	9.9	8.7	11.3	16.8	17.5	15.4	18
5.0	4.8	5.9	5.6	9.5	.....	10.4	7	8.1	12	15.5	15.9	14	19
5.1	4.7	5.5	5.6	9.6	9.5	11.7	11.2	9.7	11.9	17.9	17.5	15.4	
5.7	5.5	5.9	6.5	9.1	5.5	10.5	11	9.4	10.5	17.6	17.8	15.3	20
4.8	4.4	5	4.5	8.3	9.7	11.7	9	10	10	17.2	17	16.2	21
5.0	4.6	4.6	4.8	9.4	8.7	10.8	8	8	10.9	15	16	14.2	22
5.6	5	5	5	9	.....	13.5	12.5	14	11.5	17.1	17.8	15	23
4.6	4.6	5	4.9	10.2	10.5	.....	11.1	8	10.9	17.6	17.1	17	24
5.0	4.3	5	5.5	8.8	10	11.2	12.7	9.1	11.5	17.9	18.1	15	25
5.2	4.4	5.3	5.2	.....	6.5	10.1	9.8	9.4	10.5	16.9	16.4	14.6	26
5.6	4.8	5	9.7	10	9.7	11.5	10	7	12.1	18.3	18.8	16.9	27
5.7	4.3	4.6	10.6	.....	10.6	11.5	11.7	10.8	11.8	18.2	17	14.2	28
5.0	4.9	5.5	9.9	8.6	6.5	12.5	9.9	8.7	11.1	17.3	16.9	15.3	29
5.1	4.9	5.4	5.2	10.6	10	12.5	11.6	.....	12.1	17.7	17	15.7	30
4.7	4.7	7.1	6.4	8.9	9	13.1	12.7	9.1	11.9	17.7	18.7	15.8	31
4.8	4.8	5.5	7.5	9.8	12.5	10	10.7	7.3	11.4	17.9	17.1	13.6	32
4.5	4.4	5.6	6.2	9.9	9	10	12.5	11.6	14.1	18.5	17.6	16	33
4.6	4.1	5	5.2	10.2	8.3	11.1	12.5	8.3	11	17.2	16.4	15.3	34
5.1	4.7	5.4	6.5	9.5	10	11	15	7	12	17.9	17.1	15.1	35
4.8	4.6	4.7	3.8	9.4	10.1	13.1	12	12	14.8	17.8	17.4	15.1	37
5.1	4.5	5.6	5.5	9.8	10	12.1	11.6	9.2	11.1	19	18.8	15.3	38
5.3	5.0	5.3	5.5	11.7	12	10	10.7	.....	12.2	18	16	16.3	39
4.9	4.6	5.5	5	7.7	10	12.2	10.8	12.7	12.6	18.4	17.4	14.6	40
5.8	.....	8	7.2	11.2	10	12.7	10	.....	14.2	19.1	19.7	18.9	41
5.2	5.2	6.3	5.4	10.1	12.5	12	9	10.8	13.5	18.6	17.8	15.9	42
5.4	5.2	5.3	5	10.1	8.1	11.8	12.5	8.7	12.5	18.7	17.5	14.3	43
5.2	4.8	4.8	5	9.7	10	13.1	11.5	12.5	12.8	18.9	18.2	15.6	44
4.8	.....	5.1	6.0	9.4	.....	13.3	12.3	8.3	12.5	20.6	18.9	17.9	
4.7	4	5.4	5.9	9	.....	11.5	12	8	11.8	20.1	18.5	17.4	45
4.8	.....	4.7	6.1	9.7	10	15	12.5	8.6	13.1	21.2	19.3	18.3	46
4.8	4.5	5.3	9.2	9.2	.....	11.8	11.0	8.4	12.2	22.0	20.2	18.5	
4.5	.....	4.2	4.7	9.3	.....	12.5	10.8	7.6	12	20.4	19.2	17.4	47
4.8	4.2	5.2	7.4	9.6	.....	.....	11.2	8.8	13.4	23	21.2	18.5	48
4.7	4.6	5.4	5.5	9.2	.....	12.6	11.6	9	12.3	23.2	20.5	20.3	49
5.1	4.8	6.3	5.8	8.5	8	10.2	10.2	8.1	11.2	21.3	20	17.6	50
4.6	.....	5.4	4.9	8.8	8.7	11.0	10.3	8.8	11.1	21.6	20.5	18.8	
4.6	.....	5.3	5	10.8	12	12	10.5	12	12.2	21.5	20.8	18.3	51
4.8	4.6	5.3	5	8.1	.....	10	10.5	8.1	10.5	21.1	19.7	19.6	52
4.5	.....	5	5.1	8.7	7	11	10.5	7.9	10.5	22.2	20.9	19.6	53
4.5	.....	5.8	4.5	7.4	7	.....	9.6	7.3	11.3	21.6	20.4	16.7	54
5.1	4.7	5.6	6.0	10.0	8.5	10.6	9.7	8.3	9.8	21.4	20.7	20.1	
4.9	.....	6	6.2	10.3	10	.....	12.5	11.2	11.7	21.7	21.7	21.7	55
5.3	.....	5	6.2	11.2	.....	10	10	9	10.3	22.5	21.7	21.7	56
5.3	.....	5.2	5	9.1	.....	10	10	9	10	20	20	20	57
4.9	.....	5	7	9.2	.....	10	8.4	6.1	8.6	20.5	20	18.7	58
5.0	4.7	5.4	5.4	9.2	8	12.5	8.5	7	8.5	21.6	20	19.2	59
4.6	4.5	5.3	5.3	9.5	6	.....	9	7.5	9.3	22	20.8	20.2	60
5.0	5.0	5.2	5.5	10.3	.....	.....	10	.....	10.5	20.4	21	19.1	61
5.4	.....	7.9	7.7	11	10	.....	9.3	.....	9.3	22.5	20	20	62

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Beans, dry, mon. white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples			Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per packet (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.
			Per bag, 1½ bu. (30 lb.)	Per peck, (15 lbs.)	Fresh, best or eating, per gal.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.			
Dominion (Average)...	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	\$	cents	cents
	8.9	6.8	1.447	29.4	29.1	23.9	25.0	20.1	26.1	23.3
Nova Scotia (Average)	8.9	6.4	1.620	32.8	32.2	30.0		18.9	26.5	24.2
1-Sydney	10	6.8	1.91	36.3			19	22	30.8	25.5
2-New Glasgow	8	7.2	1.59	33.6		35		17	26.1	22.8
3-Amherst	8.2	7	1.23	25	35	30		16	24	25
4-Halifax	9.3	5	1.56	35	34.1	30		20.5	27.6	23.8
5-Truro	9	6	1.76	34	27.5	25		19	24	24
6-P.E.I. — Charlott'n.	8.1	8.1	1.60	21.7	20	15		24.6	25.6	24
New Bruns. (Aver.)	10.7	7.3	1.128	25.3	41.7	33.0	21.5	21.7	25.7	23.4
7-Moncton	10	8.3	1.45	28.7	45	30		21.5	27.6	25
8-St. John	12.1	6.2	1.05	23.2	45	37.5		25	25	21.2
9-Fredericton	10.6	6	1.01	24.2	35	31.6	24	19.5	23.6	22.2
10-Bathurst	10	8.7	1.00	25		9	25	20.6	26.5	25
Quebec (Average)	8.7	8.7	1.343	27.7	32.8	24.3	23.8	20.0	28.7	24.8
11-Quebec	9.7	7.8	1.19	23.7	35.8	35	22.9	18.5	27.5	24
12-Three Rivers	8.1	8.6	1.30	28	33.3		25	22	28.7	25
13-Sherbrooke	9	8.8	1.37	27.6	26.2	18.3	24	20.6	27.2	24
14-Sorel	9.3	12.5	1.37	33.3		20	20	18	27.5	30
15-St. Hyacinthe	8	10	1.43	26.2			30	25	35	25.7
16-St. John's	8	9	1.04	25	50	30	25	20	31.7	23.3
17-Thetford Mines	8.2	7.5	2.26	38.7			22.5	19.3	28.7	23.1
18-Montreal	9.2	6.1	1.17	23.6	27.9	21.7	21.2	19.3	26.8	22.1
19-Hull	9	8	1.00	23.6	23.3	21		17.7	25	25
Ontario (Average)	8.8	6.6	1.332	27.6	25.6	21.8	24.8	19.9	25.2	21.5
20-Ottawa	9.6	7.3	1.15	26.2	30.8	23	24	20.5	23	23.2
21-Brockville	9	5	1.22	26.7	27.5			20	26	20.7
22-Kingston	8.7	4.7	.91	20.8	20	17.5	25	18.7	23.3	20
23-Bellefleur	7.1	6	1.35	27	29	13.9		18.7	25	23
24-Peterborough	9	8.7	1.06	23	23.1	19.4		18.5	25	19.5
25-Orillia	9	6	1.12	25	15	12.5		21.7	25.5	20.8
26-Toronto	9	6.1	1.12	22.4	31.4	28.9	30	19.8	22.9	20.7
27-Niagara Falls	11.2	8	1.43	28.3		16.7		22.5	27.4	22.4
28-St. Catharines	9	5.2	1.72	29.3	21	20		19	27	19.6
29-Hamilton	9.5	6	1.16	25.4	32.5	21.1	25	17.2	24.4	21.2
30-Brantford	8.2	6.1	1.38	26.1		15		18.7	24.2	19.4
31-Galt	8.4	7.4	1.27	29.8		20	13.8	23	25.6	20.9
32-Guelph	7	6.4	1.08	25.7	20		25	19	25	20.8
33-Kitchener	8.3	6.6	1.30	28.1	20	17.5	17.5	21.7	26.3	22.7
34-Woodstock	6.6	5.6	1.46	27.8	25			20	22	20
35-Stratford	9	8.4	1.68	32.8		20		21.2	23.6	20
36-London	7.7	5	1.49	28.5	18.7	16		21.3	23.1	20.4
37-St. Thomas	9	5.8	1.44	25.2		24.6	25	19.7	24.6	19.9
38-Chatham	9	3.2	1.22	24.4	20.6	19.2	15	18.2	22.5	21
39-Windsor	10	5	1.88	26		26.2	30	20	25.2	21.7
40-Owen Sound	9	8.2	1.10	25			25.0	17.5	25	19.5
41-Cobalt	9.6	10.6	1.55	25			25.0	21.5	31	23.5
42-Sault Ste. Marie	9.6	7.6	1.73	36.4	40	26.7	24	20	29.2	25
43-Port Arthur	9.3	7.6	1.50	35		35-45	30	18.3	24.2	25.8
44-Port William	10.1	9	1.88	41.7	50	35-45	27.5	19.7	29	26.2
Manitoba (Average)	10.2	8.5	.956	22.5			24.6	19.7	26.3	26.0
45-Winnipeg	9.8	4.6	.942	21.7			27.6	19	25	26
46-Brandon	10.5	8.3	.97	23.3			21.6	20.4	27.5	26
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	9.2	6.7	1.188	25.3			27.2	20.7	23.6	24.6
47-Regina	9.2	5.8	1.31	26			26.6	19.9	27	24.5
48-Prince Albert	9.7	7.6	1.09	22.5			28.3	22	23	26.8
49-Saskatoon	9.8	6.3	1.36	32.5			26.6	20.7	24.2	23.3
50-Moose Jaw	7.9	7.2	.99	20				20	29	23.7
Alberta (Average)	8.1	6.3	1.455	30.5			26.2	20.8	26.5	25.2
51-Medicine Hat	9.4	6.8	1.55	30			30	21.1	26.6	27.1
52-Edmonton	7.3	6.9	.937	30			25	19.3	27.2	25
53-Calgary	7.6	5.1	1.91	26.9			22.3	21.4	24.8	24.3
54-Lethbridge	8.1	6.3	1.422	25			27.3	21.3	27.5	24.4
British Colum. (Aver.)	8.1	5.8	2.199	42.8			25.9	19.9	27.0	24.2
55-Fernie	8.8	7.8	2.358	50			25	18.3	35	30
56-Nelson	9.1	6.4	2.673	45				20	25.8	23.3
57-Trail	8.1	6	2.987	45			25	20	27.5	25
58-New Westminster	7	5.4	2.171	35			25	17.5	26.2	21.7
59-Vancouver	7.2	3.9	2.665	27.7			25	19.1	21.8	22.1
60-Victoria	8.2	4.8	2.180	50			30	19.4	24.3	23.2
61-Nanaimo	8.2	6	2.216	46.6			26.5	25	28.3	25
62-Prince Rupert	8	6	2.225				25	20	26.7	23.3

a. Price per 90 lb. bag calculated from price quoted.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1922.

Jam		Canned Fruits			Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.	Honey, clover, strained, per 5 lb. tin.	Sugar		Tea			
Strawberry, lb. pure, per 4 lb. tin.	Raspberry, pure, per 4 lb. tin.	Peaches, 2's, per can.	Pears 2's, per can.	Plums 2's, per can.				Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black medium, (bulk), per lb.	Black medium, (packets), per lb.	Green medium, (bulk), per lb.	Green medium, (packets), per lb.
\$ 1.015	\$.999	cents 34.7	cents 33.8	cents 25.3	\$.833	cents 51.1	\$ 1.159	cents 9.0	cents 8.5	cents 54.9	cents 58.9	cents 62.6	cents 62.2
1.011	.987	33.8	32.9	25.5	.919	67.5	1.200	9.1	8.7	49.8	56.5	55.0	55.0
1.02	1.01	33.1	33.5	24	1.12			9.6	9.1	49.3	57.5		
1.06	1.04	29.3	30.2	25	.66	70		9.1	8.7	47.5	55		
.90	.90	34	34	25	1.00		.90	8.7	8.5	52.5	60	40	
.975	.937	35	32	26.2	.85	75	1.50	8.8	8.2	49.8	55	70	55
1.10	1.05	37.5	35	27.5	.966	57.5		9.5	8.8	50	55		
1.10	1.10	35	36	25.6	.90	75		8.6	8	46	55	85	
.996	.966	32.9	34.7	29.8	.892	53.8		9.0	8.4	51.4	53.8	70.0	
1.10	1.00	35	35	31.6	1.00	65		9.1	8.4	50	53.3		
.95	.933	32.2	34.3	30	.70			9	8.5	52	53.7	70	55
.933	.933	30.9	30.6	27.5	.866	44		9	8.3	51.2	53	70	
1.00	.916	33.3	38.7	30	1.00	52.5		9	8.5	52.5	55		
1.056	1.053	34.8	34.7	23.9	.959	52.0	1.227	8.2	7.7	57.7	61.4	61.0	60.7
1.04	1.00	35	35	20	.864	48	1.75	8.1	7.6	55.9	63.1	58.8	63.4
1.09	1.07	34.3	31.7	18	1.00	45	1.00	8.3	7.8	60.1	63.9	64.4	62
1.15	1.14	36.2	38	21.7	.842	53.7	1.45	8.5	8	58.3	60	57.5	59
1.03	1.03	38.3	33.3	30	1.12	58.3		7.8	7	55	63.3	50	62.5
1.15	1.08	35	38.3		1.15	42.5	1.10	8.3	7.9	61	56.2	64.2	57
1.17	1.17	31.7	31.7	21	1.00	70	1.12	8.5	7.8	60	56.7	66.7	55
1.12	1.00	37.5	40	35		56.5		8.6	8.1	60	68.7	70	70
1.10	1.08	30.4	30.2	22	.809	49	1.05	7.7	7.4	60.3	59.8	63.2	61.6
.926	.903	35	33.8	23.7	.883	45	1.12	8.3	7.8	49	61	54.3	56.2
.972	.966	34.2	31.4	23.0	.778	45.5	.974	8.7	8.4	56.2	60.2	60.2	61.9
1.02	.955	34.8	33.1	23.3	.759	44.6	1.01	8.3	7.8	57.9	62.2	61.4	66
1.00	1.00	35	28.3	20	.75	43.7	.95	9	8.3	53.3	58.3	57.5	60.8
.942	.925	30	26	15.8	.72	44	.862	8.2	7.8	47	55.8	57	55.5
1.05	1.05	35	35	26.7	.695	45.3	.85	8.5	8.5	51	55	50	56.7
.925	.925	33.3	30	25	.787	45	.81	8.2	7.8	51	63	53	58
.937	.937	35	32.5	16.7	.762	45	.87	8.9	8.8	56.6	62	60	65
.887	.878	28.2	25.2	19.8	.732	43.2	.929	8.3	7.9	54.1	61.1	61.3	58.9
1.02	.983	34	31	23.7	.875	47.5	1.10	8.8	8.3	65	63.2	65	67
.933	.933	28	26.5	23	.722	40	1.00	8.4	8.2	57.5	62.5	65	68
.979	.96	28.1	26.3	19.4	.782	44	.94	8.4	8.1	57.5	59.8	62.1	57.2
.96	.935	32.5	28.3	21.7	.70	43	.873	9.4	8.9	57	62	61	67
.845	.843	31.7	30.8	26	.75	44.5	.938	9.1	8.7	59.4	55.7	60	63
.90	.892	35	30	21.7	.685	44.7	.96	8.8	8.6	54.2	61	58.7	63
.797	.846	40	36.2	27.5	.75	43	1.04	8.7	8.7	57.5	60.7	58.1	59.2
.95	.95	36.2	32.5	22.5	.758	45	.925	8.4	8.1	52	60	58.7	60
1.09	1.06	34	33.7	22.5	.775	46	.93	8.8	8.7	58	62.7	60	65.2
.962	.993	32.6	28	18.5	.831	43.6	.85	8.6	8.2	56.1	59.5	60	57.5
.993	.987	35	31.7	26.2	.867	44.6	1.02	8.4	8.2	66.2	65	70	65
.97	.97	35.8	30	27	.83	44.2	1.00	8.9	8.1	55	66.3	60.7	62.5
1.13	1.13	37.7	34	27.7	.817	53.3	1.12	8.5	8.1	61.2	61	59	61
.875	.83	37.5	37.5		.683	47.5	.887	8.9	8.2	58.7	55.6	53.3	55
1.06	1.09	36.2	33.7	30	.933	57	1.14	9.6	8.8	51.7	59	70	62
1.02	1.04	36	33.7	27	.78	42	1.06	9.5	9	55	60	58	57
1.03	1.03	35	33.3	24.2	.85	53.3	1.07	9	8.5	57.4	57.5	57.5	43
1.02	1.02	39.2	38.7	25	.85	46.7	1.16	8.9	8.6	61	57.5	68.7	59
.990	.975	34.1	33.5	24.8	.764	48.3	1.275	9.5	9.1	53.8	59.1	65.2	64.4
.98	.97	33.2	32	24.5	.738	50	1.21	9.4	8.8	53.1	59.2	62	67.1
1.00	.98	35	35	25	.79	46.6	1.24	9.5	9.3	54.5	59	68.3	61.7
1.033	.994	35.1	33.3	26.8	.87	52.1	1.330	9.9	9.2	54.8	57.8	60.0	61.5
.98	.97	33.6	30.6	26.5	.775	47.5	1.29	9.5	9.1	51.6	56	60	69
1.06	.966	38	37	28.3	.82	50	1.55	10	9	56.6	57.5		62
1.09	1.07	35	35	26	.808	55.8	1.21	9.9	9.4	54.2	60	60	60.8
1.00	.97	33.7	30.7	26.2	.825	55	1.27	10	9.2	56.6	57.6	60	63.3
1.065	1.055	35.5	36.4	26.5	.827	54.9	1.445	10.3	9.6	54.3	58.7	67.4	65.5
1.04	1.04	38.3	37.5	27	.875	58.3	1.43	10.6	9.8	53	57.5	71.6	68.3
1.07	1.06	36	35	28.3	.80	53.7	1.52	10.1	9.2	50	60	69	70
1.09	1.06	30.5	33.7	23.7	.867	56.7	1.45	9.7	9.3	58	58.8	68	60
1.06	1.06	37	39.3	27	.764	51	1.38	10.7	10.1	56	58.3	70	63.6
1.047	1.043	36.9	38.8	29.8	.819	55.9	1.580	9.4	8.8	54.4	57.4	67.2	68.6
1.18	1.18	41.7	43.3	30	.817	62.5		10.5	9.7	55	61.7	70	60
1.02	1.02	36.7	36.7	30	.80	60	1.75	10	9.7	62.5	61.7	75	70
1.00	1.00	35	36.5	30	.80	57.5	1.50	9.8	9	50	57.5	67.5	57
.962	.962	40	45	35	.887		1.67	8.7	8.2	53.3	55	71.7	60
.981	.969	33	33.6	25.6	.80	49.2	1.32	8.8	8.3	48.1	57.1	67	73
1.07	1.06	34	38.3	28.7	.77	50	1.50	8.6	8.6	54	50	61.2	60
1.13	1.10	40	42	32.5	.825	60		8.9	8.7	57.5	59.5	75	70
1.03	1.05	35	35	29.2	.90	53.3	1.74	9.7	8.5	55	56.7	50	80

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Coffee		Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit XXX, per quart	Salt, fine in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch laundry, per lb.	Soap laundry, standard, per bar.
	Ground, medium, per lb.	Beans, roasted Rio, etc., per lb.							
Dominion (Average)...	cents 53.0	cents 50.7	cents 28.5	cents 15.3	cents 3.9	cents 44.6	\$.743	cents 11.9	cents 8.2
Nova Scotia (Average)	56.9	57.5	28.6	12.6	4.0	47.7	.520	12.4	8.6
1-Sydney	54	50	29.3	15.2	3.9	53.1	.614	11.7	8.6
2-New Glasgow.....	56.2	57.5	29.8	12	3.8	47.4	.437	13.4	8.6
3-Amherst	60	60	25	11	4	40	.....	11.5	8.4
4-Halifax	51	60	30	13.6	4.2	51.6	.55	12.2	9.3
5-Truro	63.3	60	29.1	11	4.2	46.2	.50	13.2	.....
6-P.E.I. —Charlott'n.	56	60	28.8	17.3	3.2	44.8	.52	12.8	8
New Bruns. (Aver.) ..	59.1	57.7	28.3	12.0	3.9	36.4	.492	12.2	8.5
7-Moncton	60	60	31.6	11.6	3.3	.....	.50	14.3	9
8-St. John	56	60	27.5	12.6	4	33.7	.437	11.7	9
9-Fredericton	57.1	53	24.7	11.3	4.5	35.4	.437	10.7	8.1
10-Bathurst	63.3	.....	29.3	12.6	3.6	40	.533	12	8
Quebec (Average).....	54.0	54.4	29.0	14.0	4.1	44.7	.785	11.5	8.2
11-Quebec	52.5	53.6	27.9	17.3	3.7	40.5	.70	10.5	8.4
12-Three Rivers.....	55.8	51.2	27.1	14.1	4.5	47.5	.90	11	8.3
13-Sherbrooke	52.5	50	28.5	14.2	4.1	40	.783	10	8.5
14-Sorel	50	60	30	15	4.5	50	1.20	12	9
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	52	53.3	29.6	11.8	4.8	43.3	.80	11.5	7.6
16-St. John's.....	53.3	60	35	13.7	3.8	40	.75	15	8.7
17-Thetford Mines.....	61.2	60	28.2	13.5	3.7	50	.50	12	7.9
18-Montreal	53.6	51.3	27.6	15.1	4	47.5	.731	10.9	7.9
19-Hull	55	50	26.7	11.7	3.9	43.3	.70	11	7.8
Ontario (Average).....	52.9	51.1	27.1	13.0	3.4	42.5	.722	10.9	8.6
20-Ottawa	50.8	51.6	27.4	12.7	3.4	43.8	.654	10.4	7.6
21-Brockville	55	.....	27.5	12.9	4.9	36.7	.60	10.6	8.5
22-Kingston	47	47.5	25.9	12.2	3.2	44.2	.70	10	8.5
23-Belleville	51.7	50	26.7	12.7	3.8	40	.767	11	7.8
24-Peterborough.....	53.7	45	30	13.3	4.1	44	.57	10.6	8.2
25-Orillia	58	50	28	13.4	3.5	40	.70	10.9	9.1
26-Toronto	54.5	52.9	25.6	11.8	3.5	42.1	.545	10.5	8.1
27-Niagara Falls.....	54	50	28.6	12.9	3.3	43.7	.675	10.9	9
28-St. Catharines.....	52.5	52.5	25.4	12.7	3	39	.70	10.3	7.9
29-Hamilton	54.4	55	26.1	11.4	3.6	43.2	.644	10.3	8.4
30-Brantford	50.4	47.3	23.6	11.8	3.2	38.4	.75	11	8.8
31-Calt	58.1	50	26.4	14.4	3.5	50	.721	11.9	8.9
32-Guelph	55.8	48.3	25.8	13.2	3.3	41.7	.90	12.6	8.4
33-Kitchener	40	.....	26.7	13	3.7	43.7	.683	10.5	9
34-Woodstock	53.7	51.2	25	11.5	3.4	40	.612	11	8.2
35-Stratford	47.5	47.2	25.8	13.7	2.9	43.3	.66	11.2	8.8
36-London	56.3	55.6	26.7	13.7	3.5	44.4	.617	10.2	8.5
37-St. Thomas.....	55.7	56.3	27.3	12.9	3.4	43.7	.71	10.5	8.9
38-Chatham	50.8	45	25.2	12.5	2.8	40	.692	10.4	8.5
39-Windsor	53	50.7	29.5	13.5	2.7	47	.725	10.8	8.3
40-Owen Sound.....	54	65	25	11.8	3.1	34	.525	11.2	9.3
41-Cobalt	57.5	53.3	33.7	13.7	3.3	46.7	1.00	13.7	8.9
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	54	49	30	14.2	2.8	45	.83	12.7	9
43-Port Arthur.....	45	53.7	26.7	15	2.9	46.7	.875	10.7	8.1
44-Fort William.....	60	52.5	30	13.8	3.6	41.7	1.20	9.3	10.5
Manitoba (Average)...	51.2	41.3	28.9	13.8	4.0	43.6	.822	13.3	7.1
45-Winnipeg	50.4	42.5	28.7	12.5	3.8	48.2	.694	12.3	7.5
46-Brandon	52	40	29	15	4.1	39	.95	14.3	6.7
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	51.1	45.8	32.1	18.4	4.3	47.6	.811	14.3	8.7
47-Regina	47	40	29.8	16	3.9	39	.675	11.3	8
48-Prince Albert.....	47	47	31.6	17.9	4.1	52	1.02	13.7	8.6
49-Saskatoon	54.1	51.2	37.1	21.6	4.3	52	.95	16	9.2
50-Moose Jaw.....	56.2	45	30	18.2	5	47.5	.60	16.2	9.1
Alberta (Average)....	46.9	43.4	30.7	20.0	4.3	46.5	.890	12.7	7.3
51-Medicine Hat.....	49.1	46.2	31.6	24.5	5	43.7	.90	13.1	7.5
52-Edmonton	47.5	45	31.5	17.5	3.6	50	1.00	12	8.6
53-Calgary	48.1	39.3	30	19.2	4.2	49.6	.75	11.5	8.1
54-Lethbridge	42.7	43.2	29.7	18.6	4.5	42.5	.91	14.3	n5
British Colum. (Aver.)	50.4	45.6	29.1	23.5	4.5	50.0	.894	12.5	6.8
55-Fernie	53.3	50	28.3	21.7	5	51.7	.85	13.3	n5
56-Nelson	55	45	21.7	30	4.2	45	1.10	15	9.0
57-Trall	46.5	39	30	30	4.3	50	.90	15	n5
58-New Westminster.....	50	48.7	30	21.6	4.6	52.5	1.03	12.5	6.5
59-Vancouver	50.9	40.7	27.3	24	4.4	50	.85	10.7	6.2
60-Victoria	49	51.6	31.4	17.7	4	52.5	.825	10.6	6.7
61-Nanaimo	53.3	49.5	32	17.7	4.9	48.3	.85	11.7	7.2
62-Prince Rupert.....	45	40	31.7	25	4.8	50	.75	11.5	8.5

a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively. d. Lignite. f. Jackpine, poplar, etc. h. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. more per gallon than in bulk. n. Small bar.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1922.

Coal		Wood					Coal oil, per gallon.	Matches parlour, (500), per box.	Rent	
Anthracite, per ton.	Bituminous, per ton.	Hard (long), per cord.	Hard (stove lengths), per cord.	Soft (long), per cord.	Soft (stove lengths), per cord.	Millwood cuttings, etc., per cord.			Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month.	6-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences or none, p. m.
\$ 18.824	\$ 12.008	\$ 12.577	\$ 14.664	\$ 9.529	\$ 11.134	\$ 11.728	cents 31.0	cents 14.5	\$ 27.831	\$ 19.361
9.550	9.600	10.800	7.400	7.750	10.715	32.9	14.8	23.700	16.400	
a7.20	6.00	7.00	5.00	6.00	b11.43	33-35	15	16.00-20.00	10.00-14.00	1
a7.00	b10.00	b10.00	b8.00	b8.00		33-34	14	25.00	18.00	2
13.00	9.00	10.00	8.00	12.00	10.00	32	15	12.00-17.00	7.00-10.00	3
11.00	15.00	16.00	12.00	5.00		32	15	40.00	25.00-35.00	4
	8.00	11.00	4.00			33	15	16.00-26.00	12.00-15.00	5
10.50-11.50	12.00	14.00	8.00	9.00	b7.20	27-30	15	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00	6
11.792	11.000	13.000	7.000	8.667	6.108	31.8	14.3	26.375	17.875	
11.25-13.50	10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00		32-34		30.00-45.00	20.00-25.00	7
10.00-14.00	16.00	18.00	8.00	10.00	b10.00	32	15	20.00-39.00	18.00-20.00	8
11.00	10.00	12.00			b4.80-5.60	30	13	25.00	18.00	9
	8.00	10.00	5.00	7.00	b3.125	32	15	18.00	12.00	10
20.000	12.200	13.024	15.611	9.528	11.270	10.500	28.8	21.844	14.563	
10.00	b14.67	b14.67	b12.00	b12.00	b10.00-12.00	30	15	22.00-27.00		11
10.00-11.00	10.00	18.00	8.00	12.00	b7.50	30	13	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00	12
22.00	18.50	12.00	14.00			30	15	25.00	22.00	13
12.00	b16.00	b17.33	b10.67	b13.33	10.00	25-30	15	14.00-15.00	7.00-10.00	14
16.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	b13.33	b10.00	32-32		22.00	12.50	15
22.00		14.00	8.00	b7.50	b12.00	22-28	12	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	16
		b10.50		13.00	b12.00-16.00	28	15	12.00	8.00	17
	16.00-17.00	17.00-19.00	10.00-12.00	9.00	8.50	30-40	15	22.00-37.00	14.00-22.00	18
	10.00	14.00	7.50			23-25	15	20.00-25.00	15.00-18.00	19
17.602	13.434	13.916	16.011	11.088	13.029	11.747	27.2	14.1	29.600	20.480
16.25-16.50	12.00	14.00	10.00	12.00	8.00-10.00	30-35	15	28.00-36.00	21.00-27.00	20
10.50	b14.67	b14.67		b16.615	b14.400	25	15	25.00	16.00	21
23.00	15.00	15.00	11.00	12.00	b14.00	25	14	18.00-25.00	15.00-20.00	22
	11.40	15.00	12.00	13.00	11.00	22-25	10	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00	23
16.50	14.00	15.00	8.50	9.50	7.00	28	15	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	24
10.00-13.00	10.00	12.00	8.00	10.50	b7.724	25	15	15.00-20.00	13.00-15.00	25
15.00	18.00	20.00	14.00	16.00	12.00-14.00	30-33	11	35.00-40.00	22.00-25.00	26
15.00	c	c	c	c	c	27	13	20.00-25.00	18.00-23.00	27
15.25	c18.00	c20.00	c16.00	c17.00	bc20.00	29-30	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	28
15.50	15.00	15.50	13.00	13.00	b10.00	25-27	12	25.00-35.00	20.00-30.00	29
	17.00	18.00	13.00	14.00	b13.00	30	12.5	35.00-40.00	18.00-25.00	30
15.00	17.00	18.00	12.00	13.00	b13.00	27	15	25.00	16.00	31
16.00	14.00	16.00	10.00	12.00	b13.33	28-30	15	40.00	30.00	32
16.50	12.00	15.00	10.00	12.00	b13.33	25	15	20.00	15.00	33
15.00	16.00	18.00	16.00	14.00	14.00	25-27	14	30.00-40.00	17.00-19.00	34
16.00-20.00	12.00-13.00	17.00	17.00	16.00	b16.00	25	15	20.00-45.00	17.00-30.00	35
	c	c	c	c	b20.00	28	15	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	36
23.00	14.00	15.00	10.00	10.50	b9.00-15.00	25-30	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	37
18.00	14.00	15.00	10.00	10.50	5.00-10.00	30	15	30.00-50.00	20.00-35.00	38
19.50	10.00-11.50	9.00	12.75	7.00	b7.00	27-30	15	20.00-25.00	14.00	39
21.50	13.50-14.50		8.50	9.50		28-30	15	35.00	20.00-25.00	40
19.50	14.00-14.50	11.50	12.50	9.50	10.50	25	13.3	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	41
						25	15	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	42
23.750	13.250	11.250	12.500	8.250	9.500	30.0	15.0	35.000	24.500	
23.00-24.00	12.50	9.50	11.00	7.50	9.00	30	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00	43
24.00	14.00	13.00	14.00	9.00	10.00	30	15	25.00-30.00	18.00-20.00	44
	12.125	10.500	13.167	10.625	11.625	36.3	15.0	35.625	23.750	
12.00	f14.00	f13.00	6.00	10.00	13.00	35	15	35.00-50.00	30.00	45
d10.50	f7.00	f8.50		7.50	8.50	35	15	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	46
25.00	d13.00-15.00			11.00	9.00-13.00	40	15	30.00-40.00	20.00	47
	12.00	b18.00		b14.00	b14.00	35		35.00	25.00	48
	7.875			9.750	10.500	36.3	15.0	31.250	20.750	
c	c	c	c	c	c	c	15	25.00	17.50	49
d5.50-6.50			8.00	b6.00-8.00	b12.00	38-40	15	40.00	25.00	50
d8.25-10.00			11.50	14.00		35	15	20.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	51
a8.50								30.00	18.00	52
11.553			9.250	8.839	5.437	h39.6	15.3	25.500	19.813	
7.50-7.75			12.00	4.00	b4.00	50		20.00	18.00	53
11.50-12.50			9.50	12.75		50	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-25.00	54
12.75			8.00	10.50		45	15	30.00	20.00	55
12.50					b7.50	40	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-14.00	56
11.50-12.00				7.65	5.30	37	17	29.00	25.00	57
11.50-12.00			7.50	b9.544	b5.053	37	15	18.00-22.00	15.00-17.00	58
a8.30					b5.33	35		22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00	59
13.75						35	15	30.00-40.00	20.00-30.00	60

the average, increases in St. Hyacinthe and Trail being offset by declines in Fredericton, Kitchener, and Nelson. Dairy butter was slightly higher, while creamery butter was slightly lower. The former averaged 36.7c as compared with 35.7c in August, the increase being general except in British Columbia which was slightly lower. Creamery was down about $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound to 42.8c. Cheese averaged slightly higher at 30.7c per pound, the increase being fairly general.

Bread averaged 6.9c in September as compared with 7c in August, being slightly lower in Nelson and higher in Trail. Soda biscuits were slightly lower. Spring wheat flour was down from 5.3c in August to 5.1c in September, the decline being general. Rolled oats and corn meal were steady. Barley was slightly lower and rice was unchanged. Canned tomatoes, peas, and corn were steady. Onions declined about $2\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound to 6.8c. Potatoes averaged \$1.44 in September per 90-pound bag as compared with \$1.75 in August. The decline was general. Evaporated apples were up about $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound to 25c. Prunes were slightly higher and raisins slightly lower. Jam and canned fruits were practically unchanged. Marmalade was down $1\frac{1}{2}$ c to 83.3c per four-pound tin. Honey was also lower at \$1.17 per five-pound tin. Sugar showed a small advance to 9c per pound. Tea and coffee were unchanged.

Anthracite coal was up in the average but in many localities no quotations were available. Prices at Sherbrooke, Hull, Kitchener, Cobalt, Sault Ste-Marie, and Port Arthur were substantially higher. Bituminous coal was also higher in the average, all provinces showing some substantial increases. Hard wood, four feet long, was up from \$12.23 per cord in August to \$12.60 in September. Increases occurred in Fredericton, Montreal, Kingston, Peterborough, Toronto, St. Catharines, Fort William, and Winnipeg. Soft wood was up about 15c per cord in the average to \$9.53. Coal oil was un-

changed. Rentals were steady. For the regulation of prices in coal in Ontario see the article on the Termination of the United States Coal Strike on another page of this issue.

Wholesale Prices.

GRAINS AND FODDER.—Wheat, No. 1, Manitoba Northern, fell from \$1.08 per bushel in the last week in August to 97c in the last week in September. Ontario winter wheat at Toronto also declined, being quoted at about \$1.00 per bushel at the beginning of the month and 95c per bushel toward the end. Barley at Winnipeg which had been quoted at 55c per bushel at the end of August rose to 58c about the middle of September and later fell to 54c. Western oats declined from 46c per bushel to 43c. Ontario oats were unchanged at 33c-35c per bushel. American corn was steady at 79c per bushel. Flaxseed rose from \$1.90 per bushel at the end of August to \$2.11 about the middle of September and then fell to \$2.06 in the last week. Rye at Toronto fell from 70c per bushel to 67c. Hay at Montreal declined \$1. per ton to \$19. Straw, baled, at Toronto, fell from \$13. per ton to \$11. Bran and shorts declined about \$2. per ton, the former to \$21.25 per ton and the latter to \$23.25.

ANIMALS AND MEATS.—Western cattle at Winnipeg declined from \$5.75 per hundred pounds to \$5.50 while butcher steers at Toronto were steady at \$6.50-7.00 per hundred pounds. Beef, dresser, hindquarters, was steady at 12c-17c per pound, having declined toward the end of August to this figure from 17c-21c per pound. Hogs also declined from \$12.00 per hundred pounds to \$11.50 and dressed hogs from \$21. per hundred pounds to \$19. Hams fell from 28c per pound to 26c. Sheep and mutton were steady. Lamb was $1\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound lower at 22c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS. — Butter, finest creamery, advanced from 34c per pound to 35c. Dairy prints were unchanged.

(Continued on page 1136)

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR SEPTEMBER, 1922,
AUGUST, 1922, SEPTEMBER, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914 AND 1913.
(Average price 1890-1899-100)

	Number of com- modities	INDEX NUMBERS										
		*Sept., 1922	*Aug., 1922	*Sept., 1921	*Sept., 1920	*Sept., 1919	*Sept., 1918	Sept., 1917	Sept., 1916	Sept., 1915	Sept., 1914	Sept., 1913
I.—GRAINS AND FODDERS—												
Grains, Ontario.....	6	162.9	167.1	178.7	362.9	336.0	339.1	352.0	230.3	157.8	168.9	139.3
Grains, Western.....	4	160.9	168.5	188.2	326.6	356.4	322.2	297.7	206.6	138.2	157.0	123.2
Fodder.....	5	175.7	187.7	228.7	347.6	267.0	215.6	190.3	159.7	178.6	181.4	150.0
All.....	15	166.6	174.3	197.9	348.1	318.4	293.4	283.6	200.5	159.5	169.9	138.6
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS—												
Cattle and Beef.....	6	194.5	210.9	198.0	357.4	351.9	360.1	289.9	210.4	206.2	234.3	183.3
Hogs and hog products.....	6	247.2	256.8	253.5	387.4	399.1	366.4	323.1	222.9	168.9	183.1	187.8
Sheep and mutton.....	3	185.5	189.3	145.4	239.0	228.1	309.9	242.3	193.1	159.3	154.8	133.2
Poultry.....	2	416.4	416.4	456.0	496.0	478.1	409.9	302.6	227.4	218.6	216.8	186.5
All.....	17	237.6	247.5	238.7	363.4	361.5	359.3	294.7	213.8	186.2	200.1	176.4
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.....												
	9	198.0	184.3	216.8	311.1	297.2	261.9	231.1	184.8	149.5	147.1	145.6
IV.—FISH—												
Prepared fish.....	6	164.2	170.6	180.5	227.1	203.3	248.8	209.7	165.9	148.8	155.4	141.6
Fresh fish.....	3	202.3	207.6	216.9	288.3	245.2	259.3	223.4	192.3	157.3	168.1	158.4
All.....	9	176.9	182.9	192.6	249.5	217.3	252.3	214.3	174.6	151.6	159.7	147.2
V.—OTHER FOODS—												
(a) Fruits and Vegetables—												
Fresh fruits, native.....	a4	88.5	114.0	179.8	142.6	158.0	155.3	140.9	97.3	81.9	95.6	91.3
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	207.3	217.0	228.2	261.4	208.6	165.6	109.3	113.1	101.4	89.2	101.8
Dried fruits.....	4	216.6	210.4	195.6	259.7	266.1	272.3	214.3	128.9	136.2	138.6	114.7
Fresh vegetables.....	5	163.5	238.7	235.6	265.8	284.2	369.2	351.9	263.2	150.4	164.9	166.6
Canned Vegetables.....	3	148.2	161.0	170.7	216.3	230.6	252.3	240.6	132.4	89.8	102.9	101.8
All.....	a19	163.4	186.9	202.8	227.6	233.4	246.7	229.1	152.7	114.0	123.7	118.0
(b) Miscellaneous Groceries—												
Breadstuffs.....	10	172.4	175.7	210.6	309.9	274.0	267.4	255.3	177.0	144.8	148.5	125.5
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	179.4	179.4	182.7	213.9	218.9	186.3	148.1	131.6	121.9	118.9	109.7
Sugar, etc.....	6	207.4	185.7	197.6	402.0	294.0	280.0	229.5	166.3	153.3	114.5	114.8
Condiments.....	5	158.8	158.8	176.5	230.7	229.9	251.5	184.4	147.3	131.8	150.6	102.5
All.....	25	179.2	175.3	196.2	300.8	261.2	254.2	217.7	161.2	140.6	136.0	115.4
VI.—TEXTILES—												
Woolens.....	5	219.0	219.0	192.6	353.2	378.4	432.6	355.1	223.6	197.6	147.3	137.8
Cottons.....	4	257.1	254.5	243.0	374.8	329.2	363.2	228.0	169.9	130.6	127.7	147.2
Silks.....	3	179.5	174.5	154.3	179.3	182.0	146.6	119.1	112.8	85.9	95.1	93.4
Jutes.....	2	345.3	345.3	329.5	471.0	631.5	609.5	499.7	316.8	247.9	239.4	231.7
Flax products.....	4	258.7	258.7	322.1	597.3	458.0	443.3	289.7	224.8	165.6	119.8	114.6
Oilcloths.....	2	180.9	180.9	217.6	306.7	272.5	230.8	168.7	139.8	116.4	104.6	104.7
All.....	20	237.4	236.2	239.0	387.4	369.6	375.5	277.0	197.4	153.0	135.0	134.4
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES—												
Hides and tallow.....	4	149.0	144.8	114.6	205.9	582.8	362.2	326.1	290.0	207.4	202.9	187.1
Leather.....	4	166.4	171.6	117.3	286.7	318.5	265.0	265.1	208.6	174.3	155.0	151.4
Boots and Shoes.....	3	207.7	207.7	213.2	312.6	339.7	224.6	232.9	198.6	162.4	155.7	155.7
All.....	11	171.3	171.7	164.5	264.4	420.4	289.3	278.5	235.4	183.1	172.6	165.6
VIII.—METALS AND IMPLE- MENTS—												
Iron and steel.....	11	196.0	192.1	197.0	282.9	201.3	281.0	297.1	153.1	109.4	100.6	102.6
Other metals.....	12	146.6	147.2	146.1	212.4	203.2	279.2	260.1	228.8	206.1	142.9	123.8
Implements.....	10	230.7	227.8	248.1	273.4	243.7	236.6	198.6	139.1	113.2	106.6	105.6
All.....	33	189.3	186.5	194.0	254.4	214.8	266.9	254.0	176.4	145.7	118.5	111.6
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING—												
Fuel.....	6	319.6	346.8	247.2	402.2	230.8	249.4	298.7	154.9	119.5	120.5	134.6
Lighting.....	4	239.3	239.3	237.0	271.4	245.3	235.3	114.2	88.2	90.0	92.6	92.2
All.....	10	287.5	303.8	243.1	349.9	236.6	243.8	224.9	128.2	107.7	109.3	117.6
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS—												
Lumber.....	14	324.2	324.4	342.2	494.5	331.2	276.9	225.5	182.9	174.1	180.6	184.6
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	209.1	207.9	230.2	273.2	222.9	235.4	215.6	160.8	113.9	110.5	113.3
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	264.6	273.2	201.1	437.3	425.9	337.2	297.7	199.7	160.6	140.6	144.3
All.....	48	258.8	260.9	280.6	385.6	313.7	274.7	233.7	178.6	147.2	139.7	143.4
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHINGS—												
Furniture.....	6	243.3	243.3	270.8	451.3	447.8	276.7	195.8	170.3	145.9	146.6	147.2
Crockery and glassware.....	4	403.2	403.2	515.0	512.0	394.2	334.4	280.0	198.1	170.3	144.8	139.9
Table cutlery.....	2	156.3	156.3	164.1	164.1	163.4	155.1	150.7	132.2	80.3	76.1	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	259.2	253.4	284.1	286.2	253.8	272.3	209.7	206.1	142.4	125.5	147.4
All.....	16	276.3	274.9	321.8	387.6	350.3	274.9	213.8	163.0	138.7	131.6	126.4
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS												
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—												
Raw furs.....	4	681.4	652.1	557.0	868.2	1118.0	612.5	388.4	292.3	153.1	208.6	278.7
Liquors and tobaccos.....	6	267.4	267.4	209.0	307.8	286.8	219.5	169.9	141.3	136.3	138.3	136.4
Sundries.....	7	158.0	157.0	175.2	214.4	211.7	219.7	197.5	142.5	116.0	109.1	113.3
All.....	17	319.8	312.4	298.1	401.2	451.6	312.0	232.6	177.3	131.9	142.8	160.4
All commodities.....	4265	220.5	222.8	232.7	326.6	301.5	285.3	246.1	183.4	150.3	141.3	134.4

(*) Preliminary figures. (†) Six commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915. (a) Number of commodities varies from month to month. (4) Revised.

Cheese, western, coloured, at Montreal, rose from 15½c per pound at the end of August to 17½c at the end of September. Fresh eggs at Montreal rose 2c per dozen to 42c. Milk at Montreal and Toronto was unchanged, but at Victoria advanced from 37c per gallon to 45c.

FISH.—Reports from Lunenburg indicated that the market for codfish was quiet as the spring catch was all disposed of and the summer catch was not yet available. In pickled fish the market for herring which had been very weak for some time with sales as low as \$5.00 per barrel, was reported to be further depressed by the new United States customs tariff of \$2. per barrel. The same duty is applied to mackerel, but because of the demand in the United States for this product it is reported that the market may not be seriously affected. In lobsters European demand was reported to have slackened due to high prices and unsettled business conditions but some improvement was expected.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. — Peaches which were quoted at 40c-\$1.00 per 11-quart basket at the last week in August fell to 30c-65c in the last week in September. Grapes came on the market at 75c-90c per six-quart basket but by the end of September were quoted at 40c-60c. Bananas, lemons, and oranges were steady at August levels. Potatoes at Toronto fell from \$1.50 per ninety pound bag to 75c. New Brunswick potatoes were quoted for the first time in the new season at Montreal at 80c per bag. Canned peas were down 10c per dozen tins to \$1.42 and tomatoes from \$1.80 to \$1.65.

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS.—Oatmeal fell from \$3.85 per 98 pound bag to \$3.75. Flour, Manitoba patents, was down \$1.00 per barrel at Toronto to \$6.90. Sugar was 50c per 100 pounds lower at \$7.39. Maple sugar advanced from 16c per pound to 28c.

TEXTILES.—Raw cotton was up from 20.85c per pound to 21.60c. Most lines of manufactured cottons were steady. Raw silk advanced from \$7.20 per pound to \$7.80.

HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES.—Hides, steers' and cows', were up 1c per pound to 11c. Leather was steady. Boots were reported to be firm in view of the advancing prices of hides.

METAL AND IMPLEMENTS. — Pig iron rose from \$38.30 per ton in August to \$41.70 in September. Bar iron was up 15c per hundred pounds to \$3.40. Black sheets were up from \$4.80 per hundred pounds to \$5.30. Steel billets were unchanged. Antimony, copper, lead, and nickel were steady; quicksilver advanced from \$57 per seventy-five-pound flask to \$67. Bar silver was slightly lower at 69c per ounce. Axes advanced from \$15.00 per dozen to \$17.50.

FUEL AND LIGHTING. — Coal, bituminous, run of mines, at Montreal, was up 40c per ton to \$6.90. Connellsville coke which was quoted at \$14.50 per ton at the middle of August fell to about \$11.00 per ton toward the end and remained fairly steady at this level in September. Gasoline and coal oil were unchanged.

BUILDING MATERIALS. — Spruce deals at St. John were down \$2. per M to \$24. Oak, red, was down from \$130. per M to \$125. while birch advanced from \$48. per M to \$50. Cement showed a decline of 2c per barrel to \$2.68 at Toronto. Wire nails were up 25c per keg to \$3.75. Iron wire was also higher at \$3.80 per hundred pounds. Linseed oil declined from \$1.12 per gallon to 98c while turpentine advanced 10c per gallon to \$1.80. Shellac was slightly lower at \$4.60 per gallon. Putty was down \$5.95 per hundred pounds to \$4.45.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.—Sad irons advanced from \$1.62 per set to \$1.81. No other changes were reported.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. — Alum was down slightly to $3\frac{1}{2}c$ per pound. Other lines were steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Muskrat skins were

10c higher at \$1.35-\$1.85 each. Malt was steady. Newsprint and pulp markets were reported to be firm but prices were unchanged. Raw rubber was down from $17\frac{3}{4}c$ per pound to 17c.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada.

The index numbers of retail prices which are listed are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale price index numbers are named in all cases.

Great Britain.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade's index number of wholesale prices, calculated on the base prices in 1919=100, was at 159.1 for August, a decrease of 2.5 per cent from the revised index number for July, 163.2. This drop is due mainly to reductions in food prices, which fell on the average by over 5 per cent, while industrial materials fell 1 per cent. There were reductions in most cereals and in potatoes, apples and onions. Each group in industrial materials showed a decrease except "metals and minerals other than steel and iron," which showed an increase due mainly to the higher coal prices.

The *Economist* index number of wholesale prices at the end of August, calculated on the base prices in 1901-05=100, was 193.5, a decline of 3.2 per cent from the level of the previous month. This brings it slightly below the level at the end of February, 1922, and thus lower than any month since the middle of 1916. The change in the month under review is due chiefly to drops in wheat and oats and the seasonal decline in potatoes in the "cereals and meats" group, and to reductions in steel rails and iron bars and in lead in the "minerals" group.

The *Statist* index number, in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures, stood at 129.6 at August 31, a drop of 3.3 per cent from the level at July 31. That is the lowest figure since February, 1916, and is 51.3 per cent below the price peak of April, 1920. The decline during August was shared by all groups except textiles.

COST OF LIVING. — The Ministry of Labour index number of cost of living as at September 30 was 178, a decrease of one point from the level of the previous month. On the base prices in July, 1914=100, the group figures were: food, 172; rent, 152; clothing, 230; fuel and light, 185; sundries, 195.

Belgium.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of wholesale prices in Belgium, compiled by the Ministry of Industry and Labour, for July, showed an increase of 1 per cent on the June level. There were notable increases in resin products (13 per cent), hemp and jute (7 per cent), tar and products (6 per cent), and raw rubber (15 per cent). Several groups showed decreases of from 1 to 3 per cent and five groups showed no change.

France.

WHOLESALE PRICES. — The official number of wholesale prices, published by the *Statistique Générale* stood at 382.1 for August as compared with 375.8 for July, an increase of 1.7 per cent. While food products decreased .8 per cent, industrial materials increased 3.7 per cent, the largest increase being in textiles.

(Continued on page 1140)

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

Country	Canada		Great Britain	France*		Belgium	Holland	Denmark	Norway	Sweden	Finland	Germany
	29 foods 60 cities		21 foods 600 towns	13 articles Chief cities	13 articles Paris	56 articles Brussels	29 articles 6 towns	Cost of living	Foods 30 towns (c)	51 articles 44 towns (u)	Cost of living	Cost of living, 71 cities (g) (h)
Base period	(a)	July 1914	July 1914	1910	1910	April 1914	1893	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	1913-14
	(b)	(b)	(c)			(f)			(c)			
1910	\$ 6.95	94	96.3(d)	1000	1000		113					
1913	7.34	99	101.6(d)				114					
1914—January	7.73	105					116					
July	7.42	100	100	1004	1075							
1915—January	7.97	107	118	1105(e)	1295			100	100	100	100	
July	7.74	104	132.5	1235(e)	1283		128			113(e)		
1916—January	8.28	112	145	1136(e)	1439		148	116		124(e)	119(e)	
July	8.46	114	161	1420(e)	1387		153		143	130(e)		
1917—January	10.27	138	187	1547(e)	1491		170	136	160	140(e)	167(e)	
July	11.62	157	204	1845(e)	1971		186			160		
1918—January	12.42	167	206	2120(e)	2056		212	155	261	177		
July	13.00	175	210	2146(e)	2210					221		
1919—January	13.78	186	230	2794(e)	2665	639		182	279	238		
July	13.77	186	209	2897(e)	2811	354		190	279	239		
1920—January	15.30	206	236	3204(e)	3119	410		211	289	310	725.0	
July	16.84	227	258	3898(e)	4006	479	258	242	295	298	819.4	
1921—January	14.48	195	278	4303(e)	4404	477	275	262	319	237	911.0	935
July	10.96	148	220	3516(e)	3292	393	236	264	334	283	1065.4	1070
1922—January	11.03	149	185	3230(e)	3424	409	192	237	292	232	1139.0	1124
April	10.26	138	173	3163(e)	3272	389	187	212	257	190	1055.1	1825
May	10.22	138	172		3413	389	184		284	182	1086.3	3175
June	10.18	137	170		3297	390	180		230	178	1087.4	3462
July	10.27	138	180	3135(e)	3188	388	178		227	179	1108.9	3779
August	10.44	141	175		3107		176	199	233	179	1118.4	4990
September	10.28	139	172		3131	387						7029

Country	Switzerland (i)	Italy (k)	Spain		South* Africa	India	Australia*	New* Zealand	Mexico	United States	
	49 articles 23 towns (c)	Cost of living Rome	12 articles Capitals	12 articles towns	18 foods 9 towns	Cost of living Bombay	46 foods and groceries, 30 towns	59 foods 25 (f) towns	Federal District	43 foods 51 cities (s) (f)	Cost of living Massachusetts (t) (u)
Base period	June 1914	1st semester 1914	1909-14	1909-14	1910	July 1914	1911(q)	1909-13(r)	1910	1913	1913
1910					1000			991(r)	100	93	
1913					1147		1106	1037(r)		100	100
1914—January					1131(p)		1099			104	101.8
July						100	1164	1070		102	102.1
1915—January							1240	1177		103	102.9
July							1522	1200		106	101.7
1916—January							1504	1236		107	105.1
July							1516	1276		111	109.9
1917—January							1453	1359		128	119.6
July							1470	1357		146	129.3
1918—January							1505	1226		169.14	160
July							1523	1461		162.62	167
1919—January							1627	1553		190.78	185
July							1714	1539		179.03	190
1920—January							1822	1638		215.85	201
July							2260	1791		229.57	219
1921—January							2167	1906		215.38	172
July							1876	1752		186.35	148
1922—January											
April							1391	173		1574	142
May							1384	162		1540	139
June							1380	163		1705	155.2
July							1360	163		1528	141
August							1335	165		1537	142
September							164				139
											155.3
											155.4

*For France, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand base is taken as 1900 instead of 100. (a) Cost of food budget. (b) 15th of month up to end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. (c) Beginning of month. (d) Calculated from annual index number. (e) Quarter beginning in specified month. (f) 15th of month. (g) Foods, fuel and lighting, and rent. (h) Average of prices returned at two dates in the month. (i) Issued by Union of Swiss cooperative stores. (j) Beginning of previous month. (k) Municipal Labour Office, Rome. (l) Food, clothing, rent, heating, lighting and sundries. (m) End of previous month. (n) Average for April-September. (o) Average for October-March. (p) Average for year. (q) Base is average for 6 capital towns. (r) Four chief cities. (s) U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics. From January, 1913, up to and including December, 1920, only 22 articles of food included. (t) Massachusetts Special Commission on Necessaries of Life. (u) In 1920, 50 articles in 49 towns.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country	Canada				Great Britain				France	Hol-land	Den-mark	Swe-den
Authority	Lab- Dept. g	Michel h	Bank of Commerce g		Board of Trade (new) j	Econo- mist h	Statist h	Times h	Statist- tique Géné- rale h	Central Bureau Statist- tics	Finans- tende f	Svensk Handels Tidning g
No. of Commo- dities	271 c	40	24 ex- ports	24 Im- ports	150	44	45	60	45	53	33	47
Base period....	1890-1899	1900-1909	1909-1913	1909-1913	1913	1901-1905	1867-1877	1913	1901-1910	1901-1910	1914	July '13 June '14
1900	108.2					110.5	75					
1905	113.8					103.3	72		98.3			
1910	124.2					113.3	78		108.1			
1913	135.5				100.	122.3	85	100.	115.6	114.		
1914—January	136.5		97.02	107.81		119.0	83.5		115.4			
July	134.6		103.96	90.05		116.6	82.4			120a	100a	116a
1915—January	138.9		105.86	97.18		136.5	96.4		143.9			
July	150.2		109.90	101.29		149.1	106.4		163.7	165a	138a	145a
1916—January	172.1		115.41	114.77		174.5	123.6					
July	180.9		123.75	123.07		191.1	130.5		210.6	253a	164a	185a
1917—January	212.7		131.52	141.26		225.1	159.3		249.2			
July	248.7		162.40	166.07		254.4	176.9		309.8	326a	228a	244a
1918—January	258.1		187.26	210.52		262.9	186.2		361.6			
July	284.0		199.13	202.98		278.5	193.1		389.9	447a	293a	339a
1919—January	286.5	223.2	207.16	221.14		265.9	190.7		401.8			369
July	294.0	245.7	188.91	217.54		293.2	206.4		403.0	539a	294a	320
1920—January	338.4	265.1	222.14	221.08		353.1	245.3	330.4	562.7	327		319
July	346.8	269.4	239.98	233.23	303.0	358.0	254.6	332.8	572.9	337	383	363
1921—January	381.3	214.2	270.12	271.96	323.8	355.3	197.2	228.9	470.0	243	341	267
July	398.6	238.6	199.02	186.69	251.0	255.3	158.2	186.5	381.6	201	253	211
1922—January	227.7	174.3	158.47	150.25	198.2	218.1	158.2	158.5	362.7	183	178	170
April	225.0	165.2	147.17	147.88	167.5	194.7	132.5	153.6	362.6	183	178	165
June	221.3	164.5	152.25	154.02	163.2	194.8	134.8	157.9	362.6	185	180	165
July	225.3	165.3	154.23	161.63	163.2	199.3	135.6	158.7	375.1	190	179	164
August	222.8	164.7	153.89	171.49	159.1	193.5	129.6	156.2	383.1	185	180	165
September	220.5	162.9	148.76	165.52				155.6	380.7		178	163

Country	Ger- many	Italy	Egypt	*South Africa	India	Japan	*Aus- tralia	*New Zeal'nd	United States				
Authority	Federal Statist- ical Office <i>j</i>	Bachl <i>j</i>	Dept. of Statist- ics	Census and Statist- ics Office	Dept. of Statist- ics <i>j</i>	Bank of Japan <i>j</i>	Com'n- wealth Statist- ician <i>h</i>	Govern- ment Statist- ician	Bureau of Lab'r Statist- ics <i>j</i>	Federal Reserve Board <i>j</i>	Brad- street <i>j</i>	Dun <i>f</i>	
No. of commod's	38	76 <i>d</i>	23	188	75	56	92		404	100	106	200	
Base period.....	1913	1913	Jan 1 '13 Jul 31 '14	1910	July 1914	Oct. 1899	1911	1909-13	1913	1913			
1900	88						894				7.8839	93.355	
1905	87						910				8.0987	99.315	
1910	91						1003	984			8.9881	121.301	
1913	100			1125		132.2	1088	1051	100	100	9.2076	118.576	
1914—January		102					1085 <i>b</i>	1045 <i>b</i>	98		8.8857	124.528	
July	106 <i>a</i>	93		1090 <i>a</i>	100	126.3 <i>a</i>	1185 <i>b</i>	1073 <i>b</i>	97		8.6566	119.708	
1915—January		105					1387 <i>b</i>	1221 <i>b</i>	98		9.1431	124.168	
July	142 <i>a</i>	131	102 <i>a</i>	1204 <i>a</i>	112 <i>a</i>	127.8 <i>a</i>	1822 <i>b</i>	1304 <i>b</i>	100		9.8698	124.958	
1916—January		184					1502 <i>b</i>	1323 <i>b</i>	113		10.9163	137.666	
July	153 <i>a</i>	193	124 <i>a</i>	1379 <i>a</i>	125 <i>a</i>	154.9 <i>a</i>	1505 <i>b</i>	1403 <i>b</i>	123		11.5294	175.142	
1917—January		230					1525 <i>b</i>	1450 <i>b</i>	153		13.7277	169.502	
July	179 <i>a</i>	304	168 <i>a</i>	1583 <i>a</i>	142 <i>a</i>	196.4 <i>a</i>	1715 <i>b</i>	1593 <i>b</i>	188		16.0680	211.950	
1918—January		363					1877 <i>b</i>	1677	184		17.9436	222.175	
July	217 <i>a</i>	429	207 <i>a</i>	1725 <i>a</i>	178 <i>a</i>	259.0 <i>a</i>	1954 <i>b</i>	1808	196		19.1624	232.575	
1919—January		262					283.2	1959	1888	199	201	18.5349	230.146
July	339	362	225 <i>a</i>	1854 <i>a</i>	200 <i>a</i>	326.8	2008	1788	212	216	18.8964	227.973	
1920—January	1256	507	318		218	398.0	2311	1999	233	248	20.3638	247.390	
July	1367	604	283		209	316.6	2671	2262	241	254	19.3528	260.414	
1921—January	1439	642	214	2116	178	265.8	2293	2233	170	168	12.6631	198.600	
July	1428	520	164	1688	183	259.8	1813	2065	141	145	10.7284	159.833	
1922—January	3665	577	168	1472	178	272.5	1673	1918	138	142	11.3725	164.444	
April	6355	527	148	1435	182	261.3	1691	1853	143	149	11.5317	166.263	
June	7030	537	139		183	261.0	1556	1805	150	161	11.9039	169.997	
July	10059		138		181	266.0	1569	1828	155	165	12.1069	173.743	
August	17985		139		178				155	165	12.0688	173.558	
September.....											12.0793	172.479	

*For South Africa, Australia and New Zealand base is taken as 1000 instead of 100. a. Average for year. b. Quarter beginning in specified month. c. 230 commodities, 1890-1909; 272, 1910-1914; 271, 1915-1922. d. New index number is joined to old index number (38 commodities), and all converted to base 1913-100. e. The commodities in these two new index numbers are in the one case articles chiefly exported; in the other case, articles chiefly imported. f. First of month. g. Middle of month. h. End of month. j. Monthly average.

COST OF LIVING.—The *Quarterly Bulletin* of the *Statistique Générale* is now publishing quarterly figures compiled by the Commissions of Studies on the Cost of Living. These commissions came into being in November, 1920. The enquiries cover some twenty districts, and the cost of living budget, which is for a family of four, includes food, heat and light, lodging, clothing and sundries. The figures are published for the cities separately, the number of cities taken for each district varying from one to six.

On the base prices in 1914=100, the cost of living in Paris for the past three quarters as compiled by the Commission of Studies on the Cost of Living is as shown on the accompanying table.

Period	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All
4th quarter, 1921..	310	307	133	318	400	297
1st quarter, 1922..	301	302	140	312	400	291
2nd quarter, 1922..	316	287	160	315	400	302

Germany.

WHOLESALE PRICES. — The level of wholesale prices in Germany, as indicated by the index numbers of the Federal Statistical Office and the *Frankfurter Zeitung* moved upward with great rapidity during August. At August 15, the mark in dollars was less than one-half its average value for July, and by August 23, little more than one-third. The official index number shows that between the above dates imported goods (such as maize, rice, lard, skins and hides, cotton, copper and lead) on the base prices in 1913=1, rose from 257.4 to 405.6, an increase for ten days of 57.8 per cent. Articles mainly of German origin rose from 138.8 to 208.8, an increase of 50 per cent. Of the latter, grain rose more than three-fold, iron rose by 73 per cent, rolling mill products by 110 per cent, cattle and meat increased less, and there was a seasonal reduction in potatoes.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* has altered its index number by changing the base period from 1920 to July, 1914, and including a new group of industrial finished products, thus increasing the number of commodities from 77 to 98. The index numbers of wholesale prices by groups for certain months in 1922 on the base prices in July, 1914=100 are given in the accompanying table. It will be noticed that the increase of all commodities for September is 107 per cent on August prices.

1922	Food	Textiles and leather	Minerals	Miscellaneous	Ind. products	All
January 1.....	3840	7168	5178	3149	3159	4238
April 1.....	6330	10585	8585	5238	4644	6722
July 1.....	6323	13938	12168	6881	6750	9140
August 1.....	13691	21910	18355	10993	8549	13935
September 1.....	29175	36398	42648	21605	19352	28919

COST OF LIVING.—The cost of living index number of the Federal Statistical Office, which includes food, heat and light and rent, was 7029 for August, a rise of 40.9 per cent on the figures 4990 of July. Foods rose 43 per cent, all foods except potatoes and other vegetables participating. Fuel and lighting were also much higher.

Switzerland.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of retail prices of 47 articles (including foods, fuel and washing materials) published by the Union of Swiss Co-operative Societies, showed for September 1 very little change from its stand during the past few months. There was a decrease of .6 per cent in foods, and 1.3 per cent in the total. Thirty articles changed less than ½ per cent, or not at all; 6 showed an increase, and 10 a decrease; while sauerkraut was not quoted in the previous month. The largest increases are in veal and pork, and the largest decreases in honey and potatoes.

India.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of cost of living in Bombay, compiled by the Bombay Labour Office, on the base prices in July, 1914=100, was 164 for August, a decrease of one point from the July level. Foods fell one point, the chief decreases being in bajri, turdal and rice, while sugar rose considerably. There was a seasonal increase of 24 per cent in onions. Fuel and lighting and rent showed no change, and clothing dropped four points.

United States.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of wholesale prices compiled by the Federal Reserve Board, having as base prices in 1913=100, stood at 165 for August, thus showing no change on the whole from the July level. Raw materials rose 7 points, and consumers' goods fell 7 points.

Gibson's average index number of wholesale prices of 22 articles of food for September continued the slight decline begun during the previous month, dropping one-tenth of one per cent to 67.3. This brings the average for the first nine months of 1922 to 70.6, a lower figure than any yearly average since 1916.

Bradstreet's approximate index number of commodity prices as of October 1 stood at \$12.5039, a rise of 3.5 per cent over September 1, with every group participating in the rise, especially hides and leather. The index number at October 1 shows the greatest height since January, 1921.

Dun's index number of wholesale commodity quotations stood at \$172.479 at September 1, and at \$175.649 at October 1. This last increase brings it to the highest point in a year and a half. The increase for the month under review is one of 1.8 per cent, and is shared by all groups except "other food" and clothing, in which there were declines in sugar and raw cotton which offset advances in other commodities.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number for the cost of living in Massachusetts for the months of July and August, on the base prices in 1913=100, were 156.2 and 155.3 respectively. Food, 137.2 and 136.3; clothing, 176.1 and 174.9; shelter, 162.0 in both months; fuel, 172.0 and 172.9; and sundries, 174.0 and 172.0. Thus the levels of food, clothing and sundries were slightly lower in August than in July. Fuel rose .5 per cent, and shelter was slightly below the level for June.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

BOTH the legal decisions summarized below have reference to Workmen's Compensation in Quebec, the first having to do with an attempt to seize compen-

sation money before it was paid over to the injured workman, and the second dealing with right to compensation of a workman injured in a foreign country.

Compensation money under Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act is exempt from seizure, and a privilege upon it cannot be created by contract.

In an action arising out of a Workmen's Compensation case in the province of Quebec an attorney sued the injured workman, his client, claiming the right to seize the sum of \$250 out of the compensation money which was due to the workman under a judgment, but was still in the hands of his former

employer against whom he had obtained judgment. The attorney based his claim on an agreement which his client had signed giving him a "privilege" upon the sum of \$250 in the event of the action for compensation being successful. In the Superior Court the claim of the attorney was upheld, and he was

granted a "conservatory attachment" enabling him to seize \$250 out of the unpaid compensation money. The workman appealed against this seizure and the case was heard in the Court of King's Bench.

In the opinion of the Court it was held that a privilege could be derived from the law alone, and could not be created by contract. "It would be disastrous should a debtor be allowed to create a privilege by private agreement. . . . Moreover all compensation allowed under the Workmen's Compensation Act is inalienable and exempt from seizure." The memorandum of settlement upon which the plaintiff relied was worthless in so far as it sought

to create in favour of the plaintiff a privilege upon the moneys to be paid for compensation under the Act. For these reasons the appeal of the defendant was maintained with costs against the plaintiff and the judgment of the Superior Court was reversed in so far as the conservatory attachment was concerned, the attachment being declared null and void, but the said judgment was sustained in so far as it condemned the defendant to pay the plaintiff the sum of \$250 with interest from November 3, 1920, and costs for a simple action for the recovery of this sum.

(*Quebec—Kouri vs. Ferguson and Canada Maple Exchange Limited*).

Seaman injured on Quebec ship in foreign waters is entitled to benefit of Quebec Workmen's Compensation Law.

A sailor domiciled in Quebec was employed on a barge belonging to a company which had its headquarters in the province of Quebec. The vessel was engaged in exporting fish from Quebec to New York state. While the barge was being moved to a wharf in that state, the sailor became caught in the coils of a mooring cable which was paid out so quickly that it cut off his foot. He brought an action against his employer in the Superior Court of Quebec under the Workmen's Compensation Act, claiming \$1,623.36 compensation for permanent partial incapacity with wages for period of total incapacity and expenses. The employer opposed this claim on the ground that the accident having taken place in the state of New York the plaintiff had no legal recourse under the Workmen's Compensation law. It was held by the Court that the employer's plea could not be maintained

at law. In the case of an industrial accident the Court declared that it is the law of the place of origin of the undertaking which prevails, when the workman engaged in the province of Quebec performs his work in a foreign country. It is necessary that a ship resort to a single legislative authority, and it is with this view that it is agreed in international law that in virtue of the theory of extra territoriality, a vessel, wherever it is and its crew, at least with regard to their civil rights, remain subject to the laws of the country where it is registered.

For these reasons the Court maintained the action of the plaintiff and awarded him the sum of \$2,051.85 with interest and costs.

(*Quebec—Bonneau vs. Live Fish Company, Limited*).

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

**This issue
in brief**

In addition to the regular monthly articles on various subjects, this issue contains also various statistical articles respecting employment conditions during the quarter ended September 30. Among the items of general interest might be mentioned articles and notes relating to the activities of the League of Nations and the International Labour Office.

At the beginning of October the percentage of unemployment among the members of local trade unions stood at 2.8, as compared with 3.6 at the beginning of September, and with 8.5 at the commencement of October, 1921. The volume of employment as indicated by returns tabulated from over 6,200 concerns showed a further increase during September, and the situation continued to compare favourably with that reported during the same month last year.

The average cost of the weekly family budget of 29 staple foods was \$10.23 at the beginning of October, as compared with \$10.28 at the beginning of September; \$11.48 for October last year; \$15.83 for October, 1920; and \$7.99 for October, 1914. The cost of the weekly family food, fuel and rent budget was \$20.86 for October, as compared with \$20.90 for September; \$20.00 for October, 1921; \$26.46 for October, 1920; and \$17.47 for October,

1914. In wholesale prices the index number stood at 219.8 for October, as compared with 220.5 for September; 229.2 for October last year; 317.6 for October, 1920; and 138.7 for October, 1914.

The time loss due to industrial disputes was less during October than during the previous month, but greater than during October, 1921. There were in existence during the month 17 strikes involving about 3,229 workpeople with an estimated time loss of about 54,502 working days. The time loss in the previous month amounted to about 91,900 working days. Two of the strikes were reported as having commenced during October. Two of the strikes commencing prior to October and the two strikes commencing during October terminated during the month, leaving 13 strikes involving about 2,013 workpeople on record at the beginning of November.

**Proceedings
under the
Industrial
Disputes
Investigation
Act, 1907.**

During October the Department received reports of two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) the Canadian National Railways and certain of their employees, being clerks, freight handlers, etc.; and (2) the Canadian Pacific Railway Com-

pany and certain of its employees, being clerks, checkers, freight handlers, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

During the month one application was received with respect to the establishment of a Board.

Jottings.

The International Labour Office (League of Nations) has issued the second annual edition of the International Labour Directory for 1922. The volume contains information regarding over 1,800 employers' associations, 2,300 workers' organizations, 600 intellectual workers' associations, 45 ex-service men's groups, 450 co-operative societies, and about 40 miscellaneous international bodies. It also contains a short account of the International Labour Organization and a list of Government departments of the world which deal with labour and industry.

The Canadian Colonization Association was incorporated by letters patent during October with headquarters at Winnipeg. Its purposes are in part to assist in the settlement of vacant lands of Canada; to give advice and direction to settlers entering or now located in Canada; to in a measure direct inter-provincial colonization, and to assist in carrying on activities of national development. The programme of the Association was outlined in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

By recent order-in-council of the Quebec Government, "in view of the industrial depression now prevailing, which makes itself felt in the asbestos industry by lower prices of asbestos and a weaker demand for this substance", the royalty of 5 per cent, which was imposed in 1920 on the gross value of the asbestos produced and sold at the shipping point, was withdrawn, and a royalty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent was imposed on the gross value

of the asbestos produced by the mines and mills of the Province between January 1, 1922 and January 1, 1924.

Amendments to the Minimum Wage Act of British Columbia have been suggested to the Provincial Government by the British Columbia division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. These were, first, that the Board should consist of five instead of three members, namely, the deputy minister of labour as chairman, two bona fide employers of female labour, and two bona fide female employees; second, that the Board should reconsider any order on the motion of two of its members; and third, that the Board be authorized to grant licenses to employers to pay apprentices' wages to adult apprentices, and to regulate the number of apprentices allowed in the various trades. A strong protest against these proposals was subsequently made by a Labour delegation.

Under the Mothers' Pensions Act of British Columbia assistance was provided, during the administrative year ending in September 1922, for 771 mothers and 1,979 children, the total disbursements amounting to \$331,366.

Employers in Alberta in those industries which are outside the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act have been requested to report to the Provincial Commissioner of Labour on all industrial accidents to their employees. As accidents in industries under the Act are already being reported through the Workmen's Compensation Board to the Commissioner, he will now have a fuller record of industrial accidents in the Province.

Three fatal accidents occurred within a few days recently at Toronto as the result of defective hoisting equipment on construction work. The Coroner's jury in one case made a recommendation that all cables and hoisting equipment be properly inspected. The local Building Trades Council also took up the question of

securing legislation to make such inspection compulsory.

The Vancouver Laundrymen's Association made a complaint before the City Police Commission during October as to the unfair competition to which their industry was subjected through the non-observance by Chinese laundrymen of the requirements of the Provincial Factory Act. It was alleged that although the Act prohibited night work, and limited the working week to 48 hours, the Chinese worked in some cases up to 100 hours a week not observing Sundays and holidays.

The Board of Police Commissioners of Victoria, B.C., recently refused to assume responsibility for the enforcement of the Provincial Lord's Day Act in regard to the closing of stores in the city on Sunday, on the ground that the general question of its enforcement was a matter of Provincial policy.

The Government of the Argentine Republic has introduced a Bill for the establishment of a Department of Labour. The functions of the Department will be to collect information concerning economics and social questions, to investigate conditions of labour, to compile statistics on labour questions, to draft labour laws and to enforce their observance, to institute committees to give free legal advice to workers and committees to settle disputes between landlords and tenants, and to issue a free monthly bulletin.

At the last session of the Japanese parliament an Act was passed providing for the collection of statistical information. This act empowers the Government of Japan to make investigations concerning labour. Among other measures passed during the session, was an act concerning employment exchanges for seamen.

New headquarters for the International Labour Office Steps are being taken to erect a building to house the International Labour Office which is at present occupy-

ing unsuitable quarters in the suburbs of Geneva. The Government of Switzerland has generously presented a site for this building on the lake front in the heart of Geneva, and the Assembly of the League of Nations has voted the necessary credit divided over a number of years for the cost of erection. An international committee will be appointed to decide upon the plans to be adopted. The Committee of the Assembly which had this matter in hand proposed that each member of the League of Nations should contribute to the construction of the building by sending in agreement with the architect, building material, ornaments and works of art representing the purest specimens of its national products. In this connection Mr. Adatchi, representative of the Japanese government made a declaration to the effect that his Government would no doubt contribute toward the decoration of the new office in a manner worthy both of Japan and of the International Labour Office. It is suggested that this may be the first of a series of similar offers on the parts of the various Governments, members of the International Labour Organization, to decorate certain rooms or suites in the new building.

Anthrax Advisory Committee, International Labour Office

At the Third International Labour Conference (League of Nations) which was held in Geneva in October, 1921, the subject of the disinfection of export wool as a preventive against anthrax was referred for further consideration to an advisory committee to be appointed by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. The following countries were invited to nominate representatives on the Advisory Com-

mittee: Australia, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Italy, Japan, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, and the United States of America. The British Government was asked to name the chairman of the committee, and proposed Sir William Middlebrook, M.P. for that office. The president of the United States has approved the designation of Dr. Marion Dorset, Chief of the Bio-Chemic Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry to co-operate in an official consultative capacity with the Anthrax Advisory Committee. The date of the convening of the committee has been fixed for December 5, and it will meet in Geneva, Switzerland.

**Savings
scheme of
Ontario
Government**

The Province of Ontario Savings Bank, the institution of which under the Agricultural Development Finance Act of 1921 was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, had at the middle of November opened thirteen branches, the first having been opened at Toronto in March of the present year, and the latest at Ottawa in November. An Assured Savings Department is incorporated with the bank, enabling depositors to carry life insurance without any additional outlay. The bank accepts savings accounts with a dollar or upwards at 4 per cent interest compounded half-yearly. The working of the scheme is explained in an official notice as follows:

"The plan is a combination of a savings account in the bank drawing 4 per cent interest, and a life insurance policy in a life insurance company registered by the insurance department to write life insurance in Ontario. The plan is distinctly simple and sure in operation and absolutely safe. To give an illustration; suppose a man, 35 years of age, wants to save \$1,000 in ten years. He opens an account with the Province of Ontario Bank with a deposit of \$9.19 and agrees to

pay this same amount each month regularly for 120 months. At the end of this time if he is still alive, he receives \$1,000 in cash. But if he should die at any time after he has been accepted by the insurance company, his beneficiary will be paid \$1,000, the amount he intended to save plus the amount he already has saved. If he died during the tenth year, his beneficiary would receive about \$2,000, where he intended only to save \$1,000.

"The plan is open to anyone between the ages of 15 and 65, who is able to meet the medical requirements of the insurance company. The monthly deposit, of course, varies with the age at which one opens an account. At the age of fifteen, the monthly deposit is \$8.24 per month, and at the age of 65, it is \$14.52. Besides the amount saved during the ten years and the accumulated interest, there is a small cash surrender value and some profits.

"Outside of this scheme, the bank proposes to do a general banking business. Money derived from the various channels of the business will be used solely in developing natural resources and promoting agriculture, and may not be employed outside of the Province of Ontario. In this way, the Government hopes to reduce the cost of provincial financing without the necessity of floating loans in foreign countries."

**New Town
Planning bill
proposed for
Ontario**

About sixty delegates, representative of municipal councils, planning commissions, housing commissions, labour, veteran and social service bodies, and architectural and town planning organizations, attended the third convention of the Ontario Town Planning and Housing Association in Toronto on October 17 and 18. The principal business of the convention was the passing of several resolutions outlining principles to be embodied in a draft bill to be presented to a special

committee of the Ontario legislature, to take the place of the present Planning and Development Act. Among the resolutions it was decided that "housing is a municipal responsibility" it being explained that this meant that the initiative in all housing schemes should, and must, rest with the municipality, but that it did not absolve the Provincial Government from aiding the municipality in the provision of capital. It was also decided that a Provincial Bureau of Town Planning and Housing should be established, the executive head of which should have the status of a deputy minister; that all schemes should be approved by the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and varied only by the consent of that Board, and that before any scheme should be adopted public hearings should be held by and any appeals made to the Board. It was proposed to have two classes of town planning commissions, one class to function in individual municipalities and the other in "metropolitan" areas which include more than one municipality; that these commissions should, on their own initiative, have planning and advisory powers only, but that they could be requested to carry out any work on the initiative of the municipality. As a means of raising funds for the operating expenses of the commissions, it was decided that there should be a maximum levy of one-tenth of a mill on the rateable assessment of the municipality involved. Another resolution adopted asked for the enactment of a provincial housing code establishing minimum housing standards.

At the close of the convention a draft bill embodying the principles outlined was duly laid before the Town Planning committee of the Legislature.

The Association elected the following officers:—President, J. P. Hynes, Toronto, (re-elected); vice-presidents, T. S. Morris, Hamilton; W. W. Hiltz,

Toronto; T. J. Murphy, London; E. D. Lowe, Ottawa; secretary, W. S. B. Armstrong, Toronto; treasurer, Gordon Phillip, London.

Superannuation schemes for Policemen and Firemen in Quebec

A new pension scheme for policemen and firemen was recently adopted by the City Council of Westmount, Quebec. A pension fund commission is established, composed of the mayor, the commissioner of finance, the commissioner of police and fire, the chiefs of the police and fire departments, together with two additional members, one appointed by the city council, and the other representing the police and fire departments. The pension fund to be administered by this commission is made up of contributions from the employees and from the city. The city will pay the sum of \$1700 per year for a period of 20 years, and will also pay monthly to the fund an additional sum equal to $1\frac{5}{6}$ per cent of the salaries payable to the firemen and policemen. The employees' contributions equal seven per cent of their salaries, to be deducted from every monthly payment. Besides these sources the fund also benefits from "gratuities" received from time to time by or for the Police and Fire Departments or by any employee or other person on behalf of these departments by way of donations; and to its credit stands also the amount in reserve from the earlier pension scheme which has been in existence since 1916, amounting to \$40,541. The benefits received by employees under the scheme are as follows: After 25 years of service, on reaching the age of 50 years, an employee will receive an allowance equal to one-third of his average salary for the previous five years. After 30 years of service, on reaching the age of 55 years he will receive a pension equal to one-half of his average salary for the same period. The heirs of any employee who has been killed in the

performance of his duties will receive the sum of all the deductions made from the salary of the deceased, together with his proportion of the city's contribution, and of the gratuities received by the fund, with interest compounded annually at 5 per cent, the amount so paid to be not less than \$1,000. The heirs of an employee dying from other causes, will receive the amount contributed by the deceased with interest. For permanent incapacity an employee who has served 10 years or more will receive a pension of one-third of his average salary for the past five years of service; one who has served five years, but less than ten years, receives one-quarter; while an employee with less than five years of service receives back all his contributions, with interest, together with the City's contribution, and the gratuities received by the fund. An employee who is incapacitated by illness after 10 years' service receives a refund and also a share of the city's contribution with interest at 5 per cent; or if he has served less than 10 years he will receive a refund, but not the city's contribution.

Montreal has made similar provisions for the superannuation of its policemen and firemen, and a pension scheme which would provide for all civic employees is reported to be now under consideration by the Montreal City Council. Preliminary steps, have also been taken towards organizing a system of group insurance and superannuation for fire and police employees in the Province of Quebec outside the cities of Montreal and Westmount. A meeting of representatives of employees of the smaller municipalities was recently held in Montreal, and a committee was formed to further the movement.

Legislative programme of Labour in Quebec

Shortly before the opening of the present session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec a delegation from the National and Catholic unions submitted to Premier Taschereau a program of legislation which it was hoped would be considered by the Legislature. The proposals were stated to be as follows: 1. Compulsory diplomas for barbers and plumbers; 2. Installation of first-aid apparatus in industrial establishments; 3. Indemnities for certain diseases contracted while employed on certain work; 4. Amendments to the Galipeault arbitration law to oblige parties to abide by decisions rendered; 5. The appointment of special officers to prepare a scale of fair wages; 6. Creation of scholarships for technical schools; 7. Interdiction of admission of children under 18 years of age to moving pictures; 9. General authorization for municipalities to pass by-laws, closing stores at 6 p. m.; 10. To forbid the holding of circuses and midways at agricultural exhibitions; 11. Creation of co-operatives; 12. Housekeeping courses; 13. Appointment of more inspectors to report on the competency of stationary engineers; 14. To oblige stationary engineers to have certificates of competency; 15. To set at 50 hours per week the number of hours of work for women and children employed in the textile industry; 16. To encourage sanitary plumbing, the unions ask that all plumbers shall hold a certificate of competency; 17. Regulations regarding sanitary plumbing.

A delegation of the Quebec Provincial Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada recently submitted to the Government of Quebec requests for legislation on the following subjects: (1) Health regulations regarding the removal of old wallpaper, the denaturing of wood alcohol used in paint and varnish, and the abolition of paint spraying ma-

chines; (2) Regulation of barber shops and compulsory examination of barbers. (3) Insertion of a fair wage clause in all Government contracts and in contracts subsidized by the government. (4) Legislation to give effect to draft conventions of the International Labour Conference respecting the eight-hour day, employment of women and night work of women and children. (5) The establishment of minimum wages for women, and mothers' allowances. (6) Establishment of advance polls in elections for railwaymen and travellers. (7) Amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act based on state insurance with a commissioner to administer the Act. (8) Establishment of the double platoon system for firemen. (9) Amendments to the law regarding municipal strikes and lockouts. (10) Making election days legal holidays, and the adoption of proportional representation in provincial elections.

Legislative programme of Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council

During October the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council submitted a legislative programme to the Government of Manitoba for their consideration. Among the suggestions were: An increase from 14 years to 16 years in the age at which children may leave school; amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act increasing widows' pensions from \$30 to \$60 a month, and allowances for orphans under 16 years from \$7.50 to \$12, and increasing the compensation allowed for total disability; the further application of the Mothers' Allowance Act under powers already vested in the commissioners so as to include a mother with one child and a mother whose husband is unable to support a family. (The rules and regulations hitherto issued provide allowances only to widows with two or more children, and families in which the father is in an insane asylum); the adoption of a Trades Dispute Act

similar to the act now in force in Great Britain, which permits peaceful picketing during strikes; and the adoption of a rule that all printing authorized by the Provincial Government shall bear the union label.

Personnel of United States Coal Commission

On October 10, the president of the United States announced the names of the members of the Commission which he had appointed to investigate problems in connection with the coal industry, as provided in the Act recently passed by Congress which was outlined in the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The personnel of the Commission is as follows: John Hays Hammond, mining engineer; Thomas Riley Marshall, formerly vice-president of the United States; Judge Samuel Alschuler, of the United States Circuit Court; Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution; George Otis Smith, Director of the United States Geological Survey; Dr. Edward T. Devine, formerly editor of the Survey and secretary of the Charity Organization Society of New York; and Charles P. Neill, manager of the Bureau of Information of the South-eastern Railways and formerly United States Commissioner of Labour.

The Workers' Educational Association in Great Britain

The Annual Report of the Workers' Educational Association of Great Britain for the year ended May 31, 1922, shows continued progress notwithstanding the industrial depression which prevented many students joining the classes and caused others to withdraw. Compared with the previous year the number of affiliated societies increased from 2,760 to 7,798 and the number of individual members from 20,703 to 26,000, the number of tutorial classes, providing three-year courses of university standard increased from 229 to 338, and the number of one-year classes rose from 326 to 635 with an increase in the number

of students from 7,118 to 16,359. The Workers' Educational Trade Union Committee established on a joint basis by the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and the Workers' Educational Association was joined during the year by the Union of Post Office Workers, and the Railway Clerks' Association. The Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen also decided to join this committee. Summer schools were held in a number of places varying in length from a week-end to several weeks. In the schools and classes industrial and economic subjects were the most popular, though an increasing interest was shown in literature, psychology, philosophy, music and biology.

**Joint Board
of Sanitary
Control of
New York**

The Joint Board of Sanitary Control of New York, which was established in 1910, recently issued its eleventh annual report. This Board, composed of representatives of employers, workers and the general public, has jurisdiction over about 3,727 workshops and about 85,000 workers in the Cloak, Skirt and Dress and Waist trades. It was established under an agreement between the employers, and the workers after a disastrous fire in a clothing factory had shown the need of such an organization. The Board employs a staff of inspectors who visit all the factories in their jurisdiction and report on their condition as regards safety and health, with a view to their improvement. The report of the Board shows that great progress has been made in the improvement of shop conditions. The eleventh annual re-inspection showed that only 13.2 per cent of the shops were defective to-day, while the first inspection, in 1911, showed that practically 90 per cent of the shops revealed serious defects. New shops which represent ten or fifteen per cent

of the total number are found to have the most flagrant defects owing to the employers' ignorance of the accepted standards of sanitation and fire protection. The inspectors of the Joint Board are constantly in touch with the workers. If shop defects are due to the workers, the inspector explains to the shop chairman or to the workers themselves how and why the defects should be rectified. Noon talks on health, sanitation, etc., are given by the Educational Supervisors of the Joint Board or by the inspectors. Two years ago a Health School was started as an experiment. During the first year courses were given in first aid, shop sanitation and problems affecting the workers' health. In the second year other courses were added such as anatomy and embryology. Once a week lectures were given by prominent physicians and specialists illustrated with moving pictures and lantern slides, on subjects relating to health. Facilities are also given for asking questions on health matters which are answered either after a lecture or on special evenings.

The question of proper seats for employees is being taken up. A preliminary survey of fifteen representative shops showed the need of an intensive survey of this subject, and it was planned to take it up at the next annual inspection. It was found that no attention had ever been paid to seats although industrial physicians have shown that improper seating is most conducive to fatigue and irritability. In 1914, the Joint Board of Sanitary Control established a medical clinic for workers on its own premises, and later on a dental clinic. When the work became greatly extended the trade unions took charge of it and later all strictly medical activities were organized as the Union Health Centre. In 1921 more than 15,000 patients were treated.

**British Trade
Unions and
Unemployment
Insurance**

At the British Trade Union Congress held at Portsmouth in September 1920, a resolution was passed de-

manding that each industry should be made responsible for its unemployed workers assuring them an income while out of work amounting to 85 per cent of their regular wages. An inquiry among the trade unions as to whether they were in favour of unemployment insurance by industries was recently conducted by the National Joint Council representing the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, the executive committee of the Labour Party, and the Parliamentary Labour Party. The results of the enquiry which have been published in a pamphlet entitled "Unemployment Insurance by Industry," showed that opinions were divided on this question, forty-three unions with a membership of 1,252,000 declared themselves in favour of unemployment insurance by industry, while twenty-one unions with 2,670,000 were opposed to it, and seventeen unions with 978,900 members were non-committal. The Joint Council accordingly recommended the adoption of the following policy:

1. That a State scheme should be combined as far as possible with provision for insurance by industry.

2. That the State should provide the increased contributions which it is anticipated will be necessary under the State general insurance scheme, as it is to be expected that trades with little unemployment will wish to contract out of the State scheme, which will thus be left with the industries with more than the average unemployment.

If contributions from the workers are considered necessary in the State scheme, an attempt should be made to reduce them, since such contributions, plus the expenditures of trade unions on out-of-work pay, represent in the aggregate a very considerable drain on working-class resources to meet an evil for which labour is not responsible and which is largely the result of defective industrial organization.

3. In schemes for insurance by industry the question of workpeople's contributions need not arise, as the expenditure involved in a scheme of insurance by industry would become part of the cost of production. As the State cannot divest itself entirely of responsibility for unemployment, it is right that it should make a contribution to the insurance fund of an industry, though its contribution would not be on the same scale as that paid to the State Insurance Fund. Contracting-out schemes should include measures for the reduction of unemployment.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

The Labour Market, Strikes, Prices.

The Labour Market.

EMPLOYMENT during September as indicated by the firms making returns showed continued expansion and was again in greater volume than in the same period of last year. Trade unions reported a further slight decline in unemployment and the number out of work was very much smaller than in September 1921. The business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service showed a decrease, representing largely reaction from the harvest demands. The number of vacancies notified steadily declined during the month, while the applications for work and placements made showed slight recovery towards the latter part of September.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

As indicated above, employment as reported by some 6,200 firms experienced a further upward movement during September, the gains, however, still being on a moderate scale. The situation continued to compare favourably with that recorded during September of last year, when increased activity over the preceding month had also been shown. All provinces except British Columbia registered improvement in conditions, the gains in Ontario being the most extensive. In the former province however, reductions in personnel were noted. The level of employment in every province except the Maritimes was higher than in September 1921.

The largest increases in employment reported during September occurred in highway construction, in which over 3,000 men were additionally employed, mainly in Ontario. In the Sydney district in Nova Scotia however, a considerable number of em-

ployees were released from road work during the month. Further expansion of a seasonal character was recorded in logging camps, chiefly in Ontario. Less extensive gains were also reported in Quebec and the other provinces. In Ontario the improvement was especially pronounced in the Blind River, Thessalon, Haileybury, Tionaga, and Upper Ottawa districts. In the province of Quebec the largest increases in personnel occurred at Chicoutimi, St. Gabriel de Brandon, Nouvelle, and Louiseville. Considerable recovery from earlier losses was recorded in the textile industries, especially in garment, hosiery and knitting mills. Headwear concerns also were busier, but the production of thread, yarn and cloth showed a falling off. The increases in personnel made by garment manufacturers were especially large in Ontario, at Toronto, Kitchener and Hamilton, while the most pronounced recovery in knitting mills occurred also in the same province at Almonte, Carleton Place, Hamilton, Toronto and Woodstock. A more favourable situation was indicated by silk factories at Brantford and St. Catharines, Ont., but cotton mills at Sherbrooke and Valleyfield, Que., reported reductions in working forces. Employment in the thread, yarn and cloth division also declined at St. John, N. B. Activity attendant upon the movement of grain in the Prairie Provinces caused considerable increases in staff to be recorded in railway operation. The Canadian Pacific Railway enlarged its operation staffs by nearly 1,300 persons, the Canadian National Railways added over 800 men to their payroll, while the Grand Trunk Railway reported the addition of more than 100 workers. Railway operation in Manitoba absorbed more

than 1,100 additional employees, while the gains in the other Prairie provinces were on a much smaller scale, as were also those in Ontario and Quebec. Employment in the coal mines during September was in greater volume than during any other period of this year, nearly 1,900 men having been added to the staffs of the operators making returns. Both eastern and western coal fields shared in the expansion, but the gains in Alberta were much the largest. In Nova Scotia the greatest improvement was shown at Stellarton. The Aerial, Big Valley, Drumheller, Rosedale and Mountain Park districts reported the most noteworthy gains in Alberta. Almost all the additions to staffs in British Columbia occurred in the Fernie coal fields. The extension of operations on the Toronto municipal electric railway caused large increases in employment to be indicated in the street railway and cartage industries. Chocolate and confectionery plants reported the resumption of seasonal activity, adding a substantial number of workers to their staffs during September. Expansion was also recorded in flour and cereal mills and in biscuit factories. On the other hand fruit and vegetable preserving plants were considerably slacker than in August. An analysis of the returns by provinces shows that in Nova Scotia confectionery concerns at Halifax and evaporating plants at Windsor were more fully engaged than in August. In New Brunswick, confectionery concerns at St. John and St. Stephens were busier, but the production of sugar in the former centre eased off to some extent. Montreal biscuit and chocolate manufacturers registered decided improvement. In Ontario, reductions in personnel were reported in canning factories at Bloomfield, Dunville and Delhi, but the declines were slightly more than offset by increases in activity in chocolate and confectionery works at Toronto and other centres. Flour mills at Fort Colborne also were busier.

Fruit and vegetable canneries in British Columbia recorded seasonal curtailment of operations especially at Kelowna. Retail stores reported a decidedly more favourable situation, particularly in Montreal. General increases also occurred in other centres throughout the country. Building contractors continued to indicate increased activity, especially in Quebec and Ontario. In the latter province large gains were recorded at Brantford, Hamilton and Toronto. In Quebec, Montreal firms registered practically all of the increase. Some expansion also was evidenced in Winnipeg, Man. Rubber factories, in which lowered activity was indicated during July and August, reported some recovery during September chiefly in Quebec. In Ontario, on the other hand, the tendency continued unfavourable. Rubber footwear factories at St. Jerome and Granby in the former province registered marked improvement. The production of elastic goods and tires at Kitchener and Toronto in Ontario declined. General expansion was recorded by manufacturers of musical instruments, principally in Ontario and particularly at Oshawa and Toronto. The mining of metallic ores in Ontario and British Columbia showed some expansion. In the former province, gold mines at South Porcupine and Schumacher and nickel concerns at Copper Cliff and Conniston were busier. Copper, gold, silver and zinc mines at Trail and other centres in British Columbia reported improvement while gold mines at Stewart also registered increased activity. Printing and publishing establishments generally showed a more favourable situation and the production of paper goods increased. On the other hand, pulp and paper mills were slacker. Manufacturers of paper products at Toronto and Thorold showed the largest gains. The production of pulp and paper at Murray, N.S., Three Rivers and Chicoutimi, Que., and Ottawa, Ont., declined to some extent. Additions to staffs on

a somewhat smaller scale than in the groups mentioned above occurred also in leather, boot and shoe, electrical apparatus, petroleum, gas and cyanamid concerns and in wholesale trade establishments, the gains taking place chiefly in Ontario and Quebec.

The most pronounced contractions in employment were again reported in railway construction and maintenance, from which nearly 3,700 men were released. The decreases were general throughout the country, but the heaviest losses occurred in Quebec and Saskatchewan. The Canadian Pacific Railway recorded especially large losses in personnel, having let out nearly 3,000 workers. Reductions in employment affecting over 500 men were registered by the Canadian National Railways, while the Grand Trunk Railway increased its working force by more than 100 employees. Seasonal declines on a large scale occurred in saw mills during September. Concerns in the lumber and its products group recorded decreases in staff of approximately 3,400 workers. The reductions were general throughout the country. In New Brunswick especially sharp contractions were reported at Campbellton, Dalhousie, Bathurst and Newcastle. The Restigouche, St. Pâcome, Charlemagne, Price, St. Anne des Monts, Cabano and Ste. Marguerite districts in Quebec registered important curtailment of operations. In Ontario, the Ottawa, Spragge, Rainy River and Midland districts suffered most severely. Large losses in employment were recorded at The Pas and Bowsman, Man. In British Columbia considerable reductions in personnel were indicated at Vancouver, Waldo and Wardner. In the iron and steel group pronounced contractions were noted in automobile factories, particularly at Ford, Ont. Decreases in staff were also reported in shipyards, particularly in Vancouver, B.C. On the other hand, conditions in the crude, rolled and forged division and in heating appliances, iron and steel

fabrication, small hardware, weighing and measuring instrument works showed improvement. Rolling mills at Sydney, N.S., registered considerable recovery from the losses recorded during August and steel plants in Montreal, Que., also were much busier, but at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., the rolling mills were very much slacker. The production of agricultural implements also showed fair improvement mainly at Hamilton. The railway car shops in the Prairie Provinces were decidedly busier. Shipping and stevedoring afforded considerably less employment during September than in August, chiefly in Montreal. In the other provinces the situation on the whole showed very little change. The closing of summer hotels released over 500 employees principally in Alberta, but also in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. In the edible animal products group reductions in payroll in fish canneries and dairies were partly counterbalanced by expansion in abattoirs and meat packing establishments. The loss in the fish group was reported almost wholly in the salmon industry in British Columbia, the declines at Wales Island, Knight Inlet, Mill and Alert Bays being especially large. Some increases in personnel were registered in fish canneries at Port Hawkesbury and Canso, N.S. The largest increases made by meat packers occurred in Toronto and Winnipeg. Can factories at Vancouver and copper smelters and refineries at Anyox, B.C., displayed considerable inactivity. Glass factories in Montreal, tile and brick concerns at Ascot and brick works at Delson and La Prairie, Que., reported curtailment of operations. Glass factories in Ontario also were slacker especially at Wallaceburg. The production of kodaks at Toronto eased off to a considerable extent.

The general situation during the month under review was better than in September of last year, improvement being recorded in a large number

of groups. This was especially noticeable in the lumber, pulp and paper, textile, electric current, and non-ferrous metal products, and in mining, transportation and the construction industries. Employment in iron and steel was in somewhat greater volume. In the tobacco, malt and distilled liquors, logging, communication and trade groups, on the other hand, the level of employment was slightly lower.

A summary of employment conditions during the quarter ending September 30 is given elsewhere in this issue.

TRADE UNION REPORTS

The situation, among organized labour, as reported by 1,477 trade

unions representing 161,182 persons, was again more favourable during September, the percentage of unemployment standing at 2.8 as compared with 3.6 in August and with 8.5 in September of last year. (Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.) Less idleness was reported in all provinces both as compared with August and with September, 1921. The manufacturing industries as a whole reported somewhat smaller percentages of unemployment than in August but there were fluctuations within the group. Tradesmen in the printing, publishing and textile, leather and jewelry divisions were more fully engaged. Match makers, glass and sheet metal workers and moulders reported more idleness. In the Nova Scotia coal mines

smaller percentages of unemployment were registered, while the situation among quarry workers in the same province remained unchanged, none of the members being out of work. There was slightly more employment shown in the building and construction group due to greater activity among workers in Quebec and Alberta. Steam shovel and dredgemen, carpenters and joiners, painters, decorators and paperhangers, and plumbers and steamfitters reported increased employment, but bridge and structural iron workers, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, electrical workers, and granite and stonecutters, were hardly as busy as in the previous month. Improvement in the transportation group was again reported during September though the change over August was slight. Steam railway and street and electric railway employees were more fully engaged but in the shipping and stevedoring division increased idleness was registered. Larger percentages of unemployment were shown among fishermen and civic employees but theatre and stage employees and stationary engineers and firemen were busier.

A summary of employment during the quarter ended September 30, as reported by trade unions, appears elsewhere in this issue.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS

During the month of September, 1922, the offices of the Employment Service made 46,918 references to positions and effected a total of 44,911 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment totalled 36,615 (33,758 of men and 2,857 of women), while those in casual work numbered 8,296. Applications for employment registered at the offices numbered 54,007 (44,685 from men and 9,322 from women). Employers notified the Service during the month of 59,763 vacancies (49,868 for men and 9,895 for women). When the comparison is made with the preceding

period a considerable decline in the volume of business is shown, while compared with September 1921 a slight increase was reported.

The following table gives the average number of applications, vacancies and placements made daily by the offices during September 1922 as compared with the preceding month and with the corresponding month of 1921:—

	August, 1922		Sept., 1922		Sept., 1921	
	1st half month	2nd half month	1st half month	2nd half month	1st half month	2nd half month
Applications	2,528	2,537	2,105	2,210	2,479	1,852
Vacancies...	2,562	3,031	2,705	2,098	2,752	1,687
Placements...	2,095	2,243	1,743	1,846	2,111	1,436

A report of the work of the offices for the third quarter of 1922 will be found elsewhere in this issue.

PRODUCTION REPORTS

According to the monthly report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the production of pig iron in September declined 7.92 per cent from the output of the previous month, the respective tonnages being 27,123 long tons in August as compared with 24,974 tons in the month under review. The production was also less than that of September last year by 40.8 per cent. A comparison of the cumulative production during the first nine months of 1922 with that of the corresponding period last year shows a decrease from 457,157 tons to 275,989 tons, or 39.6 per cent. One furnace was blown in at Hamilton and another at Sydney while one of the furnaces at Sault Ste. Marie was banked. At the end of the month, the active furnaces numbered two at Sydney, one at Hamilton and one at Sault Ste. Marie, a net gain of one furnace over the previous month. Another development was the slight increase in

the several grades of iron produced for sale. The production of basic pig iron increased from 6,577 tons in August to 7,991 tons, or 21.5 per cent. The September production intended for this purpose was also higher than in September of last year by 58.14 per cent. The foundry pig iron produced for sale increased from 6,296 tons in August to 6,895 tons in September. The output of malleable iron for sale also rose from 281 tons in August to 1,096 tons in the month under review. The production of ferro-alloys dropped slightly from 1,864 tons in August to 1,834 tons in the following month.

The production of steel in September declined by 23,373 long tons from the output of 59,160 tons in August to 35,787 tons in the month under review. The cumulative output during the first nine months of 1921 was 477,588 tons as compared with a production of 334,835 tons in the corresponding period of the present year. The closing of the steel plant at Sault Ste. Marie accounted in large measure for the decrease in production during September. The output of basic open hearth ingots for further use declined from 56,997 tons in August to 33,815 tons in September, a decrease of 23,182 tons, or 40.7 per cent. A small quantity of electric steel ingots for further use amounting to 124 tons was reported for September while none was made for direct sale. The total production of ingots was less than the output of the corresponding month of last year by 20,540 tons, or 37.7 per cent. The production of steel castings also suffered a decline. The total output in August was 2,204 tons which decreased to 1,848 tons in the month under review. The decline amounted to 356 tons, or 16.15 per cent. An opposing tendency developed in connection with basic open hearth castings of which the production increased from 208 tons to 837 tons. On the other hand the output of Bessemer and electric grades declined considerably.

A report received by the Department from the Cobalt district shows that 65 cars of ore were shipped during September from the Cobalt Camp containing about 5,023,188 pounds of ore. During the previous month about 4,664,956 pounds of ore were shipped.

With respect to bullion shipments, the Nipissing Mine shipped 264 bars containing 302,833 ounces of silver, and the Mining Corporation of Canada shipped 332 bars containing 335,548 ounces, making a total of 638,381 ounces of silver for the month, as compared with 598,815 ounces shipped in the previous month.

BUILDING PERMITS

A decrease of considerable magnitude was shown in the

volume of the building authorized by 56 cities during September, the permits issued amounting to \$10,573,163 as compared with \$16,970,125 in August, representing a loss of 38 per cent. The volume of the building contemplated during September was, however, nearly 7 per cent higher than in the same month of 1921. Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Manitoba were the only provinces to record increases over the preceding month, while the decline of \$5,193,373 in British Columbia was especially pronounced. In comparison with the corresponding month of last year all provinces with the exception of Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta reported increases. Of the gains in the other provinces that of over \$450,000 in Manitoba was the most substantial. Of the larger cities Montreal and Winnipeg recorded greater building activity both as compared with the previous month and with September 1921, while Toronto and Vancouver reported losses in the former and gains in the latter comparison. Of the smaller cities Halifax, Sydney, Moncton, Brantford, London, Ottawa, St. Boniface, and Calgary reported increased activity as

compared with the preceding month and also with September 1921.

A summary showing in some detail the value of the building permits issued by the 56 larger cities during the quarter ending September 30, 1922, is given elsewhere in this issue.

According to the Canadian Building Review, issued by MacLean's Building Reports, Limited, the value of the contracts awarded during September amounted to \$29,313,500 as compared with \$25,187,500 in August and with \$19,565,700 in September of last year. There was, therefore, an increase of 16.4 per cent in the former and of 49.8 per cent in the latter comparison. Of the total for the month under review, \$1,234,000, or 4.2 per cent was to be spent in the Maritime Provinces; \$21,222,700, or 72.4 per cent in Quebec and Ontario; and \$6,856,800, or 23.4 per cent, in the Western Provinces. A further analysis of the total for the month shows that \$9,534,100 was to be spent on residences, \$6,275,600 on business establishments, \$5,170,200 on industrial buildings, and \$8,333,600 on engineering contracts.

Strikes.

The time lost due to industrial disputes was less during October than during the previous month but greater than during October, 1921. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 17 strikes involving about 3,229 workpeople with an estimated time loss of 54,502 working days, as compared with 18 strikes, 15,275 workpeople and 91,900 working days in September, 1922; and 17 strikes, 1,897 workpeople and 46,036 working days in October, 1921. On October 1, there were on record 15 strikes affecting 3,036 workpeople. Two strikes were reported as having commenced during October as compared with three during September. Two of the strikes commencing prior to October and the two strikes commencing during October terminated

during the month, leaving 13 strikes involving about 2,013 workpeople on record at the beginning of November.

Prices.

The prices movement for October was downward, both the index number of wholesale prices and the weekly family food budget being slightly lower than for September. The fuel group was slightly up and rent was steady but the budget of food, fuel and rent was therefore practically unchanged. The changes were chiefly seasonal, the more important being decreases in grain and livestock and increases in dairy products.

In wholesale prices the index number stood at 219.8 for October as compared with 220.5 for September; 229.2 for October last year; 317.6 for October, 1920; 244.7 for October, 1917; and 138.7 for October, 1914. Decreases for the month appeared in western grain, fodder, cattle and beef, hogs, fish, canned vegetables, groceries, hides and in fuel, with increases in Ontario grain, poultry,

fresh fruits and vegetables, textiles, metals and building materials. Nearly all the changes were comparatively slight compared with a year ago, all groups were lower except fuel, hides and woollens.

In retail prices the average cost of a weekly family budget of 29 staple foods in some sixty cities was \$10.23 at the beginning of October, as compared with \$10.28 at the beginning of September; \$11.48 for October last year; \$15.83 for October, 1920; \$11.81 for October, 1917, and \$7.99 for October, 1914. The chief changes for the month were slight decreases in meats, except veal, and in flour, bread and sugar, with slight increases in dairy products. In fuel prices, anthracite coal averaged slightly lower and bituminous coal and wood slightly higher. Rents showed no changes. The cost of the weekly family food, fuel and rent budget was \$20.86 for October as compared with \$20.90 for September; \$22.00 for October, 1921; \$26.46 for October, 1920; \$18.82 for October, 1917; and \$14.47 for October, 1914.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1922

THE figures in the present article are derived from a statement prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise showing the imports of various classes of commodities, free and dutiable for the months of September 1921 and 1922, and for the six months ending in September of those years,

and the exports, domestic and foreign, of similar classes of goods for the same periods.

The following table shows the imports, free and dutiable, of the various classes of products for the month of September, 1922.

Classes of goods	Imports		Exports	
	Free	Dutiable	Domestic	Foreign
Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods..	\$ 1,734,631	\$ 5,465,349	\$19,996,070	\$ 58,266
Agricultural and vegetable products, other than foods	1,544,697	2,635,973	2,047,145	172,284
Animals and animal products.....	1,606,048	2,242,188	16,126,882	523,351
Fibres, textiles and textile products.....	2,952,949	9,513,380	688,972	49,512
Wood, wood products and paper.....	986,421	1,830,642	19,832,266	22,798
Iron and its products.....	1,678,466	9,197,938	3,682,903	267,260
Non-ferrous metals and their products.....	1,016,612	2,070,340	4,049,927	33,673
Non-metallic minerals and products.....	3,369,566	5,949,182	2,645,852	55,919
Chemicals and allied products.....	870,525	1,168,304	1,245,540	9,523
Miscellaneous commodities.....	2,440,009	2,045,190	1,277,071	144,067
Totals	\$18,199,924	\$42,118,486	\$71,592,628	\$1,341,653

In September, 1922, the duty collected amounted to \$10,232,943 as compared with \$9,775,510 in September, 1921.

The following comparative table shows the values of merchandise en-

tered for consumption and the merchandise domestic and foreign, exported in the months of September, 1922 and 1921, and in the six-month period ending September 30 of these years respectively:

	Month of September		Six months ending September 30	
	1921	1922	1921	1922
Merchandise entered for consumption.....	\$ 59,805,487	\$ 60,318,410	\$378,815,250	\$363,915,796
Merchandise, domestic, exported.....	58,263,182	71,592,628	335,677,131	388,233,296
Total	\$118,068,669	\$131,911,038	\$714,492,381	\$752,149,032
Merchandise, foreign, exported.....	1,327,017	1,341,653	7,218,343	7,225,848
Grand total, Canadian trade.....	\$119,395,686	\$133,252,691	\$721,710,724	\$759,374,880

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

Proceedings for the month of October, 1922

DURING the month of October, the Department received reports of two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) the Canadian National Railways and certain of their employees being clerks, freight handlers, roundhouse, shop and store labourers, etc., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees; and (2) the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees, being clerks, checkers, freight handlers, baggagemen, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

Application received

During the month of October an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation was received from employees of the Canadian National Railways, Western Lines, in the Dining and Sleeping Car Department,

being members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.

Other Proceedings under the Act

In the case of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees, being shipmasters, mates and marine engineers in the British Columbia Lake and River Service of the Company, employed in vessels operating between points on Lakes Kootenay, Slocan, Arrow and Okanagan, members respectively of the Canadian Navigators' Federation, Pacific Division, and of the National Association of Marine Engineers, a Board was completed by the appointment of Mr. Robert S. Lennie, Vancouver, chairman, on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board, Messrs. E. A. James, and John Fyfe, both of Vancouver, B.C., appointed on the recommendation of the employer and workmen respectively.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Canadian National Railways and certain of their employees, being clerks, freight handlers, etc.

A report was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Canadian National Railways and certain of their employees being clerks, freight handlers, round house shop and store labourers, etc., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. The Board was composed of Mr. F. T. Costello, Alexandria, Ont., chairman, and Messrs. George D. Kelley, Ottawa, and Howard S. Ross, K.C., Montreal, nominees of the Railways and employees respectively. The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Ross and contained recommendations as to a settlement of the dispute. A supplementary report signed by the same members of the Board was also received, which dealt with other matters in dispute and which also contained recommendations as to a settlement.

The attitude of the Railways to the Board's findings had not been learnt at the close of the month.

The text of these reports is as follows:

Report of Board

Re Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and *re* difference between the Canadian National Railways and certain of their employees being clerks, freight handlers, round-house, shop and store labourers, etc., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.

To the Hon. James Murdock, M.P.,
Minister of Labour for Canada.

Sir,

The undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation herein beg to report as follows:

Upon the application of the employees, dated July 22nd, 1922, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established as of date for July 31st, 1922. Mr. George D. Kelley, Barrister, of Ottawa, representing the employers, and Mr. Howard S. Ross, Barrister, of Montreal,

representing the employees, failed to agree upon a Chairman. Mr. F. T. Costello, Barrister, of Alexandria, was appointed Chairman and arranged that the first meeting of the Board be held at Ottawa on the 11th day of August, 1922. The Board at this first meeting organized for future meetings, which were held to hear evidence or argument or for conference at Ottawa on the following days: 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th. Meetings were held at Toronto on the following days: 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st August. Meetings were held at Montreal on the following days: 1st and 2nd September, and again at Ottawa on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th September, and afterwards meetings were held for conference on the 18th September and the 3rd, 4th, 16th, 17th and 18th of October.

Witnesses gave evidence on behalf of the employees at Toronto and at Montreal. The employees were represented by Mr. A. R. Mosher, President, Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, Ottawa, and the following officers: Mr. M. M. Maclean, Secretary, Ottawa; Mr. C. H. Minchin, General Secretary, Western Lines, Calgary; Mr. Robert Dykes, Chairman, Western Lines, Winnipeg; Mr. C. E. Coles, Chairman, Eastern Lines, Moncton. The employers were represented by Mr. A. E. Crilly, Assistant to the General Manager, Montreal; Mr. George E. Smart, Mechanical Assistant to the Vice-President, Toronto; Mr. L. C. Thompson, General Storekeeper, Eastern Lines, Mr. A. E. Eagan, General Auditor, Toronto; Mr. W. H. Rippey, Superintendent of Transportation, Moncton, and Mr. W. A. Kirkpatrick, Superintendent of Transportation, Saskatoon.

At the first public meeting of the Board Mr. Mosher asked whether the employers were prepared to follow the precedent set in the shopmen's case and suspend the wage reduction until after the Board made its report. He said he

was not in a position to proceed until the employers made their policy known, and cited in support of his contention the opinion of the Department of Justice.

On the following morning Mr. Crilly stated that, while they did not admit they contravened Section 57 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, it had been decided that without prejudice to the rights of the railways the proposed reduced rates would not be put in force.

Mr. Mosher at a number of the public meetings of the Board presented a lengthy and carefully prepared argument setting forth the reasons on which the employees base their objection to the proposed reduction.

The following subjects were dealt with in detail and a number of useful charts were presented to the Board: The Cost of Living; Wage Rates of Railroad Employees Involved; How Railroad Workers Live on Present Wages; Average Earnings; What Railroad Workers Buy; Present Price Trend; Railroad Finances; The Employers and the Public; Government Ownership on Trial; Efficiency of the Government Lines Toward a Railroad Wage Policy; The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government; Railroad Wage Decisions in the United States.

For the employers Mr. Crilly argued in support of the proposed reduction and presented some useful tables in which were summarized the figures referred to in his argument. At the closing public meeting of the Board copies of the briefs of the employers and employees were presented to the Chairman and members of the Board.

During the course of the deliberations of the Board efforts were made to bring the different parties to agreement on the questions submitted, but as the conferences progressed and as evidenced by the attitude of both parties it became plain that no agreement could be arrived at so it is left to the Board to report to you our findings. After giving careful

consideration to the arguments and later reading the briefs submitted, the undersigned members of the Board are of the opinion that the justification for the proposed reduction in wages of the employees, whose case is submitted, would depend largely upon whether their rates of pay after the reduction would be sufficient to support them and their families in health and decency. A mass of evidence in writing was submitted by both sides and oral evidence was taken at Toronto and Montreal. Although this evidence was to some extent unsatisfactory, on account of the impossibility of obtaining any scientifically correct family budget, though many budgets were submitted, it would tend to show that the rate of pay of the employees in question was much below that of other employees in other employments on the railway, and was below the cost of family budgets prepared by different organizations and set out in the statements submitted. It would appear further that the proposed reduction affected the lower paid employees of the railway who were poorly equipped to combat any such reduction. Similar positions not covered by the schedule were not reduced. The railway endeavoured to show that many of the positions were filled by some unmarried men and more unmarried women, and, on this account, the railway was justified in having a low rate for these positions. It was suggested that some differential should be made between married and unmarried employees, and between men and women employees, but this did not meet with favour from either side. We consider that any recommendation of such a differential is not in the scope of our duties. If employees, whether married or unmarried, men or women, are to be treated alike, and ability and seniority to be the only test, then in our opinion the position of a married man with a family is the paramount consideration, and he should be left with sufficient to rear that family in health and decency.

The trend of the cost of living was fully discussed and evidence submitted by both sides. At the request of the Chairman, Mr. Charles W. Bolton of the

Statistical Branch of your Department also submitted figures and charts compiled by him. His figures did not include all the items of the family budget. The figures submitted by him showed a decrease from point 160 to point 152 between July, 1921, and July, 1922, and since that time a slight upward tendency. This decrease in cost of living according to his figures is about 5 per cent, and he at the same time admitted that in the compilation of his figures there might easily be an error of 5 per cent. Again, the probability of an increase in the price of fuel for the coming winter compared with that of last winter could easily bring the cost of living higher. On the evidence submitted and statements made we are of the opinion that there is little or no decrease in the cost of living from the time the present rate of wages was fixed in 1921 until the time the evidence was submitted to us.

The Canadian Northern and the Canadian Government Railways were not paying before they were amalgamated and had to be taken over by the Government because of the large deficits. Evidence was submitted to show that the amalgamated roads are steadily improving their financial position. It should not be expected that these roads would so soon be on a paying basis, and it should not be forgotten that these roads were built mainly for the purpose of opening up new territory, the development of which has been retarded on account of unfortunate conditions brought about by the war. These low paid employees should not be asked to bear more than their share of a burden which should be carried by the country as a whole.

At the present time, on account of industrial unrest and the absolute necessity of the smooth working of the railways of the country and particularly so as not to interfere with the movement of coal and wheat, it is essential to the welfare of the country that there should be hearty co-operation between the railway management and the employees.

The proposed cut in wages would tend to prevent this desired co-operation.

In view of the above reasons we would recommend that the proposed reductions in wages of the employees concerned should not be made.

The Stauffer award given on the 8th of November, 1921, has been mentioned in the application, the employees complaining that the company failed to put into effect the decision of the Board of Arbitration modifying certain reductions in wages. We feel no good purpose will be served by our dealing with this award at this late date.

Subsequent to the establishment of the Board and on the 14th of August, 1922, certain disputes as to complaints of several individual employees in Toronto and Moncton complaining of breaches of Article 7 of the Agreement between the railway and certain of its employees were referred to you for consideration. Our findings upon these matters are contained in a supplementary report of even date.

Respectfully submitted,
(Sgd.) F. T. COSTELLO,
Chairman.
(Sgd.) H. S. ROSS,
Member of Board.

Dated this 18th day of October, 1922.

Supplementary report of Board

Re Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and *re* difference between the Canadian National Railways and certain of their employees being clerks, freight handlers, roundhouse, shop, store labourers, etc., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, and in the matter of certain disputes between the parties as to the application of rates and rules as contained in the Wage Agreement between the Railways and individual employees at Toronto and Moncton referred to the Board on the 14th of August, 1922.

To the Hon. James Murdock, M.P.,
Minister of Labour for Canada.

Sir,

The undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation herein beg further to report as follows:

On the 14th of August, 1922, at the request of the employees, this Board of Conciliation had its scope broadened to enable it to deal with disputes which had arisen with respect to the application of certain rates and rules as contained in the Wage Agreement between the railway and certain of its employees. During the progress of the main investigation all these disputes were settled by mutual agreement of the representatives of the railway and the employees except the following:—

**THE CASE OF ALEX. AMOS, RATE CLERK,
OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF TRAFFIC, MONCTON, N.B.**

It was complained by the employees that in this case there was non-compliance with Article 7 of the Agreement between the railway and employees, in so far as it affects the seniority rights of Alex Amos, Clerk, Office of Auditor of Traffic, Moncton. In July, 1921, a superior position became vacant and was not bulletined in accordance with the agreement until April, 1922. In the meantime the office had been filled by one Blanchard. The Grievance Committee complained, and in April, 1922, the office was duly bulletined. Mr. Amos made application and supports his claim on the ground of seniority. He had entered the service on the 13th of September, 1907, and Blanchard had entered the service on the 20th September, 1907. The railway did not see fit to replace their appointment of Mr. Blanchard by that of Mr. Amos, and as against the right of seniority pleaded that of merit and ability. Mr. Estano, Superintendent of the Department, gave evidence upon the matter and showed that Mr. Blanchard had much superior ability. The railway's experience with Mr. Amos since he had

entered the service in 1907 had not been satisfactory, and he was not suitable for the position, being deficient in accounting and correspondence. Mr. Cole, who appeared on behalf of the Committee, admitted that he had made inquiries amongst the employees of the office and they had advised him that they considered Mr. Blanchard the better man of the two. By Article 7 of the Agreement, ability, merit and seniority are to govern. The matter of seniority is fixed, but the question of ability and merit is to be decided by the railway and the representative of the employees. They did not agree. In this case it would appear to us that on the question of ability and merit that the railway's decision was a correct one.

**NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 7 OF
THE AGREEMENT AND IN APPOINTMENT
OF MR. MCCrackEN TO POSITION OF
MILLING IN TRANSIT OFFICE OF AUDI-
TOR OF FREIGHT RECEIPTS, TORONTO.**

Mr. McCracken was appointed to a new position created by Mr. Andrews, the Superintendent of the Department, at a salary of \$127.50 a month. There were fifteen men in the office who had entered the service and were senior to Mr. McCracken. The position was duly bulletined and Mr. McCracken, who had entered the service in 1920, was appointed because Mr. Andrews considered him the most competent. It does not appear that Mr. Andrews had made proper inquiries and examination of the ability of the senior men who had applied, and it is our opinion that the appointment of Mr. McCracken was a breach of Article 7 of the Agreement.

**NON-COMPLIANCE OF ARTICLE 7 OF THE
AGREEMENT IN APPOINTMENT OF MR.
SIMPSON TO THE POSITION OF INTER-
LINE BALANCE IN THE OFFICE OF AUDI-
TOR OF FREIGHT RECEIPTS, TORONTO.**

In April, 1920, the late Mr. H. J. McRae, who held the position, obtained leave of absence on account of illness and remained off duty until April, 1921, during which time there was no one per-

manently appointed to the position to perform his duties. In the meantime, Mr. Winn was temporarily employed for eight or nine months. Mr. McRae returned to the position in April, 1921, but on account of his health only remained in the position for another three months, when he finally retired. After some delay the position was bulletined and amongst the applicants were Mr. Simpson and Mr. Winn. Mr. Winn was clearly senior of the two applicants, but Mr. Simpson was appointed, according to Mr. Andrews, the Superintendent, on account of merit and ability. Mr. Winn appeared on his own behalf and was examined. He admitted that he was lax in his duties and that some of his cor-

respondence remained unanswered for as long as six months. It would appear from his admissions and evidence of Mr. Andrews, Superintendent of the Department, that there is sufficient ground for believing that as to merit and ability Mr. Simpson, the appointee, was clearly the most competent, and we so find. We also find that there was no breach of Article 7 in this matter.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) F. T. COSTELLO,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) H. S. ROSS,
Member of Board.

Dated this 18th of October, 1922.

Report of Board in dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees being clerks, checkers, freight handlers, etc.

A report was received from the Board established to deal with the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees, being clerks, checkers, freight handlers, baggagemen, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The Board was composed of Mr. D. Urquhart, Toronto, chairman, and Messrs. J. T. Arundel, Oakville, Ont., and J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, nominees of the Company and the employees respectively. The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, and contained recommendations as to a settlement of the dispute. Mr. Arundel submitted a minority report.

The Company did not accept the findings of the Board, but expressed its willingness to consider any representation received from its employees in regard to wage inequalities and other matters of detail.

The text of the Board's findings and of the minority report is as follows:

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (employer) and certain of its employees, being clerks, checkers, freight handlers, baggagemen, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, (employees).

To the Honourable James Murdock,
Minister of Labour.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by you on the 19th day of August, 1922, under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, begs to report as follows:

The dispute, as stated in the application for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation dated July 24th, 1922, in respect to the Eastern Lines, is as follows:

"That the railroad has announced its intention of making effective on July 19, 1922, reduction in rates of pay to the employees specified, in the amounts of three and four cents per hour and

\$6.12 and \$8.16 per month. The contention of the employees is that such reduction is unjustified and that the rate of pay resultant from such reduction will result in hardship and privation for themselves and dependants. It is also contended in connection with the reduction that the minimum rates of pay for clerical employees should be increased to conform with existing minimum of other railroads."

By notice from the Department of Labour dated the 21st day of August, 1922, the dispute was enlarged to include certain differences with regard to rules and working conditions.

The Board held its first meeting at Montreal on the 23rd day of August, 1922, and as the same board had been appointed in connection with a dispute between the company and the same employees on the Western Lines the matter was adjourned until the following day to ascertain if both disputes could be taken up at the same time, as the questions at issue were substantially the same. The representatives of the company and the employees in the dispute as to the Eastern Lines undertook to get into communication with the proper parties in respect to the dispute as to the Western Lines and to report at the adjourned meeting.

The Board again convened on the following day, August 24th, and by consent of all parties it was determined to proceed with both disputes at the same time and that representatives of both the Eastern and the Western Lines should be present to make such representations as might be thought necessary. The matter was then adjourned until Tuesday, the 29th day of August, and at the suggestion of the Board the representatives of the employer and the employees were requested to further negotiate both as to rules and working conditions and the rate of wages.

The dispute as stated in the application for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation for the Western Lines is as follows:

(a) The employer, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, has revised and reduced the rates of pay of the employees affected, such alteration and reduction not being agreed to by the Committee representing the employees.

(b) The employer, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, have put into effect certain alterations governing the working conditions, hours of service, payment of overtime, holidays, etc., such alterations not having been agreed to by the Committee representing the employees.

The [employee] representatives of both the Eastern and Western Lines and the representatives of the company got together and at their request the matter was not proceeded with on the 29th day of August, to permit of further negotiations between the parties.

Subsequently an agreement was reached between the parties as to rules and working conditions and the Board has therefore not been called upon to make any report as to these.

The matter of the wages, however, could not be adjusted and the parties asked to have the Board convene again.

Meetings were held at the City of Montreal on the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st days of September, and a further meeting at the City of Toronto on the 27th day of September, and in Ottawa on the 4th day of October, and again in Toronto on the 9th, 19th and 21st days of October.

The employees of the Eastern Lines were represented by Mr. F. H. Hall, General Chairman; Mr. W. A. Rowe, Vice Chairman, and Mr. C. L. Fisher, Vice Chairman. The employees of the Western Lines were represented by Mr. W. E. Turner, General Chairman; Mr. J. Brodie, Vancouver, and Mr. Henry Carr represented the Brotherhood. Mr. George Hodge represented the company in respect to the Eastern Lines and Mr. W. A. Mather represented the Company as to the Western Lines.

At the opening of the matter on September 18th, Mr. Hodge, representing the employer, filed the following statement:

While the Company is satisfied that it is under no obligation either as a matter of law or fairness to do so, we are willing to restore rates of pay to the basis previously in effect pending the report of the Board, on the understanding that the Company's case before the Board will not be thereby prejudiced and that we shall not be thereby precluded from taking the position that eventually the new scale of rates of pay should be retroactive to July 19th, on the Eastern Lines, and to July 20th, on Western Lines.

The history of the legislation in the United States and the awards made by the United States Railroad Labour Board are so fully set out in the findings of other Conciliation Boards, particularly those presided over by Mr. McEvoy and Mr. Preston, that it is unnecessary to go into these in detail.

The findings of the majority of the Conciliation Boards in the disputes in the cases of the Michigan Central and the Père Marquette are not in our opinion precedents to guide us in determining the question at issue before this Board. These two railways are essentially American roads and it would not seem to be improper in the circumstances disclosed in the proceedings before these Boards that the scale of wages adopted on the American portions of these roads should be made applicable to the Canadian Divisions. Nor would it appear that the findings of the majority in respect to the dispute between the Canadian Railways and the shop crafts employees is in any way binding on this Board, in view of the fact that the reference to that Board as appears by the majority report was construed to be a limited one and the report did not deal with the questions at issue before this Board.

The contention was strongly made by Mr. Hodge on behalf of the railway company that the question in dispute was not one of wages, but that it was in reference to a conditional withholding of the difference between the present rate of wages and the rates proposed by the railway pending the conclusion of a definite agreement between the company and its employees, when conditions make it possible to reach an agreement. Your

Board thinks that the dispute is essentially one of wages and is not limited as suggested by Mr. Hodge. In any case, whether it is so limited or not makes no difference in view of the conclusion at which the Board has arrived.

The question to be decided is a very difficult one in view of the fact that the groups of employees represented in this dispute were until a few years ago unorganized, with a result that the rates of wages paid to a large extent depended on the labour market. There appears to have been, prior to 1918, a great variation in rates at points where it would appear that the nature of the work was practically the same.

In 1918 the company substantially put into effect the rates fixed by the McAdoo Award and subsequently put into effect the increases made by the United States Railroad Labour Board in 1919 and 1920. The adoption of these increases still left the inequalities above mentioned. The increases made in 1920 were made the subject of an agreement, a copy of which is filed herewith.

In 1921, following the decision of the United States Railroad Labour Board, the wages were decreased by the railway company effective July 16th, 1921, and after some objection on the part of the employees an agreement was entered into dated the 7th of February, 1922, under which agreement the employees accepted the decreases which were made. A copy of this agreement is also filed herewith.

On June 19th, 1922, the company gave the following notice to its employees:

Canadian Pacific Railway Company,
June 19th, 1922.

20490.

F. H. Hall, Esq.,
374 Tenth Avenue,
Rosemount, Montreal.

Dear Sir,

Pursuant to the terms of agreement effective September 1st, 1920, and Supplement thereto, I beg to notify you of the company's desire to revise the existing rates of pay of Clerks, Checkers, Freight Handlers, Baggage-men, etc.,

at certain points specified therein, by making effective July 16th next decreases in rates of pay as specified hereunder, or such other decreases as may be mutually agreed upon to produce the same aggregate decrease:

	Decrease of Per Hour cents
1.—Hourly rated employees in Baggage-rooms at points where such staffs are specified in the preamble of the agreement.	3
2.—Hourly rated employees in Freight Sheds at points where such staffs are specified in the preamble of the agreement.	4
The present differentials between hourly rated Truckers and hourly rated Sealers, Sealers, Perishable Inspectors, Stowers, Stevedores, Loaders and Coopers will be maintained.	
3.—Hourly rated Common Labourers in Freight Sheds or Baggage-rooms at points where such staffs are specified in the preamble of the agreement.	4

Monthly Rated Employees.

	Per Month
4.—Clerks (including Checkers).....	\$6.12
5.—Baggage and Parcel room employees (other than Clerks).....	\$6.12
6.—Employees engaged in assorting waybills and tickets, operating appliances or machines for perforating, addressing envelopes, numbering claims or other papers, gathering and distributing mail and other similar work	\$8.16
7.—Office Boys, Call Boys, Messengers, Chore Boys and other employees filling similar positions.....	\$8.16
8.—Freight Handlers or Truckers and others similarly employed.....	\$8.16

I shall be glad if you will advise me as early as possible how soon your Committee will be prepared to meet me to discuss the matter with a view to reaching an agreement.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) GEO. HODGE,
For General Manager.

A similar notice dated June 20th, 1922, was given by the company in respect to employees on the Western Lines.

These notices were given following the decision made by the United States Railroad Board which became effective in United States on July 1st, 1922.

The reduction in wages proposed by these notices is the subject of the present dispute.

A contention was made before the Board on behalf of the employees that the notices were not proper legal notices as they did not give the thirty days' notice required by the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and by the agreement made in 1920. By subsequent notices the company professed to correct the dates, but in view of the conclusion at which the Board has arrived this question is now unimportant.

It will be noticed that the decreases are not made on a percentage basis but are a fixed rate in respect to each group of employees.

Taking the groups as set out in the notice of June 19th, 1922, and which for convenience are numbered, it appears that the wages of the First Class were increased in 1920, 13c per hour. They were reduced 10c per hour in 1921, and it is now proposed to make a further reduction of 3c per hour, thus wiping out the whole of the increase made in 1920.

The wages of the Second Class were increased in 1920 by 13c per hour for checkers and 12c as to other employees. They were reduced 6c in 1921, 4c in 1922, making a total decrease of 10c per hour.

The wages of the Third Class were increased 8½c per hour in 1920. The whole of that increase was wiped out in 1921 and there is still a further deduction of 4c this year, making a total of 12½c decrease in the two years.

The wages of Class Number Four were increased \$26.52 per month in 1920. They were decreased \$12.24 in 1921 and \$6.12 in 1922 making a total decrease of \$18.36.

The wages of the Fifth Class were increased \$26.52 in 1920, decreased \$20.40 in 1921, and \$6.12 in 1922, making a total decrease of \$26.52, or wiping out the whole of the increase made in 1920.

The wages of Class Number Six were increased \$20.40 in 1920, reduced that amount in 1921, and a further amount of \$8.16 in 1922, making a total reduction of \$28.56 or \$8.16 more than the increase of 1920.

The wages of Class Number Seven were increased \$10.20 in 1920, reduced the same amount in 1921, and \$8.16 in 1922, making a total reduction for the two years of \$18.36 and being \$8.16 more than the whole increase.

The wages of Class Number Eight were increased \$24.48 in 1920, reduced \$12.24 in 1921, and \$8.16 in 1922, making a total of \$20.40 in the two years.

No sufficient explanation was offered as to why in certain classes the whole increase made in 1920 should be wiped out and in other classes more than that increase and in others less than the increase. In the absence of any sufficient explanation as to this it would appear not to be unreasonable that if a reduction is to be made it should be relatively the same in all classes and the aggregate amount of the deductions should be distributed among the employees rateably according to their respective earnings.

It is apparent that the deduction of a fixed sum from each employee, irrespective of what he is earning, works a hardship on the lower paid employee.

As pointed out in the report of one of the other Conciliation Boards, the class of employees represented in some of the groups in this dispute are the second lowest paid class in the railway service and it is strongly contended on behalf of the employees that the lower paid classes should not be attacked first, but if there is to be any wage reduction it should be general and should cover all classes of employees.

The reduction in freight and passenger rates and the decrease in the cost of living from the peak year of 1920 perhaps justifies consideration of a reduction in wages, but until a general reduction is canvassed covering all classes the lower paid employees should not be made to suffer first.

The argument that the rate of wages should follow the cost of living is no doubt a strong one, but there is great difficulty in applying it in a case like the present one. Apparently at no period from 1914 down to the present time has the minimum wage equalled the cost of living, that is "an adequate standard" or "sufficient to reasonably meet the needs of the average working man's family," and until you can get as a basis a year in which the rate of wages and the cost of living have been on an equality the application of the principle can scarcely be made. There is no doubt that the rate of wages of some in the present groups has been more than the estimated cost of living, but in many cases it has been much below and the deductions proposed would leave the latter in a worse position.

The view of the Board is that there should not be any reduction at the present time.

Your Board recommends that there should be further negotiations between the company and the employees with a view of adjusting any inequalities which exist in the wages paid to employees at different points if in fact such inequalities do exist.

The Board also wishes to compliment both the representatives of the employees and the company on the able, forceful and courteous way in which their respective cases were presented and on the apparent good feeling which exists between the representatives of both parties and which was manifest on the hearing.

This report is by the majority of the Board. Mr. J. T. Arundel does not concur in it and is presenting a minority report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) D. URQUHART,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) J. G. O'DONOGHUE,
For the Employees.

Dated at Toronto this 21st day of
October, 1922.

Minority Report

Oakville, October 20th, 1922.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (employers) and certain of its employees, being clerks, checkers, freight handlers, baggagemen, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, (employees).

To the Honourable James Murdock,
Minister of Labour.

Sir,—

A majority of the Board has made a report that I am compelled to disagree with, mainly on the ground that the conclusion of it merely defers a settlement, and even this temporary result is based on matter to which it is almost unrelated.

A review of the railway wages conditions during the last four years places the Canadian Pacific Railway in an impregnable position. The Washington, 1918, unparalleled increases were given to its employees and the tremendous increase of operating costs this caused was partially relieved by additions to the tariff rates. Subsequent rises in the cost of living were met by additional increases of wages as set by the United States Labour Board and thus the Canadian Pacific Railway became a party to the application of continental rates of pay prescribed by authorities constituted by the United States Government. As wartime conditions became less oppressive, largely through the reduction of railway tariff rates, the same author-

ities began to reduce wages, and it is the second reduction from the high peak of 1920 we have been attempting to deal with. The Canadian Pacific Railway, after following the abnormal rise, followed the fall, for which no justification is needed as it remained on the continental basis. The United States Labour Board set rates of pay which have been established throughout the United States, where the railway rates had not been reduced to the extent they were in Canada even before the Crow's Nest Agreement rates' adjustment placed additional burdens on the Canadian railways which Parliament undoubtedly expected would be relieved to some extent by wage reductions, railway costs having to be reduced for the welfare of the country. The Washington rates of pay of 1918 were based on the increased cost of living compared to the cost in December, 1917, after serious and exhaustive study of the situation produced by the war. In the United States the cost of living in June, 1922, was 16.9 per cent higher than in December, 1917, and in Canada but 6.6 per cent, while the rates of pay before this Board run for hourly rated employees from 100 per cent to 122 per cent, and for monthly rated employees up to 75 per cent or more, higher than the rates in effect in December, 1917. The changes in rates of pay both up and down were based on the cost of living, and, although the reduction in Canada is greater than in the United States, and the railway rates have been reduced much more, the rates of pay set by the United States Labour Board as fair and just for existing conditions are unacceptable to a majority of your Board, although the investigation and consideration it was possible to give to the question are negligible compared to the work of the United States Labour Board. All these facts constituted a difficulty that was troublesome to deal with unless the American rates were endorsed, and I think the trouble was overcome by the conference at Ottawa; but this conference in effect changed the constitution of the Board appointed to deal with the dispute by enlarging its membership from three to

eight, something I am unable to square with the provisions of the Act, which is such a splendid instrument with its power for doing good that its integrity should be very jealously guarded by everyone who comes in contact with it.

The majority report endorses the findings of the Conciliation Boards which dealt with the Michigan Central and Père Marquette disputes. These Boards put the United States Labour Board reductions in rates of pay into effect, but, while endorsing this, the same report finds that the reductions should not be allowed on the Canadian Pacific, which operates in the same territory as the two roads mentioned, at present, thus changing the question from an economic one to one of, Who owns the road? Therefore, if the Canadian Pacific were an American owned system this Board would have given a verdict in its favour.

The Shop Crafts' case was the same as this one. The application for a Board stated it in terms different from the letter and spirit of the dispute which was this:

Pending further negotiations with reference to definite revisions of rates of pay the employees will, subject to the terms of this agreement, accept the interim revision of rates of pay made effective on July 19th, 1922, subject to the conditions named in the notice to employees dated July 18th, 1922.

The Company agrees that the rates of pay in effect prior to July 19th, 1922, will be restored up to and including August 15th, 1922, provided, however, that when definite rates of pay are agreed upon they shall be retroactive to July 19th, 1922, and notwithstanding the fact that employees may have received pay at the old rates up to August 15th, 1922, any necessary adjustments when definite rates are agreed upon will, except as otherwise mutually agreed, be made effective as of July 19th, 1922.

This fact is affected, but not changed, by the decision that the questions before the two Boards differ.

As the Washington Award of 1918 set rates of pay on a strictly economic basis, with special consideration given to unorganized labour, the labour market has played no part in what has occurred since. The emphatic statement

that other classes receiving higher wages have not been reduced at all is made with full knowledge of the reductions in the shop crafts' rates of pay averaging twice as much as those proposed for the clerks and freight handlers; but without any examination at all of the rise and fall in wages paid to transportation employees, or of the world wide recognition of skill and special knowledge securing higher rates of pay than the lack of them, still, until these are reduced, this proposed reduction should not be made. So the question is not one of justice after all, but levelling.

In my opinion this Board could have justly accepted the Company's proposal, which included an offer to discuss with the employees the matter of adjustments of rates and which would have resulted in changes in the high and low rates, but even the latter are fair, as reduced, according to the United States Labour Board, than which at the present time there is no better qualified authority on this continent. The interests of the country are bound up in the cost of operating railways to an extent not suspected generally until the depth of the depression, which was crippling us and halting the endeavours to get in the way which would give prosperity a chance to return and promote the welfare of our citizens generally, revealed it; and this cost, principally one of wages, is the real issue in this case, as unless revisions of wages secure reductions the revival of prosperity throughout Canada will be jeopardized as the effect on freight rates will be material and unemployment increase instead of lessen, and, therefore, for their own good, and the general welfare, it would be better for the employees concerned in this case to again meet the Company and agree to the reduction, disagreeable as such a thing is, and reduce the effect by redistributing the rates.

I have the honour to be,

Your truly,

(Sgd.) J. ARUNDEL.

PROCEEDINGS OF CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

TWENTY new decisions of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, have been received by the Department. (Earlier decisions of the Board appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for July, 1922, on pages 669 and 670, and in previous issues).

Case No. 127 has reference to a claim of conductors and trainmen of the Canadian National Railways for arbitrary time between Fort William and Port Arthur. Case No. 128 has reference to the claim of a conductor and crew of the Canadian National Railways for terminal detention time at Edmonton. Case No. 129 relates to a claim of a conductor and train crew of the Canadian National Railways for pay for removing snow. Case No. 130 has reference to the dismissal of a conductor of the Canadian National Railways. Case No. 131 has reference to the dismissal of a switch foreman of the Canadian National Railways. Case No. 132 has reference to the dismissal of a yardman of the Canadian National Railways. Case No. 133 has reference to the dismissal of a brakeman of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Case No. 134 refers to a dispute as to payment for switching performed by train crews of the Canadian National Railways and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Case No. 135 has reference to a claim of a conductor of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway for payment for switching. Case No. 136 has reference to the dismissal of a brakeman of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Case No. 137 deals with a claim of two switchmen of the Canadian National Railways for payment for time when they were held out of service. Cases Nos. 138, 139 and 140 relate to claims of yardmen of the Canadian Pacific Railway with regard to the application of Article 18 of the yardmen's schedule and for payment for certain days when their crews were not required. Case No. 141 deals with

the dismissal of a brakeman of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Case No. 142 with the dismissal of a conductor of the same railway. Case No. 143 has reference to the dismissal of a foreman by the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal. Case No. 144 deals with a controversy between the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway and locomotive engineers and firemen with regard to the payment of yard engine crews. Case No. 145 has reference to a controversy between the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway and locomotive engineers and firemen as to the coaling of engine at the Aberdeen coal dock, Hamilton. Case No. 146 has reference to a claim of engine and train crews of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway for payment for writing up new train rules.

Case No. 127—The Canadian National Railways, Western lines and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A controversy arose between the Canadian National Railways, Western lines, and its conductors and trainmen with reference to the interpretation of Article 5, rule 59 of the Conductors' schedule and article 5, rule 71 of the Trainmen's schedule which reads in part as follows:

The limits of Port Arthur yard will be the Port Arthur passenger station and the west switch Fort William "Loop". Switching performed between west switch Fort William "Loop" and west switch at Mount, will be paid for under terminal time rule.

It was contended by the Railways that the above only covered freight trains and had no reference to mixed or passenger trains. The contention of the conductors and trainmen was "that all time occupied between the limits of Port Arthur terminal, as defined in the schedule, should be paid for as terminal detention for all trains, the road trip beginning and ending at the last named point in schedule. Rule 59 of Article

5 covers all classes of trains unless otherwise specified, and there is no specification in this particular rule which excludes any class of train."

The decision of the Board was as follows:

The claim of the employees is sustained in so far as it applies to trains to which freight rates are paid. It is understood, however, that this decision does not authorize duplicate pay.

Case No. 128—The Canadian National Railways, western lines, and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A conductor of the Canadian National Railways in charge of an extra running east from Edson to Edmonton North yard, was detained about forty minutes to meet a westbound train after entering the yard limits at Edmonton. It was contended by the conductors and trainmen that under Article 5, Rule 9, and Article 5, Rule 14 of their respective schedules, the conductor and crew were entitled to all time delayed after entering the yard limits at North Edmonton, the block where they were detained being within the yard limits. On behalf of the Railways it was claimed that the conductor and crew were allowed actual mileage from Edson to Edmonton and that they were not entitled to allowance for terminal detention.

The decision of the Board was as follows:

The claim of the employees for terminal time in this case is sustained. Road time to cease when terminal time commences.

Case No. 129—The Canadian National Railways, western lines, and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A conductor and crew were called one day in winter to clear the yard at Atikokan of snow. The employees contended that under Rule 14 of the Trainmen's schedule "Trainmen required to perform yardmen's work in any one yard in excess of five hours in any one day will be paid at yardmen's rates

per hour for the actual time occupied." It was further claimed that the work performed in this case clearly came under the definition of yardmen's work as given in Clause "B" of the Yardmen's schedule. On behalf of the Railways it was contended that this was purely work train work and should only be paid at rates provided for such, that no regular switching crews were assigned to that point at the time in question, and that Rule 14, Clause "A" in the Trainmen's schedule did not apply.

The decision of the Board was as follows:

The Board is of the opinion that the service referred to, and the circumstances under which it was performed, do not support the claim, and it is therefore denied.

Case No. 130—The Canadian National Railways, western lines, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

This case had reference to the dismissal on the grounds of insubordination of a conductor of the Canadian National Railways for refusing to accept a call for service. The employees contended that in dismissing the conductor the officers of the company were meting out discipline too severe for the offence committed. At the hearing before the Board the parties to the controversy agreed between themselves as to its disposal and the case was therefore closed.

Case No. 131—The Canadian National Railways, western lines, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A switch foreman of the Canadian National Railways was arrested on a warrant charging him with receiving stolen goods belonging to the railways. When called to the office of the superintendent he refused to answer an enquiry as to how he came into possession of these goods. When his case came up for trial the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty." It was contended by the trainmen that when this employee was acquitted by the Court he should have been taken back into the service of the Railways, and should have been

given pay for time held out of the service under a rule in the Trainmen's schedule. On behalf of the Railways it was contended that this employee's refusal to answer questions asked him by a proper officer of the Company was sufficient cause for dismissal.

By decision of the Board the claim of the employees was denied.

Case No. 132—The Canadian National Railways, western lines, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

D— a yardman of the Canadian National Railways was dismissed for "insubordination and refusing duty," following his declining to take the foremanship of an extra crew which was being set up by the night yardmaster at Saskatoon. The representatives of the trainmen contended that this yardman had the right to make his preference to work, under Clause "B". Article 8 of the Yardmen's schedule. It was contended on behalf of the Railways that the night yardmaster at Saskatoon had a perfect right to order D— to take charge of the crew as foreman, and that D— in refusing to do so was guilty of insubordination.

The Board declared that in considering this case it was influenced in its decision by the fact that while, technically, the application of the rules in question might in his opinion support the action taken by D— yet the Board was not disposed to condone insubordination, and, further, there was no definite information to show that there was a junior qualified man available.

The decision of the Board was as follows:

The claim of the employees is sustained to the extent of reinstatement of Yardman D— without pay for time lost, such lost time to apply as discipline.

Case No. 133—The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A brakeman of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway was dismissed from the service for refusing to obey the instruc-

tions of the superintendent to go in a baggage car at Prince Rupert. According to the Company, on account of mountain slides there was no passenger crew available at Prince Rupert for No. 2 train, and a freight crew had to be called. There being no baggage man on hand to receive the baggage from a boat that was being loaded on this train, this brakeman was called upon to act as baggageman on the car. On his refusal to do so he was instructed to report at the General Superintendent's office at Prince Rupert for investigation, but he refused. He also refused to comply with a further order to go to Smithers for investigation, but he finally did so. The employees contended that this brakeman was not guilty of refusing duty, but that the lax methods of handling and calling the crews at Prince Rupert on the particular date in question was the reason why he did not go out or respond to the first call for duty.

The Board declared that it developed during the hearing of the case that in addition to the offence for which the brakeman was dismissed, he did not attend his investigation as required by the officers of the Railway.

By decision of the Board the claim of the employees was denied.

Case No. 134—The Canadian National Railways, western lines, and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

The conductors and trainmen of the Canadian National Railways, western lines, and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway made a claim for all switching performed at Lucerne by Grand Trunk Pacific crews and at Jasper by Canadian National crews, Jasper being the terminal of Grand Trunk Pacific crews and Lucerne the terminal of Canadian National crews. In the operation of Grand Trunk Pacific trains between McBride, B.C., and Jasper, Alta., they have to pass through Lucerne, and in operating Canadian National trains between Lucerne and Edson they have to pass through Jasper.

On behalf of the railways it was contended that the co-ordination of the Canadian National (western lines) and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railways had taken place some time ago. Shortly afterwards the conductors of the two railway systems met together and decided to accept the Canadian National (western lines) schedule, which was agreed to by the Company. It was contended by the Company that so far as Grand Trunk Pacific men were concerned, Lucerne was simply a wayside station, and *vice-versa* Jasper was a wayside station for Canadian National men. So far as conductors were concerned the only clause in their schedule covering switching at these points was Article 5, Rule 7, reading as follows:

Conductors required to load or unload way freight or switch en route will be paid overtime at way freight rates for time so occupied, but not in excess of way freight rates for the full trip, such time to be deducted in computing overtime. Conductors will be paid way freight rates over the full trip if they load or unload way freight or switch at three or more points, or a combination of three, or both. This is not construed to apply to through trains setting out or picking up cars belonging to their trains unless a switch has to be made to spot cars which are set out; that is car set out of a train will be placed for loading or unloading, and this will not constitute switching unless the placing of same will necessitate the removal of car or cars from the track to which cars set out are destined. When picking up, any cars which are placed for loading must be re-spotted. The handling of water cars for other than train purposes will be by way freight trains; if by through freight trains, way freight rates will be paid provided water is distributed at three or more points.

For the trainmen there were two separate schedules in existence and under these schedules the Company claimed there was nothing to compel them to pay terminal switching at Lucerne and Jasper except an Article for Canadian National brakemen similar to that quoted above for the conductors. There was no such reference at all in the Grand Trunk Pacific Brakemen's schedule.

The representatives of conductors and trainmen contended that they were entitled to switching and delay time at Lucerne in the case of Grand Trunk Pa-

cific men, and at Jasper in the case of Canadian National men, under the Article of the Conductors' schedule quoted above, and under Article 5, Rule 14, of the Trainmen's schedule reading as follows:

Trainmen switching or delayed at terminals or turn-around points will be paid for actual time so occupied at through freight rates. Excepting that trainmen required to perform yardmen's work in any one yard in excess of five hours in any one day will be paid at yardmen's wages per hour for the actual time occupied. This time will be in addition to mileage or hours made on the trip.

Through freight rates on the basis of 12½ miles per hour will be paid trainmen in through freight service for all time occupied in switching at Canadian Northern Railway junction points, and this time will be paid in addition to pay for trip. Such time will be deducted in computing overtime for the trip and this switching will not be regarded as constituting switching at an intermediate point under Article 5, Rule 12.

The Board stated that the Conductors' schedule now in effect is the same on all parts of the Canadian National Railways, while the trainmen have retained the schedules in effect on the railways previous to co-ordination, the provisions of which differed considerably.

The decision of the Board was as follows:

The claim of the employees is sustained for conductors at points mentioned, and for trainmen at points covered by their schedule.

Case No. 135—The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and the Order of Railway Conductors.

A conductor of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway with headquarters at Transcona was called upon to pick up a train in the Fort Rouge yards of the Canadian Northern Railway. He claimed payment for switching and detention on the ground that Fort Rouge was a *bona fide* terminal under the schedule and that any crew passing through there were entitled to all switching and detention as in Article 5, Rule 9, reading as follows:

Conductors switching or delayed at terminals or turn-around points will be paid for actual

time so occupied at through freight rates. This time will be in addition to mileage hours made on the trip. Through freight rates on the basis of twelve and one-half (12½) miles per hour will be paid conductors in through freight service for all time occupied in switching at Canadian Northern Railway junction points, and this time will be paid in addition to pay for trip. Such time will be deducted in computing overtime for the trip, and this switching will not be regarded as constituting switching at an intermediate point under Article 5, Rule 7. Interrupted time of thirty (30) consecutive minutes or more preventing continuance of switching operations will be deducted in computing time for switching at Canadian Northern junction points.

It was claimed for the Railway that the conductor, whose run was from Transcona to Rivers was not entitled to time claimed, but would be entitled to twelve and one-half miles per hour for time on duty between the terminals Transcona and Rivers. It was further claimed that it had always been customary both before and since the co-ordination for Grand Trunk Pacific crews to pick up and set out cars at Fort Rouge or within Winnipeg terminals, and no compensation other than that above mentioned was ever asked or paid for.

By decision of the Board the claim of the employees was sustained.

Case No. 136—The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A brakeman of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway was dismissed for insubordination. It was claimed by the Company that a few days after he had been laid off duty alleging a sprained ankle he was seen participating in a dance. He had also been frequently observed playing pool, which gave rise to the belief that he was malingering. It was contended by the trainmen that Article 58 of the Grand Trunk Pacific schedule which was still in effect, had been ignored, inasmuch as the company's officials had constantly refused to hold an investigation. They further claimed that when the brakeman was called to go out on the road a week after the

accident he declined to go on the advice of a doctor.

The Board declared in its statement that it was of the opinion that the Railway was justified in its action, but considered that the discipline should be amended. The decision of the Board was as follows:

Employee's claim for reinstatement is sustained, without pay for time lost, provided he reports for duty at Division Headquarters within forty-five days.

Case No. 137—The Canadian National Railways, western lines, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Two switchmen of the Canadian National Railways at Winnipeg made a claim for payment for a period of ninety-two days when they had been held out of service. It appears from the joint statement that these men had been arrested for the alleged theft of tobacco from a car in possession of the Canadian National Railways, and they were committed for trial. At the first trial the jury disagreed, and when the case was re-heard before another judge and jury they were found not guilty. On behalf of the Railways it was claimed that sufficient evidence was available to warrant the matter being turned over to the Crown, and in view of the fact that the Crown considered the evidence sufficient to allow the case to go to trial the Company claimed they were in no way responsible for the time lost by these men while they were under indictment. It was claimed by the employees that these men were arrested at the instigation of the Railway Company, and on being tried they were found not guilty and were acquitted. Subsequently they were taken back into the service of the Company. It was contended in view of the circumstances that these men were entitled to payment for the time they were held out of service, that is, the period between the date of their arrest and their return to duty.

By decision of the Board the claim of the employees was sustained.

Case No. 138—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, western lines, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A yard crew of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, western lines, was cancelled on April 15, 1921, overtime made during the month being included in making up the month's guarantee, provided for in Article 18 of the Yardmen's schedule. This article reads as follows:

Regular yardmen who do not lay off of their own accord and are held for entire month to fill an assignment will be paid for not less than the calendar working days of the month or their proportion thereof when an assignment is created or discontinued.

This will not apply to irregular yard service unless men are held for such service.

The company claimed that ever since this article was inserted in the schedule the guaranteed payment included all time made during the month, and that in fact the intent of the article was to protect men held for duty so that their earnings each month would at least equal the pay for the number of calendar working days in the month. It was claimed that the company had applied the proper interpretation of the rule since its insertion in the schedule.

The employees contended that Article 18 of the present yard schedule referred only to the calendar working days of the month, and provided a guarantee for pay for each and every calendar working day, and did not contemplate that crews might be cancelled on certain days and the overtime earned on other days used to make up the guarantee as in this case.

By decision of the Board the claim of the employees was sustained.

Case No. 139—The Canadian Pacific Railway, western lines, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A yard crew on regular assignment at Calgary, starting work at 11.30 p.m., was cancelled on Saturday, December 3, 1921, the crew not being required.

Payment for this day was claimed by a member of the crew, but was refused.

The Company claimed that this man was paid for 29 days during the month of December and was therefore paid for not less than the calendar working days of the month, as required by Article 18 of the yardmen's schedule. (The text of Article 18 is given in case No. 138 above).

The employees contended that Article 18 referred only to the calendar working days of the month and did not contemplate that the crew might be cancelled on certain days and the Sundays worked in the same month used to make up the guarantee. They claimed that Sundays were not included in the guarantee in Article 18, but must be paid for irrespective of and in addition to the guarantee of the calendar working days of either a six or seven day assignment.

The decision of the Board was as follows:

The claim of the employees is sustained to the extent that Sunday time cannot be used to apply against guarantee. The Company should, however, designate in the different yards, according to the requirements of the service, whether or not the assignment commencing late Saturday night and ending Sunday morning, or the assignment commencing late Sunday night and ending Monday morning, is the Sunday assignment.

Case No. 140—The Canadian Pacific Railway, western lines, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A yardman of the Canadian Pacific Railway, western lines, holding a regular assignment, was not called on December 26, 1921, or on January 2, 1922. He claimed payment for these days, but was refused by the Company on the ground that they were legal holidays. The Company contended that Christmas and New Year's day falling on a Sunday, the following Mondays, December 26 and January 2, were generally observed as holidays. Therefore, under the agreement, both of the above days being recognized as holidays the yard crews were not called or required to work. The Company declined payment for these

days, owing to the fact that they were generally observed as legal holidays and the members of all organizations who were called upon to work on those days under the agreement were paid over-time for working on a legal holiday.

The employees contended that the order-in-council, which proclaimed December 26, 1921, and January 2, 1922, public holidays, only applied to the public service of Canada and did not apply to assigned yard crews, employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. They claimed that this yardman should be paid in accordance with Article 18 of the yard schedule (see Case No. 138 above).

The Board declared that December 26, 1921, and January 2, 1922, were legal holidays observed as Christmas Day and New Year's Day respectively, and by its decision the claim of the employees was denied.

Case No. 141—The Canadian Pacific Railway, western lines, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A controversy arose over the dismissal of a brakeman of the Canadian Pacific Railway for alleged violation of Rule "G", having been reported by a caller of the railway to have been under the influence of liquor. The employees contended that this brakeman should not have been dismissed, as they alleged no evidence was produced at the time which showed that he was under the influence of liquor. The only statement furnished in the case was supplied eleven months later when the general manager of the company informed the men's committee that he had the caller's original statement.

In its general statement the Board said:

There appears to have been some misunderstanding and considerable delay in dealing with the matter when originally taken up between the representatives of the Committee and of the Company.

The Board cannot, of course, countenance any violation of Rule "G", about the evidence of which there can be no question.

The decision of the Board was as follows:

Under all the circumstances the Board recommends to the Company a reconsideration of the discipline applied in the case.

Case No. 142—The Canadian Pacific Railway, western lines, and the Order of Railway Conductors.

A railway conductor of the Canadian Pacific Railway was dismissed for threatening violence to an officer of the Company, and for attempting to incite another employee to an open act of insubordination. The employees contended that the investigation in this case was irregular as it had been conducted by officers of the Alberta district while the occurrence took place in the British Columbia district. They also contended that the discipline was excessive.

By decision of the Board the claim of the employees was denied.

Case No. 143—The Harbour Commissioners of Montreal and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A foreman employed by the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal in switching operations was dismissed on the charge of interfering with a police officer in the execution of his duties and obtaining from him a bicycle belonging to another man, which was subsequently lost. The employees contended that the affair was merely a practical joke and requested that the foreman be reinstated and paid for his lost time. The Harbour Commissioners submitted that the acceptance of the "joke plea" would open the way to abuses that might lead to the appropriating by employees of more valuable property than in this instance belonging to the public or to the Commissioners. Both parties agreed to accept as final and binding the decision of the Board in the case.

The decision of the Board was as follows:

The Board sustains the Harbour Commissioners in its conclusion that the bicycle was lost through the interference by Foreman W— with the police officer in the performance of

his duties, but considers that the discipline should be modified to the extent of reinstatement without pay for time out of service; time lost to count as suspension.

Case No. 144—The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

A controversy arose between the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway and its locomotive engineers and trainmen with reference to payment for pushing trains out of Coyle yard. The rule governing this work is in Article 28 (b) (20 b of Supplement 24 to G. O. No. 27) of the schedule of the locomotive engineers and firemen, which reads in part as follows:

Where regularly assigned to perform service within switching limits yardmen shall not be used in road service when road crews are available, except in case of emergency. When yard crews are used in road service under conditions just referred to they shall be paid miles or hours with a minimum of one hour, whichever is the greater, for the class of service performed, in addition to the regular yard pay, and without any deduction therefrom for the time consumed in said service.

The points at issue are set forth in the joint statement submitted by both parties as follows:

Westbound tonnage trains are pushed out of Coyle yard (provided switch engine is not otherwise engaged), this being part of the regular duties of the switch engine. This practice has been in effect since switch engine was established in Coyle yard about twelve years ago.

This engine has been used more or less, depending upon conditions, to push trains beyond the west yard limit board. The enginemen have presented claims under the current schedule for a minimum of one hour (actual time about 30 minutes) at through freight rates for this service in addition to the regular yard pay and without deduction therefrom. The claims were declined by the Railway Company and the engine crew paid continuous time at yard rates.

The employees contended that since Article 28 (b) of the present schedule became effective, yard crews were not required to assist trains beyond the west yard limit board until recently. They

claimed that the yard engine crew, when pushing through freight trains beyond the yard limit board were engaged in road service and should therefore be paid in accordance with Article 28 (a) which reads as follows:

No 28 (a)—Yard engineers and firemen working between H. & D. Junction and Summit, between Bartonville and Vinemount, and between frontier yards and Coyle will be paid miles or hours at through freight rates for actual service only with a minimum of one hour.

The Company contended that the use of the Coyle yard engine to push freight trains out of that yard to a point beyond the west yard limit board did not constitute road service in accordance with the intent of Article 28 (b) of the schedule, as road rates had never been paid Coyle yard engine crews when they ran beyond the yard limit board, and that this practice was practically confined to winter operations. It was also pointed out that Article 28 (b) quoted in the joint statement of facts dealt with "switch limits" not with "yard limit" boards.

It was pointed out by the Board that in the joint statement of facts it was shown that the practice of switch engines assisting through freight trains beyond the Coyle yard limit board had been in effect since the switching engine was established in that yard about twelve years ago.

By decision of the Board the claim of the employees was denied.

Case No. 145—The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

A controversy arose between the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway and its locomotive engineers and firemen as to the coaling of engines at the Aberdeen coal dock at Hamilton. Since the dock was built in 1912, road engine crews had, until recently, coaled practically all their engines, being paid an arbitrary allowance of six miles, in accordance with Article 16 of the Rates of Pay

and Rules governing the service of locomotive engineers and firemen which reads as follows:

Engineers and firemen in through and local freight, passenger and work train service will be allowed an arbitrary of six miles for the time consumed in coaling and sanding their engines at Aberdeen Coal Dock.

Prior to January 12, 1922, the coaling was generally done after the completion of the trip or day, but since then the Company had, with few exceptions, used hostlers for coaling through and local freight, passenger and work train engines, and required yard engine crews to coal their engines during the 45 minutes preparatory time provided for under Article 36 (b) which reads as follows.

On single crewed switch engines, engineers and firemen are required to report 45 minutes before time train is timed to leave.

The enginemen contended that the Management should carry out the terms of Article 16, quoted above, and that the coaling of yard engines should be done according to the agreed past practice, that is, after the completion of their regular day's work, and that the 45 minutes preparatory time referred to in Article 36 (b) was never intended for the coaling of engines and had never been used as such until January, 1922. They claimed that the Company should not abrogate Article 16, but if their right to do so were conceded the Company should revert back to the practice in force prior to 1912, that is, the coaling and sanding of all engines should be done by the roundhouse force.

The Company contended that Article 36 (b) did not state what work should be required of enginemen during the 45 minutes preparatory time, and that it was entirely within its rights in having engines coaled in the preparatory time. The use of hostlers for coaling through and local freight, passenger work and train service engines, and the use of yard enginemen during their preparatory time for coaling yard engines resulted in a considerable saving and the Company contended they were justified

in taking advantage of this when there was no violation of their agreement with the employees. There was nothing in the present or any previous agreement which gave the enginemen the privilege of coaling and sanding all engines, or made it obligatory on the part of the Company to give them this work.

The Board stated that it appeared "that there was no disposition on the part of the Company to abrogate Article 16 of the schedule and that the Company was justified in calling upon engineers and firemen of through and local freight, passenger and work trains to coal and sand engines at Aberdeen coal dock, paying therefor an arbitrary of six miles for time consumed in such service, or having this work performed by roundhouse force, at its option." With respect to yard engines, the Board found "that it was not the practice under existing or previous schedules up to January, 1922, to require engineers and firemen on yard engines to coal and sand engines during preparatory time."

The decision of the Board was as follows:

The position of the Company is sustained in the matter of engines in through and local freight, passenger and work train service. The claim of the employees is sustained in respect to yard engines.

Case No. 146—The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, The Order of Railway Conductors, and The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

The Michigan Central Railroad and the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway operate a joint service between Buffalo and Hamilton, en route to and from Toronto. On June 26, 1921, the Michigan Central Railroad adopted the Canadian Standard Code of train rules, under which the train service employees of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway had been operating for two years. On August 8, 1921, the superintendent of the Toronto, Hamilton and

Buffalo Railway issued the following notice:

The Michigan Central have advised that all T. H. & B. employees in joint service must write that Company's train rules examination book. All concerned will be governed accordingly. Examination books may be had on application to this office and may be written by the employees where and as desired within a reasonable time.

The chairmen of the four train service committees presented a claim for five days' pay for each man who had written the rules. This claim was denied by the Company.

The employees contended that they had always been paid in the past for writing Michigan Central Railroad rules, thus establishing the precedent and constituting an admission on the part of the Company that the service of writing rules for another road should be paid for; that certain enginemen who were not at that time actually working on joint runs were instructed by personal letter to write these rules, this constituting a definite order from the Company; that the Company was not within its rights in ordering the employees to perform a service of this nature without compensation, and that the compensation claimed was fair, as the Michigan Central Railroad had paid certain of its employees five days' pay for preparing, writing and passing Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway rules under identical circumstances to those prevailing in the present case of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway employees. They contended that although they did not actually lose time

from their runs, yet the time used in writing M.C.R.R. rules was time that rightfully belonged to themselves, and that they should be paid for the same; and that there was a difference between the Rule and Examination books of the two companies.

On behalf of the Company it was claimed that at no time were instructions issued requiring T. H. & B. employees to attend instruction classes in connection with the adoption of standard rules by the M.C.R.R. The M.C.R.R. made various allowances up to five days to engineers and conductors for learning and writing T. H. & B. standard rules in 1918, but made no allowance to trainmen or firemen. The only circumstances under which the T. H. & B. employees had ever been allowed time for writing M.C.R.R. train rules was when such employees were required to go to M.C.R.R. headquarters for the sole purpose of writing the rules or of learning the road; in such cases they were allowed a minimum day for each twenty-four hours lost. It was further contended that in accordance with past practice its employees were not entitled to compensation for writing the rule book of the M.C.R.R. in order to qualify for joint service, no time having been lost by them in doing so.

The Board pointed out that notwithstanding the claims as submitted were for five days' pay each, it was shown in the employees' statement that they did not lose any time writing the rules.

By decision of the Board the claim of the employees was denied.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1922

THE following table shows the number of strikes in existence in Canada at some time or another during October, 1922, together with the number of employees involved and the time loss in working days, as compared with the previous month and with October, 1921.

	Dis- putes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
October, 1922.....	17	3,229	54,502
September, 1922.....	18	15,275	91,900
October, 1921.....	17	1,897	46,036

As in the previous month the greatest time loss during October was in the group including the printing and publishing trades, in which there were 10 strikes involving 1,826 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 47,506 working days.

Two strikes commenced during the month, involving 193 employees and resulting in a time loss of 411 working days. Of the 18 strikes in existence in September, 15 were carried over into October, these causing a time loss of 54,091 working days during the month under review. Two of the strikes in existence in September, those of coal miners at Canmore and shipbuilders at Three Rivers, and the two new strikes commencing during October, terminated in October. At the end of the month there were, therefore, still on record 13 strikes, affecting 2,013 workpeople as follows: photo engravers, Montreal; three strikes of printing compositors at Montreal; printing compositors, Hamilton; printing compositors, Toronto; printing compositors, Winnipeg; printing compositors and pressmen, Halifax; printing compositors and pressmen, Ottawa; printing compositors and pressmen, Vancouver; norrow gauge enginemen of steel plant, Sydney; railway employees of steel and

coal companies, Sydney, and motormen and conductors at Niagara Falls.

Disputes by Industries

The following is a review of disputes by industries in the order in which they appear in the statistical table. A brief reference is made to the more important strikes.

MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING

On September 29, a strike of 323 coal miners at Canmore, Alta., occurred in a dispute regarding the district agreement. After being idle three days work was resumed October 3. At Drumheller, Alta., a strike occurred on October 17, affecting 168 coal miners. This strike was against the temporary laying off of an employee; and two days later, on his reinstatement, work was resumed.

MANUFACTURING

Printing and Publishing.—There was no change in the strikes in this group during October. Ten strikes were still in existence involving 1,826 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 47,506 working days.

CONSTRUCTION

Shipbuilding.—A strike of 700 shipbuilders at Three Rivers which commenced during September was terminated during October. A demand had been made for an increase of 10 per cent in the rates of wages. When this was refused the strike occurred, but after negotiations were carried on between the parties, work was resumed on October 4, at the rates prevailing prior to the strike.

TRANSPORTATION

No change occurred in the strikes affecting railway employees of steel and

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING OCTOBER, 1922.

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Particulars
(a) Strikes commencing prior to October, 1922.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Canmore, Alta.....	323	323	Commenced September 29. Dispute in regard to agreement. Work was resumed October 3.
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Printing and publishing:</i>			
Photo engravers, Montreal, Que..	30	780	Commenced May 2, 1921. For shorter hours. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Hamilton, Ont.	49	1,274	Commenced May 2, 1921. Alleged violation by employers of 44-hour clause in agreement. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	10	260	Commenced June 14, 1921. Objection of men to perform work that came from shop where strike existed. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	410	10,660	Commenced July 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	25	650	Commenced September 15. Employer refused to negotiate a new agreement with the Union. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Toronto, Ont.	876	22,776	Commenced June 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.
Printing compositors, Winnipeg, Man.	191	4,996	Commenced July 1, 1921. Alleged lockout following refusal of employers to renew agreement. Underminated.
Printing compositors and pressmen, Halifax, N.S.	51	1,326	Commenced May 2, 1921. For shorter hours with same weekly wages. Underminated.
Printing compositors and pressmen, Ottawa, Ont.	152	3,952	Commenced June 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.
Printing compositors and pressmen, Vancouver, B.C.	32	832	Commenced May 2, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Underminated.
<i>Iron, steel and products:</i>			
Narrow gauge enginemen of steel company, Sydney, N.S.	16	416	Commenced June 9, 1921. In sympathy with employees of steel and coal companies. Underminated.
CONSTRUCTION—			
<i>Buildings and structures:</i>			
Painters, Toronto, Ont.....			Commenced May 15, against a reduction in wages from 75 cents to 65 cents per hour. Information received indicates employment conditions no longer affected.
<i>Shipbuilding:</i>			
Shipbuilders, Three Rivers, Que...	700	1,400	Commenced September 26, for an increase of 10 per cent in the rate of wages. After negotiations had been carried on work was resumed October 4, on the same terms as prevailed previous to the strike.
TRANSPORTATION—			
<i>Steam Railways:</i>			
Railway employees of steel and coal companies, Sydney, N.S.	150	3,900	Commenced November 22, 1920. For increased wages and improved working conditions. Underminated.
<i>Street and electric railways:</i>			
Motormen and conductors, Niagara Falls, Ont.	21	546	Commenced July 1, for recognition of the union. Underminated.
SERVICE—			
<i>Personal:</i>			
Restaurant employees, Edmonton, Alta.			Commenced July 27, against a reduction of 25 per cent in wages. Information received indicates employment conditions no longer affected.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING OCTOBER, 1922.—(Continued).

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Particulars
(b) Strikes commencing during October, 1922.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Drumheller, Alta.....	168	336	Commenced October 17, in protest against an employee being temporarily laid off. After negotiations the employee was reinstated on October 19.
TRADE—			
<i>Animal products:</i>			
Fowl pluckers, Toronto, Ont.....	25	75	Commenced October 2, against a reduction of 1 cent per bird. After negotiations work was resumed on October 5, at the reduced rate.

coal companies of Sydney, and motor-men and conductors at Niagara Falls.

TRADE

On October 2, a strike of 25 feather pluckers in the plants of poultry produce houses, occurred at Toronto as the result of a reduction of one cent per bird being made. The prevailing rate

had been 5½ cents per bird; after a strike of three days' duration work was resumed on October 3 at the reduced rate.

SERVICE

In the case of the restaurant employees' strike at Edmonton, information received indicates employment conditions were no longer affected.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN DURING SEPTEMBER, 1922

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for October contains the following information respecting strikes and lockouts in Great Britain, during September, 1922, based upon returns from employers and workpeople.

NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND DURATION.—

The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in September, was 31, as compared with 32 in the previous month, and 57 in September, 1921. In these new disputes nearly 10,000 workpeople were involved either directly or indirectly (i.e. thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 5,000 workpeople were involved in 30 disputes which began before September

and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes in progress in September was thus 61, involving nearly 15,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during September of about 140,000 working days.

The principal dispute in progress in the month was one beginning on September 21, involving about 5,000 coal miners and coke-oven workers at Ebbw Vale. A considerable number of blast furnacemen and steel workers, etc., were rendered idle owing to this stoppage.

CAUSES.—Of the 31 disputes beginning in September, 15, directly involving over 6,000 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 3, directly involving about 2,000 workpeople, on

questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 13, directly involving about 1,000 workpeople, on other questions.

RESULTS.—Settlements were effected in the case of 19 new disputes, directly involving 3,300 workpeople, and 15 old disputes, directly involving 1,500 workpeople. Of these disputes, 10, directly involving 300 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 9, directly involving 3,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 15, directly involving 1,500 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 3 disputes, directly involving 400 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The following table classifies the dis-

putes in progress in September by groups of industries:—

Groups of industries	No. of disputes in progress in September			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in Sept.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in Sept.
	Started before Sept. 1.	Started in Sept.	Total		
Building	5	2	7	1,000	21,000
Mining and quarrying	7	4	11	9,000	81,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	9	5	14	2,000	23,000
Other trades	9	20	29	3,000	17,000
Total, Sept., 1922	30	31	61	15,000	142,000
Total, Aug. 1922	35	32	67	31,000	312,000
Total, Sept., 1921	43	57	100	20,000	146,000

CONVENTION OF ONTARIO COUNCIL OF UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

THE eighth annual convention of the Ontario Provincial Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was held at London, Ont., on June 29 to July 1. There were present 24 delegates representing 73 local unions and a membership of 4,457, also fraternal delegates from the Quebec Provincial Council and the Boot and Shoe Workers, a member of the General Executive Board and organizers of the Brotherhood. The president, Mr. Thomas L. Clancy, occupied the chair.

The secretary-treasurer's report showed a loss in membership during the year of 2,273, or 32.8 per cent, which was attributed to the large amount of unemployment during the past two years. A special campaign which had been conducted during the last four months of the year, however, had resulted in between 150 to 200 new members being added. The cost of the campaign to the Council was \$436. The financial statement showed the organization with \$1,071 on hand. The receipts for the year ended June 24, 1922, amounted to \$3,926, and the expenses to \$2,855.

The convention by a resolution commended the action of the Dominion Government in issuing an order-in-council on June 7 respecting Fair Wage conditions in government contracts. By another resolution the convention decided to oppose the letting of contracts for public works in the Province of Ontario which do not contain a clause providing for the payment of the prevailing rate of wages, and the current hours in the district where the work is being done, and to request the Ontario Minister of Labour to see that the Fair Wage policy already approved by the Legislature, be carried out. It was also decided to ask the Provincial Government to bring in Fair Wage legislation along lines similar to those adopted by the Dominion Government. The convention also decided to urge the Dominion and Provincial Governments to take action against the installation of the bonus system in industries and trades, claiming that it not only demoralized the workers but that it had a tendency to lower their vitality. It was also decided to request the Dominion

and Provincial Governments "to implement Canada's obligations as a member of the League of Nations by passing legislation providing for a maximum work-day of eight hours."

Mr. Alfred Cheeseman of Toronto, was elected president and Mr. T. Jackson was re-elected secretary-treasury of the Council. Ottawa was chosen as the place of meeting of the next convention.

CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' UNION

THE twenty-third annual convention of the International Photo Engravers' Union was held at Chicago, Ill., on August 21 to 26. There were 52 delegates present representing 31 local unions comprising 5,567 members, or approximately 90 per cent of the membership. The president, Matthew Woll, was in the chair. Addresses were delivered by John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labour; Victor Olander, secretary-treasurer of the Chicago Allied Printing Trades Council; Harry E. Scheck, representing the Chicago Trade Union Label League; Leonard Craig, representing the Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee; John Hayes, secretary-treasurer, International Typographical Union; Sam Marx, representing the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union; and George W. Perkins, representing the American Federation of Labour.

The secretary's report showed the receipts for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1921, as \$308,835, an increase of 70 per cent over the previous year, and the expenditures as \$300,835, an increase of 100 per cent over the previous year. A sum of \$141,125 was received during the last five months due to the levying of a special assessment to provide financial support for members locked out or on strike or otherwise unemployed. Of the total receipts, approximately 80 per cent was returned to the membership in the form of direct benefits, there being \$193,507 expended for strike benefits, \$9,900 for funeral benefits, and \$27,914 for tuberculosis benefits. The per capita tax of maintaining the organization for the year, including the cost of organizing was approximately \$9.67. There

were 30 labels issued during the year as compared with 36 in the previous year.

The Canadian representative, Mr. William C. Golby, of Toronto, reported that general depression during the past year had affected the industry in Canada and "that each shop seems to look for some opportunity to accuse its competitor of price-cutting and under our co-operative agreements this tends to keep the feeling strained between the employers and the union."

The statistics obtained in an international wage survey conducted by the Union during the year had shown, according to the report of the Executive, "great achievement in this matter," and it was stated that information required by local unions for guidance in wage negotiations could be obtained from the secretary-treasurer. It was decided that a similar survey should be conducted during the coming year.

JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL.

Regret was expressed that the usefulness of the Joint Industrial Council had been, it was alleged, reduced because some of the employers had failed to observe the fundamental requirements upon which the Council was originally founded, it having no authority to deal with questions regarding the determination of wages and working hours and conditions which are considered as questions for collective bargaining between the local unions and employers. The convention expressed general approval of the Joint Council but stated that its activities should be limited to its proper sphere.

WAGES, HOURS AND SHOP RULES.

With respect to the matters of wages, hours and shop rules, it was decided that the best means to combat the "open shop" movement is for locals to discourage unfair practices by their members, to encourage shop production, elimination of waste, the performance of a fair day's work, and the development of cordial and co-operative relations with the employers, to amend their union rules to provide a safeguard against abuses where unemployment benefits are provided and to confine these benefits only to members who have shown by their conduct that they are worthy of support and that they are willing to work under fair conditions. An investigation by the union during the year had shown that unemployment benefits proved most satisfactory when supervised and controlled locally.

CO-OPERATIVE SHOPS AND STOCK-BUYING.

It was stated that within recent years there has been a gradual tendency for journeymen of the craft to enter the photo-engraving business as co-partners, each supplying a proportionate share of the capital, and that the acquiring of stock in the firm had been encouraged by some of the older engraving concerns who used as incentives for their proposals permanency of employment, preference in kindly treatment and the sharing of profits without entailing losses. These actions, it was thought, were not inspired by motives for the welfare of the workers, and, it was stated, that experience had demonstrated that the individual who had hoped to benefit by the purchase of stock had in most cases suffered ultimately. The following motion was adopted with respect to stock-acquiring and co-operative shops:

(a) Stock acquiring—

1. That the Executive Council shall institute a searching enquiry into all purchases made by members of stock in the firms where they have been, or are now employed and of what transpired under such ownership of stock; and that

this information be furnished to all members.

2. That before members shall interest themselves as shareholders or through other financial investments, in any of the photo-engraving concerns, they shall be required to first advise the International President of such intent and of the arrangements of investments under consideration so that proper and competent advice may be furnished such members.

3. To enable the International President to give proper and complete advice, he shall be authorized to consult such authorities as will aid him in properly performing this function.

(b) Co-operative shops—

1. That a careful survey be made of all existing co-operative shops and that this survey be made jointly with our employers if possible, or that it be made by our International Executive Council if our employers decline to join in this undertaking.

2. That our employers be requested to join with us in the formation of an authentic source for trade information, trade opportunities and trade guidance, as well as to council upon efficient management, and that if our employers decline to participate in this work, our Executive Council proceed in this undertaking without such co-operation.

3. That all co-operative shops shall be required to observe like conditions of employment as are enforced in all other establishments and that local unions pre-determine the number of journeymen workers required to organize and operate a union establishment of photo-engravers.

CO-OPERATION IN RESEARCH WORK.

The trade union movement was claimed to hold forth many opportunities for trade development and craft improvement which cannot be successfully undertaken other than through the collective authority and response of both employers and workers. A resolution

was adopted which, in particular, recommended:

1. That we co-operate with employers in the maintenance of cost records so long as they are properly administered and are made to serve the purpose for which they are intended.

2. That these records shall be available to officers and representatives of our respective local or international unions whenever requested.

3. That the employing photo-engravers be again approached by our international officers for the purpose of jointly undertaking research work for the industry and to devise such plans whereby all within the industry will profit alike in whatever improvement may enter our craft or calling.

OTHER MATTERS.

The convention authorized the President in co-operation with the Executive Council to further negotiate an arbitration agreement with the publishers, in accordance with recommendations contained in his report; to endeavour to obtain the co-operation of the employers in an investigation into trade diseases and sanitary shop conditions affecting the craft and if unsuccessful in obtaining their co-operation to join in this movement with the printing trade unions and to make such financial contribution as they deem justified; to endeavour to secure better tariff protection for the American printing and engraving industry; to have the excessive postage rates in second class mail matter reduced and the zoning system abolished; to co-operate with the Authors' League in amending the Copyright Law; and to endeavour to bring about a closer bond of unity with fellow craftsmen

abroad. The convention was opposed to the One Big Union for the printing trades.

With regard to photo-engraving schools, it was pointed out that harm follows where the effect of trade education is to overcrowd an industry, depress the workers and weaken their economic existence, and it was recommended that the International officers should consult with the officers of the employers' association in this matter. It was also recommended that the union co-operate with the employers in the preparation of a text-book upon photo-engraving, and failing the co-operation of the employers to proceed with the work independently.

The subject of convict engraving and printing was discussed and dangers which might result from the system outlined. As a result of a protest from the printing and engraving unions legislation was averted during the year which would, if adopted, have made it mandatory for state printing of every description to be done in the prisons, reformatories, and other institutions of New York state. The convention commended the action taken and authorized the International officers to keep informed of all counterfeiting being practised and with the aid of the members and local unions co-operate with the Government to prevent reproduction by the photo-engraving process detrimental to the public welfare.

Mr. Matthew Woll was re-elected president, and Mr. Henry F. Schmal re-elected secretary-treasurer.

The city of Milwaukee was chosen as the place of meeting for the 1923 convention.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD ASSEMBLY OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Resolution on the Unemployment Problem

THE Third Assembly of the League of Nations was held at Geneva, Switzerland, from September 4 to September 30. Representatives of 45 States were present at the beginning and in the course of the session one new member, Hungary, was admitted to the League. Six member States were not represented. The representatives of Canada were the Honourable W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, and the Honourable Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Mr. Augustin Edwards (Chili) was elected President of the Assembly. The work of the Assembly was distributed among six committees which dealt with the following subjects: (1) Legal and constitutional questions, such as the amendment of Article 10 and Article 18 of the Covenant, the report of the committee on the Procedure of Conciliation, the allocation of the expenses of the League, and the election of the non-permanent members of the council. (2) The work of the technical organization, including the Transit, the Health and the Economic and Financial Organizations, and the work of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation. (3) The reduction of armaments. (4) The budget and other financial questions of the League. (5) Social and general questions such as the Traffic in Opium and in Women and Children, Russian Refugees, the Deportation of Women and Children in Turkey, etc. (6) Political questions, including the admission of new States. Honourable Mr. Fielding was elected chairman of the Committee dealing with social and general questions.

During the session a general survey over the whole field of activities of the League was taken and a number of

important decisions were reached, advancing practically every line of League work.

The Assembly approved the decision of the Council of the League of Nations to increase from four to six the number of non-permanent members of the Council elected by the Assembly. Brazil, Spain, Belgium and China were re-elected and Sweden and Uruguay were added.

The problem of the reduction of armaments had been considered during the past year by the Temporary Mixed Commission for the Reduction of Armaments set up by the First Assembly. The Commission presented a comprehensive report which was closely examined by the Third Committee of the Assembly and by the Assembly itself, and a precise programme was given to the Commission for its work until the next Assembly. Three main points were brought out in the resolutions adopted. The first was the necessity for an early settlement of the question of reparations and inter-Governmental debts; the second dealt with the means of providing by mutual guarantees the security which will enable Governments to accept reduction of armaments; and the third provided for an international conference for the extension of the principles of the Naval Treaty of Washington to all non-signatory States.

With regard to amendments to the Covenant of the League of Nations the decision was made that it would not be wise to make any change until further study and experience could be had.

A committee of jurists had been appointed by the Second Assembly to

consider proposals made by Norway and Sweden for the pacific settlement of international disputes by the action of commissions of arbitration and conciliation. The committee proposed that the Assembly recommend the Members of the League subject to the provisions of the Covenant to conclude conventions establishing commissions of conciliation for the amicable settlement of international disputes. The committee also drew up a number of articles suitable for inclusion in such conventions. The Assembly adopted the proposal of the jurists' committee with an added note that the development of the system of bilateral conventions may ultimately make a general convention desirable and possible.

The Assembly voted a budget of 25,-673,508 gold francs for 1923 as against 22,238,335 francs for 1922. Of this budget 15,593,046 francs is for the general secretariat, 8,200,462 francs for the International Labour Organization and 1,880,000 francs for the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The work of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, which held its first session at the beginning of August was approved by the Assembly, and financial provision was made for the accomplishment of its more urgent tasks. The Assembly approved the investigation undertaken by the committee regarding the material situation of intellectual workers in different countries and intellectual proprietary rights. It also approved the committee's recommendation regarding an international initiative in favour of rapid and complete distribution of scientific information and ensuring better co-operation in research work. The Assembly further suggested a form of intellectual co-operation consisting in the procuring of books and scientific documents for universities and schools in those countries which on account of depreciated currency could not afford to pay for them.

The Assembly approved the work of the Economic and Financial Commission of the League and expressed the hope that, while scrupulously respecting state sovereignty, it would continue to work for the application of the principles of sound finance that were recommended at the Brussels Conference. It further recommended that the financial and economic publications already started be continued and extended within prudent limits.

The Assembly approved the work of the Advisory Organization for Communications and Transit along the lines laid down by the Covenant and the First Assembly. This organization gathers all relevant information on questions of communications and transit, and serves as intermediary between different States for facilitating co-operation in questions of transport and communications. It watches over the way decisions of previous transit conferences are being carried out, studies methods for ensuring freedom of communications and transit as laid down in the Covenant, and applies the resolutions on transport and communications adopted by the Genoa Conference and accepted by the Council.

The Assembly dealt with various political questions such as the right of minorities, the system of mandates, and problems of the Near East. It also took up a number of social and humanitarian questions. Prompt measures were taken for the succour of Greek and Armenian refugees from Asia Minor. Work performed in reclaiming deported women and children in Asia Minor was approved, and a further sum of £1,500 was allocated to the Commission of Inquiry which was in charge of this work. Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, High Commissioner of the League, reported on the work carried out under his direction on behalf of Russian refugees and in the repatriation of prisoners of war. With regard to the latter, the repatriation was reported to have been completed, a total of 427,386 prisoners of war belonging to

26 different nationalities having been restored to their homes, at the cost of funds not exceeding £400,000.

The question of the recrudescence of slavery was raised by Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, member of the New Zealand delegation, who said there was reason to believe there had been a revival of slavery recently, due to the continued existence of the traffic in arms and ammunition, especially in Abyssinia, whose ruler was unable to suppress it owing to difficulties for which he was not responsible. The Assembly decided that the question of slavery should be included in the agenda of the Fourth Assembly and requested the Council to obtain all practical information and present a report on the subject.

The Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Opium submitted a detailed report, which was examined and approved by the Fifth Committee. The Assembly decided to urge on all governments to adopt the import and export certificate system without delay and proposed that the Advisory Committee should examine whether it would be advisable to ask governments not to issue licenses for the import of opium and other dangerous drugs except from countries which had ratified the Opium Convention and adopted the system of import and export certificates. The Assembly made a further appeal to Governments for information as to the amount of opium and other drugs required by each country for internal consumption, and recommended that the enquiry now being made into the legitimate needs of the whole world should be pressed forward as much as possible. Finally, the Assembly, convinced of the urgent necessity of the fullest possible international co-operation in this work, and in view of the fact that the United States is one of the most important manufacturing and importing countries, recommended to the Council that it address a pressing invitation to the

United States to nominate a member to serve on the Advisory Committee.

Matters affecting International Labour Organization

The Assembly dealt with a number of questions affecting the International Labour Organization.

The admission of Hungary to the League of Nations made that country, ipso facto, a member of the International Labour Organization, bringing its membership up to fifty five countries.

In a discussion of the Unemployment problem it appeared desirable that the Economic and Financial Committee of the League should collaborate with the International Labour Office in the inquiry which it had been called upon to undertake by the International Labour Conference of 1921. The following resolution on this question was passed:

The Assembly, having taken note of the decisions of the General Labour Conference of 1921, calling for an enquiry into the national and international aspects of the unemployment crisis and the means of combating it, and requesting the International Labour Office to call into co-operation the Economic and Financial Sections of the League of Nations for the solution of the financial and economic questions raised by the enquiry.

Requests the Economic and Financial Organization to arrange the scope and method of such collaboration at an early date and to bring to the enquiry conducted by the International Labour Office any information which it has in its possession.

During the discussion of the budget of the International Labour Office Mr. Albert Thomas, Director, outlined the work which had been accomplished by the office during the last year. He stated that in different parliaments there had been introduced 219 bills for giving effect to decisions of the Third International Labour Conference and a number of these had become law. Mr. Thomas referred to the work of the Labour Office in the transfer of social insurance funds in the various territories ceded by Germany in Prussian

Poland and Alsace-Lorraine. Commissions had been appointed by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to arrange the conditions of the transfer of such funds, and he stated that they had succeeded in obtaining complete agreement between the parties concerned in both cases. States, he said, were tending more and more to have recourse to the International Labour Office for solving such new and complicated questions as the treatment of the disabled. The Director read a list of some of the varied enquiries from Governments during the past year and said that Ministries of Labour increasingly realized that en-

quiries made in other countries were a great expense, and that by availing themselves of the services of the International Labour Office they could effect appreciable economies. Almost daily, he said, applications for information were being received from governments or industrial organizations. With regard to the presentation of information, the Chief of the Research Division of the office had travelled around Europe, visiting the labour ministries and discussing the possibility of arranging more uniform methods. Advice in this direction had been requested by the new states of Europe.

WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE, (LEAGUE OF NATIONS)

Report of Director to International Labour Conference

AT the Fourth International Labour Conference (League of Nations) which was held at Geneva in October, the Secretary General of the Conference, Mr. Albert Thomas, introduced his yearly report as Director of the International Labour Office, and made a statement in regard to it. In speaking of the budget he recalled that the General Assembly of the League of Nations had left intact the estimates presented by the Governing Body in spite of a desire for economy on the part of the delegates. The Assembly had also voted a credit for the erection of a permanent home for the office. After referring to the excellent relations existing between the League of Nations and the International Labour Office and to the autonomous character of the International Labour Organization, he continued in part as follows:—

To-day there exists hardly a country able to establish a system of social legislation without being in possession of accurate information regarding the work accomplished in foreign countries. In certain Ministries of Labour it has been considered necessary even to create special sections for foreign

information. The Parliaments themselves have, besides, set up special services, not only for labour questions but for more general political and economic matters. The International Labour Office endeavours to make a satisfactory reply to the questions asked, and I need hardly indicate the value of such services to newly-developing countries, in particular to those which cannot provide the means themselves for securing satisfactory information.

Even the greater countries sometimes consider it necessary to effect economies and approach the Office which, in making such an inquiry for one country, endeavours to do it for all, and which has means at its disposal for the collection of information in different countries which cannot be available in any single country. In this way it has been able to reduce the expenses of various countries.

I take the liberty of saying that in the accomplishment of our task there is further matter of anxiety for the International Labour Office. It is agreed that, for the solution of present social problems, satisfactory information is essential. The more important employers' and workers' organizations need information services of their own, and is it not by means of the distribution of the most scientific information that a policy of conciliation is more easily reached, and that by means of such equitable

decisions social conflicts in the industrial world are frequently avoided?

This is the impartial, scientific effort which we endeavour to perform in the interests of all from day to day, but I venture to say that this effort should be also one of guidance. A short time ago, during the discussions of the International Association for the Legal Protection of Workers, one of the speakers declared that it was necessary to understand exactly what the present situation was from the social point of view, and whether it was possible to guide our efforts amid the tumult of conflicting ideas which arises on every side. To discern new ideas in the midst of social conflicts, to give guidance on them and sometime clarify them, to enable everyone to gain an exact impression of the value of methods suggested is surely one of the tasks which devolve upon the International Labour Office. . . .

I now come to the principal task of our Organization. I speak of the endeavour, whilst following the principles established in the Treaty of Peace, to improve conditions of labour in each country, to endeavour to secure, through the application of Conventions, that the most venturesome countries in the sphere of labour legislation are not affected by the competition of the more backward. This forms the two-fold work of our activities in the realm of international labour legislation.

At the present moment fifty-four nations are members of the International Labour Organization.

The Director then referred to the absence of Russia and the United States, the only two of the greater industrial countries that are missing from the International Labour Organization. With regard to Russia, no steps had been taken in the matter of regulating conditions of labour, except the collection of information and an exchange of publications. The absence of the United States he regarded as more serious. The office was continually endeavouring to establish relations with them by entering into negotiations regarding technical research, such as in connection with the Anthrax Commission. The American Federation of Labour maintains relations with the Office and the United States Chamber of Commerce, sent its president to Geneva to study the International La-

bour Organization. The Director mentioned a number of prejudices that exist against the office and misconceptions as to its activities.

The relations of the office with international organizations were described, and special mention was made of the International Institute of Agriculture in Italy.

With reference to the draft conventions he said the number of ratifications was increasing from day to day and now had reached fifty-three.

In conclusion, the Director expressed his views as to the scope and duties of the International Labour Organization.

A question must be faced by all the Members of the Organization: the problem of their obligations under Article 405 of the Treaty. This Treaty grants the States perfect freedom to ratify or not to ratify. They have fulfilled their obligations and their duties towards the Organization when they have duly submitted the texts of the draft conventions to the competent legislative authorities; they are then free to await the success or the non-success of this action. In a like manner it might be said that the International Labour Organization, that the annual Conference, that the International Labour Office itself, had fulfilled their duty by simply noting the fact that a certain number of States have ratified and that certain others have failed to do so.

This is no doubt one conception of the International Labour Organization, a conception of International life as a whole. A League of Nations may be imagined which would perform its work in the air, and likewise, one could picture an International Labour Organization whose members would meet regularly every year; whose Office, devoting itself exclusively to the task of scientific study and information, would contemplate the developments of international life with detachment and serenity; and which, we may add, would receive the contributions of the various States paid regularly by the latter. Thus an International Labour Office would be in existence with a complete International Labour Organization but the results might be null.

Would you be satisfied? Would it be possible, morally speaking, for the International Labour Office to remain in that condition of tranquility which I have just described?

No, I think, emphatically, that it would be impossible. However great the respect must be which the International Labour Organization must preserve towards national sovereignty, whatever are the limits to which the Conference is confined, it is quite certain that our essential duty is to seek, by all the means in our power, how the principles embodied in the Treaty of Peace can best be realized; how these principles can be translated into conventions and how the latter can become laws enforced by all the various States. That is the essential aim

of our Organization; that great duty which none of us here can evade.

A waiting policy is, nevertheless, a policy; it implies the closest attention and vigilance; it implies men capable of keeping their eyes open amidst all the various social changes which may arise and capable of seeking how the work we are attempting to do can best be adapted to changing circumstances from day to day. And this is the task we must endeavour to carry out by all the means in our power.

FOURTEENTH SESSION OF GOVERNING BODY, INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

THE fourteenth session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held at Geneva on October 12 and 13. The Government of Canada was represented by the Honourable James Murdock, M.P., Minister of Labour, and the workers of Canada by Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The report of the Director on the work of the office for the last few months was received and discussed. The formal ratification by the Swiss Government of four of the Draft Conventions of the International Labour Conference at Washington was noted. These relate to unemployment, night work of women, the minimum age for the admission of children to industrial employment, and night work for children. The number of ratifications officially notified to the office was thereby increased to 51.

The Governing Body expressed satisfaction that the United States Government had accepted an invitation to participate in the work of the Anthrax Commission which the International Labour Office had convened for December 5.

At previous sessions the Governing Body had decided to create a Joint Agricultural Advisory Commission to collaborate with the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, but the nomination of the Commission had

been postponed pending the decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice as to the competency of the Office in agricultural matters and also to enable the employers' group to consult the agricultural employers. As the Court had recognized the competency of the International Labour Organization to deal with agricultural labour matters, and as the chairman of the Employers' Group said he was authorized to state that the agricultural employers were in favour of creating this joint commission, the members of the commission were nominated, consisting of the Chairman of the Governing Body, Mr. Arthur Fontaine (France), representing the Governments; Mr. Carlier (Belgium) representing the employers; and Mr. Leipart (Germany) the workers.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Swiss Government for the offer of a site for the new premises of the Office, and it was decided that a sub-committee of the Budget Committee should deal with all questions connected with the building of the premises. The question of the adoption of German and Spanish as official languages of the International Labour Organization in addition to French and English was discussed, but for administrative and financial reasons it was considered inadvisable to make any change. It was, however, decided, that the public-

ations of the Office should be translated into German, Spanish and other languages so far as available funds would allow. The Governing Body

decided that its chairman should be appointed for one year instead of three and should be eligible for re-election.

SETTLING INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

(Reprinted from "CANADA", October 14, 1922.)

LABOUR problems are a particularly common source of trouble in Australia, and there has been for some time dissatisfaction with the existing machinery for preventing them. The Premier of South Australia, who is now taking action that has aroused strong hostility on the part of the representatives of Labour, goes so far as to characterise Australia as "the home of strikes." The present system of compulsory industrial arbitration he denounces as "the chief cause of the industrial chaos into which Australia is drifting," and condemns as "cumbersome, uneconomic, slow, and costly," breeding strikes and the bitterest class hatred.

Sir Henry Barwell proposes to abolish

the compulsory Arbitration Committee and to substitute a system of voluntary conciliation. With this object in view, he has borrowed a leaf out of Canada's book, and brought forward legislation on the lines of what is known in Canada as the Lemieux Act. There can be no question of the success of this measure. Out of a total of 558 applications for Boards of Conciliation made during the 15 years it has been in force there were only 34 cases in which strikes were not averted. Whether this machinery will be equally successful under Australian Labour conditions remains to be seen. There seems to be a good deal of doubt about it in South Australia, and the fate of the Government measure is being watched with some anxiety.

LABOUR AND WAGES IN THE PRINTING INDUSTRY IN CANADA

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in continuation of its series of industrial statistics, has issued an exhaustive report on the various branches of the printing industry in Canada for the year 1920, which in-

cludes also certain comparative figures for 1919.

The principal statistics of the industry for 1920, grouped in six sections, are given as follows:

Principal Statistics	Printing and publishing	Printing and book-binding	Litho-graphing and engraving	Stereo-typing and electro-typing	Map making	Blue prints	Total all industries
Establishments.....No.	1,007	670	91	11	3	14	1,795
Capital invested.....\$	40,446,679	27,725,590	7,901,861	333,885	50,615	152,331	76,610,961
Employees on salaries.....No.	5,674	1,902	522	54	8	23	8,183
Salaries paid.....\$	8,151,401	3,752,506	1,114,074	97,604	16,943	36,569	13,169,097
Employees on wages.....No.	9,635	8,021	2,407	129	5	56	21,153
Wages paid.....\$	10,985,839	9,907,413	3,332,530	183,580	3,481	39,249	24,952,099
Fuel costs.....\$	349,078	151,952	56,616	7,512	.....	911	566,069
Miscellaneous expenses.....\$	12,259,175	4,986,912	1,855,109	158,137	22,935	45,829	19,358,147
Cost of materials.....\$	15,597,082	13,043,804	3,688,767	114,488	20,516	155,857	32,620,514
Value of products.....\$	53,841,603	37,326,979	11,168,702	683,362	66,574	324,271	103,411,491

Section I.—Printing and Publishing

This classification embraces only the newspaper publishing offices, of which the number reporting during 1920 was 1,007, located by provinces as follows: Ontario, 419; Saskatchewan, 149; Alberta, 96; Quebec, 95; Manitoba, 91; British Columbia, 76; Nova Scotia, 42; New Brunswick, 34; and Prince Edward Island, 7.

The report gives by provinces the number of persons employed in the newspaper sections according to sex and amounts paid in salaries and wages to each class of employees. The totals of these figures for the whole of Canada are as follows:

Classes of employees	Number of employees		Salary and wage payments
	Male	Female	
Officers, superintendents, managers	1,076	71	\$2,786,903
Clerks, stenographers and other salaried employees	2,825	1,773	5,364,498
Wage earners, average yearly number	7,669	1,533	10,917,693
Outside piece-workers	396	37	65,146
Totals	11,966	3,414	\$19,137,240

A further classification of employees as on December 15, 1920, according to weekly wage payments within specified groups is presented by age and sex in the subjoined table:—

Weekly wage groups	16 years and over		Under 16 years		Total em- ployees
	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Under \$5.....	183	132	390	5	710
\$ 5 but under \$10	489	499	186	38	1,212
\$10 but under \$15	581	540	46	27	1,194
\$15 but under \$20	776	356	4	5	1,141
\$20 but under \$24	727	96	1	.....	824
\$24 but under \$28	815	59	.....	.....	874
\$28 but under \$30	271	7	.....	.....	278
\$30 and over.....	3,785	37	.....	.....	3,822
Totals	7,627	1,726	627	75	10,055

The average days in operation of the 1007 offices amounted to 256.13; the average hours per day, 7.45; and the average hours per week, 43.72.

Section II.—Printing and Bookbinding

This section includes those establishments which do printing of all kinds, bookbinding, ruling, etc., but do not publish any papers of periodicals. During 1920 reports were received from 670 individual plants located by provinces as follows: Ontario, 306; Quebec, 164; Manitoba, 55; British Columbia, 53; Alberta, 35; Nova Scotia, 22; New Brunswick, 15; Saskatchewan, 15; and Prince Edward Island, 5.

The report gives by provinces the number of persons, sex, and salaries and wages in this section. These figures for the whole of Canada are given below:

Classes of employees	Number of employees		Salary and wage payments
	Male	Female	
Officers, superintendents, managers	674	53	\$ 2,145,838
Clerks, stenographers and other salaried employees	697	487	1,635,106
Wage earners, average yearly number	6,163	3,095	10,343,163
Outside piece-workers	26	36	8,461
Totals	7,560	3,671	\$14,182,568

The subjoined table shows by classified wage groups the weekly earnings as at December 15, 1920:

Weekly wage groups	Over 16 years		Under 16 years		Total employees
	Male	Fe-male	Male	Fe-male	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Under \$5.....	36	19	37	.....	92
\$ 5 but under \$10	440	485	164	46	1,135
\$10 but under \$15	539	1,344	48	49	1,980
\$15 but under \$20	536	956	15	13	1,520
\$20 but under \$24	518	106	1	.....	625
\$24 but under \$28	685	23	1	.....	709
\$28 but under \$30	292	4	.....	.....	296
\$30 and over	3,070	39	13	.....	3,122
Totals	6,116	2,976	279	108	9,479

Section III.—Lithographing and Engraving

In this classification are included all those establishments in which the work carried on is wholly or principally of this nature. During 1920 reports were received from 91 establishments locat-

ed as follows: Ontario, 55; Quebec, 18; British Columbia, 6; Manitoba, 5; Alberta, 4; Saskatchewan, 2; and the Maritime provinces, 1.

The number of persons employed distinguished by sex and class of employment, together with the salaries and wages paid is shown for Canada in the following table:

Classes of employees	Number of employees		Salary and wage payments
	Male	Female	
Officers, superintendents managers	171	7	\$ 638,644
Clerks, stenographers and other salaried employees	211	133	475,430
Wage earners, average number	1,713	624	2,748,266
Outside piece-workers	35	37	14,273
Totals	2,130	801	\$3,876,613

A further classification of employees as on December 15, 1920, according to weekly wage payments is presented below by age and sex for the whole of Canada:

Weekly wage groups	Over 16 years		Under 16 years		Total employees
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Under \$5	5	10	.....	1	16
\$ 5 but under \$10	129	104	41	6	280
\$10 but under \$15	162	339	4	21	526
\$15 but under \$20	165	93	1	.....	259
\$20 but under \$24	177	25	1	.....	203
\$24 but under \$28	141	6	.....	.....	147
\$28 but under \$30	51	3	.....	.....	54
\$30 and over	848	11	.....	.....	859
Totals	1,673	591	47	28	2,344

The average days in operation of the 91 establishments amounted to 297.14; the average hours per day, 8.05; and the average hours per week, 46.45.

Section IV.—Stereotyping and Electrotyping

The number of establishments classified under this head during 1920 was 11, of which 7 were in Ontario and 4 in Quebec.

The number of persons employed is shown for Canada according to sex,

classes of employment and salaries and wages, as follows:

Classes of employees	Number of employees		Salary and wage payments
	Male	Female	
Officers, superintendents, managers	19	.....	\$ 37,978
Clerks, stenographers and other salaried employees	22	13	39,626
Wage earners, average yearly number	129	.....	183,580
Totals	170	13	281,184

Another classification of employees by age and sex according to weekly wages as on December 15, 1920, is given below for Canada.

Weekly wage groups	Over 16 years		Under 16 years		Total employees
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Under \$5 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
\$ 5 but under \$10	2	.....	3	.....	5
\$10 but under \$15	4	.....	1	.....	5
\$15 but under \$20	15	.....	.....	.....	15
\$20 but under \$24	23	.....	.....	.....	23
\$24 but under \$28	12	.....	.....	.....	12
\$28 but under \$30	2	.....	.....	.....	2
\$30 and over	70	.....	.....	.....	70
Totals	128	.....	4	.....	132

Section V.—Blue Prints

Returns were received from 14 establishments engaged in making blue prints, 5 of which were in British Columbia; 3 in Quebec; and 2 each in Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta.

The number of persons employed, according to sex, etc., is given for Canada in the following table:

Classes of employees	Number of employees		Salary and wage payments
	Male	Female	
Officers, superintendents, managers	8	1	\$20,218
Clerks, stenographers and other salaried employees	9	5	16,351
Wage earners, average yearly number	49	6	39,097
Outside piece-workers	1	.....	150
Totals	67	12	\$75,816

The subjoined table classifies wage earners according to weekly wage groups as on December 15, 1920.

Weekly wage groups	Over 16 years		Under 16 years		Total employees
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Under \$5.....					
\$ 5 but under \$10.....	8		8		16
\$10 but under \$15.....	11	2	2		15
\$15 but under \$20.....	6	4			10
\$20 but under \$24.....	6				6
\$24 but under \$28.....	3				3
\$28 but under \$30.....					
\$30 and over.....	6				6
Totals	40	6	10		56

The average days the plants were in operation were 304; the average hours per day, 7.43; and the average hours per week, 43.

Section VI.—Maps

Three firms reported in this section, two in Ontario and one in British Columbia.

The number of persons employed during the year was as follows:—officers, superintendents and managers numbered four males with salaries amounting to \$13,105; clerks, stenographers and other salaried employees numbered one male and three females with total salaries of \$3,838; the number of wage earners on the pay roll consisted of three males and two females, whose wages during the year amounted to \$3,481.

The number of days the plants operated during the year on full time was 814 and the number of days idle, 98. The average working time per day was 8 hours and per week 45 hours.

In a classification of weekly wage earnings, the three male employees received from \$20 to \$24 per week, and of the female employees, one received between \$5 and \$10 per week, one between \$10 and \$15 per week and one between \$15 and \$20 per week.

LEGAL DECISION RESPECTING FINDINGS OF INDUSTRIAL COURTS IN GREAT BRITAIN

AN important judgment bearing on the British Industrial Courts Act, 1919, was recently delivered at Newcastle, England, in connection with a strike of printers.

The dispute was between the Federation of Master Printers of the United Kingdom and the Newspaper Society on the one hand, and the Typographical Association on the other, and was due to the rejection by the members of the Typographical Association on a ballot vote of an award of the Industrial Court. The employers had posted notices of a reduction in wages which the employees would not accept, and a stoppage of work was threatened, when, on a suggestion of the Chief Labour Adviser of the Department of Labour, an agreement was reached to refer the dispute to the Industrial Court for settlement on the following

terms of reference: "Should there be a reduction in the wages of the members of the Typographical Association? If so, what amount, and how should any such reduction be divided, and at what dates?"

During the hearing before the Industrial Court and after the issue of the award the Typographical Association stated that they would not, and did not, regard the proceedings of the Court as a settlement of the dispute, and in any case they announced their intention to refer the decision of the Court to a ballot vote of their members. In consequence of the vote going against the decision, it was repudiated by the Association and a strike was declared.

On August 11, the proprietors of certain newspapers brought an action

in the Newcastle police court against 97 men concerned in the dispute, charging them with breach of contract "by neglecting or refusing without lawful excuse to follow their employment on the 21st July and subsequent dates."

It was claimed for the defence that the representatives of the Typographical Association had made it clear before the hearing of the case by the Industrial Court that they went before the Court on the understanding that the decision of the Court was not binding but that it would be recommended for acceptance by the members of the Association.

The Court found that the representatives of the Typographical Association acted within their authority in submitting the question of wages to the Industrial Court and that the findings of the Court were binding.

Judgment was accordingly given in favour of the plaintiffs for 25 shillings and costs in each case.

On July 26, a short time before the judgment of the Newcastle police court was delivered, the Minister of Labour, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, made a statement respecting the case, in part as follows:

Reference to the Industrial Court, or the alternative forms of arbitration provided under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, can only be made by the joint consent of the parties, but if the purpose of the Act is not to be stultified the decision of the Court must be final. I do not think it necessary to make the arrangements suggested in the last part of the question, (Viz.—That in future proceedings before an Industrial Court both parties to the dispute should be asked to declare their willingness to accept the findings of the Court) because, unless willingness to abide by the decision of the Arbitration Court is a prior assumption in all cases, arbitration is useless as a method of settling industrial disputes.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF GREAT BRITAIN

THE British National Institute of Industrial Psychology was incorporated on February 11, 1921, and in the following month the first investigations of the Institute were begun. The movement arose from a desire to initiate "some scheme whereby the results of research in physiology and psychology might be utilized for vocational selection and vocational guidance and for the improvement of human conditions generally in commercial and industrial life." An account of the origin and aims of the institute appeared in the opening pages of the first issue of the *Journal of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology*, for January, 1922.

The Institute is governed by a Director and a Council of 58 members all of whom are prominent in educational, industrial or scientific affairs. The Director of the Institute is Dr. C. S. Myers, Director of the Cambridge Psy-

chological Library. He is assisted by an executive council of fifteen members, and a scientific committee of twenty-four members. The assistant director and secretary is Mr. George H. Miles, D.Sc., 329 High Holborn, London, W.C.

The work of the Institute falls under the following six heads:

1. The study of the requirements of various industrial and commercial occupations, and commercial occupations, and the elaboration and application of suitable tests so as to secure (a) in co-operation with industry and commerce, more efficient and scientific selection of workers, and (b) in co-operation with the schools, more reliable guidance for children when choosing their life's work.

2. The investigation of the best methods for applying human energy in different factories, offices, etc., especially in regard to (a) the elimination of unnecessary movements, (b) the most advantageous distribution of rest periods (c) the reduction of monotony and increase of interest, etc.

3. The determination and realization of the conditions which tend (a) to the maximal

health, comfort and well-being of the worker, and (b) the best relations between management and labour, e.g., in regard to lighting, ventilation, methods of payment, labour representation, etc.

4. The study of factors influencing the sale of products, e.g., advertisements, designing, etc.

5. The provision (a) of lectures to employers and to workers, and (b) of training courses for managers, foremen, welfare workers, investigators, etc.

6. The encouragement and co-ordination of research work on industrial psychology and physiology throughout the Kingdom, and the publication of the facts established by such research in a form which will indicate their practical value.

While the Institute was in process of formation steps were taken to secure the sympathy and support of the workers in the movement. For this purpose several conferences were arranged which were attended by members of the organizing committee of the Institute and by representative labour leaders. As a result the aims of the Institute have become more widely known, and it is stated that the recognition is now growing, that it is to the worker's ultimate advantage to accept all the help that physiological and psychological science can give toward accomplishing his work more efficiently.

The Institute has already received applications for its services from a number of firms and has conducted investi-

gations into several industries. An account of two of these dealing with the tin box industry and the packing of chocolates appeared in the first two issues of the Journal of the National Institute. In the case of the tin box industry, it was claimed that although the investigation was essentially of the nature of a preliminary survey it was nevertheless possible to make recommendations which dispensed with a large amount of needlessly heavy labour, thus increasing the workers' output and lessening their fatigue. In the case of chocolate packing, it was claimed that under the new method of work devised by the Institute's investigators output increased by over 35 per cent, and the workers were unanimous in their appreciation of a considerable saving of fatigue at the end of the day, spontaneously expressing to the investigators their gratitude.

With regard to the activities of the Institute along the lines of vocational guidance it was stated that the Institute had already been approached by certain educational authorities who would welcome vocational guidance work in connection with their schools, but who could not at the present time ask for an increase in rates for this purpose.

Reference was made in a previous issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE to a similar institute which was lately established at Tokio, Japan.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA DURING QUARTER JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1922, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

THE volume of employment as indicated by the firms making returns showed a steadily upward movement during the third quarter of this year, although the expansion was considerably less pronounced than during the preceding three months, when many of the seasonal industries had increased their staffs very largely. The most extensive increase recorded during the period being reviewed occurred in iron and steel, railway transportation,

edible plant products, logging, coal mining and construction.

The accompanying chart shows graphically the gradual rise that employment exhibited during the quarter, the curve having gained over three points. In this improvement, the line follows the general movement indicated during the corresponding three months in 1921, although its course at that time was interrupted by minor fluctuations

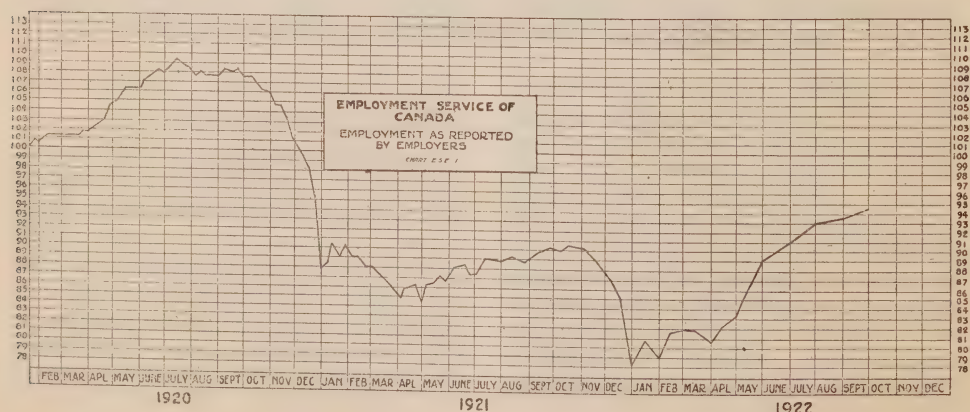
and the net gain was somewhat smaller than for the quarter under review. The level of employment continued to be higher than at any period in 1921.

Reports were tabulated by the Dominion Headquarters of the Employment Service of Canada from over 6,200 employers, who registered the following net changes during the quarter:

Month Ending	Increase in staff.	Percentage of change.
July 31.....	13,138	1.8
August 31.....	5,109	.7
September 30.....	5,482	.7

There was, therefore, an aggregate increase of 23,729 persons in the pay roll employed by these concerns. The tendency in Quebec and Ontario was consistently favourable, while in each of the remaining districts a decline was recorded during one of the months under review. There were, however, net increases in staff in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, but in the Maritime Provinces the general movement was downward. In this section of the country, moreover, the level of employment was not quite as high as during the corresponding period of last year. In all other districts a better situation was indicated in that comparison although the improvement was in no case particularly pronounced.

The most decided increases in working force during the quarter were those in the iron and steel group, which absorbed practically 9,500 additional workers. The gains, however, were largely in the nature of recovery from one of the frequent month-end shutdowns in the railway car shops that occurred at the close of June. Considerable fluctuation was indicated within the group, especially in automobile factories and rolling mills. The production of heating appliances increased on a moderate scale during the quarter, but steel shipyards and agricultural implement works were decidedly slacker. The operation department of the railways enlarged their working forces by approximately 4,400 men, mainly in the Prairie Provinces, where the transportation of the harvest caused greatly increased activity. The commencement of seasonal operations in logging camps, principally in Quebec and Ontario, caused substantial increases in employment in that industry during August and September. A general upward movement, gaining in force towards the end of the quarter, was very noticeable in coal mining, the expansion occurring in both eastern and western coal fields. The volume of employment afforded in highway and building construction continued to be large, there being steady increases in payroll in the latter during the quarter, while in the



former there were increases on the whole. These additions were reported very largely in Ontario and Quebec. Seasonal activity in fruit and vegetable canneries during July and August and in chocolate and confectionery establishments in August and September caused substantial increases in personnel in the edible plant products industry during the quarter. The gains were registered chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, although the canneries in British Columbia were busier early in the quarter and confectionery concerns in the Maritime Provinces reported improvement towards the end of the period. Additions to staffs on a somewhat smaller scale than in the divisions mentioned above took place also in musical instrument, tobacco, electric current, tin can, and electrical apparatus manufacturing, in the mining of metallic ores and asbestos, in quarries, on telephones and telegraphs, in shipping and stevedoring, and in retail and wholesale trade. Seasonal dullness was registered by textile manufacturers, particularly in garment and knitting factories, at the beginning of the quarter, but revival reported later on caused employment to show a favourable balance for the three months.

The declines, unlike the increases enumerated above, were considerably more extensive than those recorded during the three months ending June 30. Sawmills registered the largest reductions, having released almost 2,600 workers from their staffs. The contractions were, of course, seasonal in character and occurred to some extent in all provinces, although the

losses in Quebec and Ontario were the most marked. Railway construction and maintenance declined very noticeably during August and September, but in July marked improvement had been indicated. The conclusion of seasonal operations in fish canneries on the Eastern and Pacific coasts resulted in fairly large declines in employment which increases in abattoirs and packing houses were not sufficient to counterbalance. Reductions in staff were reported in glass, brick and tile factories, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario. Petroleum, gas and cyanamid plants were slacker and the production of kodaks and buttons declined to some extent. Street railways, on the whole, were not as busy, although some improvement in the situation was evidenced towards the end of the quarter. The closing of summer hotels released over 500 workers from employment, mainly in Alberta, but to some extent also in the other provinces.

Employment in the bulk of the manufacturing industries was on a higher level than during the corresponding quarter of last year. Increased activity in particular was indicated in the manufacturing industries as a whole, notably in the lumber, pulp, paper, rubber, textile, electric current, non-ferrous metal product, and mineral products divisions. Improvement was also registered by employers in transportation and construction industries. On the other hand, contractions were evidenced in logging, coal mining, communication and trade, although in all cases the index numbers were only slightly lower.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS DURING QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1922, AS REPORTED BY UNIONS MAKING RETURNS

THE present article on unemployment among the members of local trade unions deals with the situation reported during the quarter ending September 30, 1922. At the end of July the percentage of idleness stood at 4.1, or slightly over 1 per cent lower than in June; moderate improvement continued to be registered during the following two months and at the end of September only 2.8 per cent of the members reported were out of work. The percentage of unemployment in the first month of the same quarter in 1921 was practically 5 per cent higher than in July of this year and it continued on about the same level throughout the quarter. (Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to econ-

omic causes. Persons occupied in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of sickness or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the unions reporting.)

Improvement over the preceding three months was reported during the quarter under review by miners, fishermen and workers in the transportation division. The situation as reported by unions in the manufacturing industries and the building trades was also more favourable.

The accompanying chart shows the curve of unemployment as reported by

(Continued on page 1206)

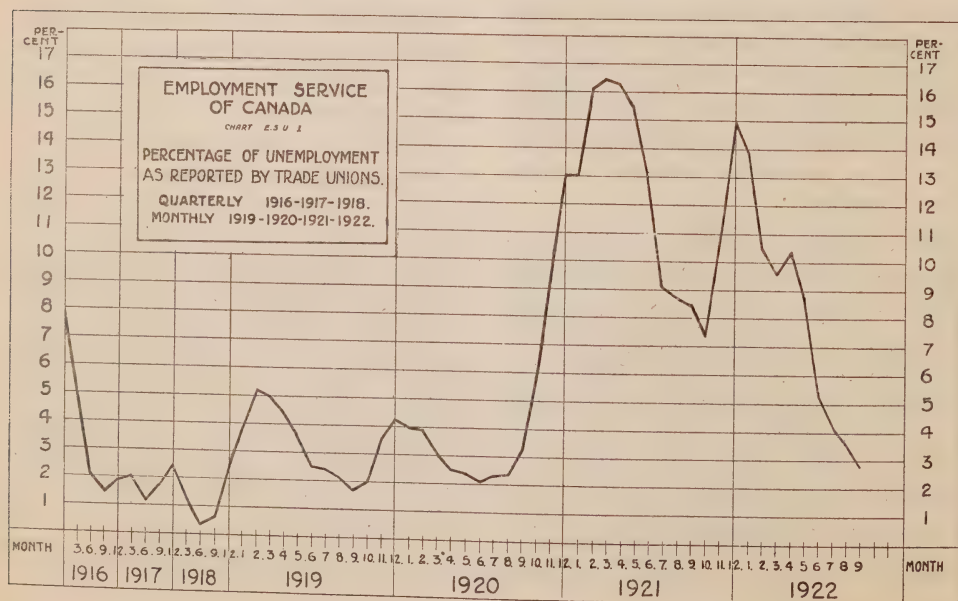


TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
1920	2.4	...	...	2.9	2.7	2.1	1.3	4	7	2	1.3	...	4.7	3.2	2.6	8.9	2.3	8.2	11.8	2.1	9.9	2.6	4	1	1	1	0	3.3	7	5.4	4.0
January 1920	2.4	...	...	2.9	2.7	2.1	1.3	4	7	2	1.3	...	4.7	3.2	2.6	8.9	2.3	8.2	11.8	2.1	9.9	2.6	4	1	1	1	0	3.3	7	5.4	4.0
February 1920	3.5	...	...	2.5	...	...	0	3	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	1.9	2.2	7.6	12.1	1.8	3.9	2.4	1	1	1	1	0	3.3	1.6	3.7	4.5
March 1920	...	...	...	1.6	...	...	0	1.3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3.3	1.7	3.9	3.1
April 1920	...	...	...	1.2	...	...	0	1.2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3.3	1.4	2.9	2.4
May 1920	...	...	...	1.2	...	...	0	1.2	1.1	0	2.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3.3	1.4	3.1	2.1
June 1920	...	...	...	1.0	...	...	0	1.1	1.6	0	1.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3.3	1.4	3.1	2.1
July 1920	...	...	...	1.0	...	...	0	1.1	1.6	4	1.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3.3	1.4	3.1	2.1
August 1920	...	...	...	1.0	...	...	0	1.1	1.6	4	1.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3.3	1.4	3.1	2.1
September 1920	...	...	...	1.1	...	...	1.2	2.2	2.2	2.5	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3.3	1.4	3.1	2.1
October 1920	1.4	...	...	1.1	...	...	1.2	2.2	2.2	2.5	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3.3	1.4	3.1	2.1
November 1920	...	...	...	1.1	...	...	1.2	2.2	2.2	2.5	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3.3	1.4	3.1	2.1
December 1920	...	...	...	1.1	...	...	1.2	2.2	2.2	2.5	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3.3	1.4	3.1	2.1
January 1921	11	12.7	1.3	19.4	23.3	6.1	11.9	2.9	14.0	44.9	0.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3.3	1.4	3.1	2.1
February 1921	70.5	9.8	1.5	14.7	23.2	5.0	7.3	3.9	14.4	15.5	5.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3.3	1.4	3.1	2.1
March 1921	69	16.6	8.4	11.3	16.2	4.0	3.0	4.6	7.7	3.5	5.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3.3	1.4	3.1	2.1
April 1921	32	160.8	11.6	18.0	7.4	4.5	6.9	3.9	14.1	3.8	3.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3.3	1.4	3.1	2.1
May 1921	25	34.6	21	47.1	4.9	5.5	4.7	13.6	38.2	3.8	6.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3.3	1.4	3.1	2.1
June 1921	74	42.2	12.6	22.6	8.5	3.6	4.4	3.2	5.6	43.6	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3.3	1.4	3.1	2.1
July 1921	25	33.3	6.7	20.9	23.6	1.5	2.1	2.8	9.9	7.3	4.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3.3	1.4	3.1	2.1
August 1921	18	35.7	11.2	9.7	22.9	8.2	2.1	2.8	9.9	7.3	4.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3.3	1.4	3.1	2.1
September 1921	14	52.6	7.9	11.3	11.1	8.4	6.0	9.8	8.6	6.6	3.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3.3	1.4	3.1	2.1
October 1921	20	22.8	9.1	13.6	11.4	6.0	3.5	7.1	6.8	14.2	4.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3.3	1.4	3.1	2.1
November 1921	25	32.0	3.4	10.9	11.2	6.7	6.3	8.8	24.3	3.7	17.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3.3	1.4	3.1	2.1
December 1921	61	48.6	8.7	17.7	8.1	3.9	4.0	2.6	11.8	44.0	4.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3.3	1.4	3.1	2.1
January 1922	73	6.4	11	15.0	1.1	6.7	3.5	4.1	12.3	45.8	4.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3.3	1.4	3.1	2.1
February 1922	63	9.2	7.9	7.6	11.4	5.7	6.3	5.4	36.6	2.3	5.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3.3	1.4	3.1	2.1
March 1922	58	2.7	5.8	8.1	14.4	4.6	5.1	4.3	30.9	1.9	5.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3.3	1.4	3.1	2.1
April 1922	55	33.7	23.6	10.0	3.2	3.3	4.0	3.0	18.2	10.5	4.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3.3	1.4	3.1	2.1
May 1922	37	7.7	7.9	6.6	13.0	3.8	2.3	3.5	10.4	41.5	5.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3.3	1.4	3.1	2.1
June 1922	56	7.7	7.9	6.6	13.0	3.8	2.3	3.5	10.4	41.5	5.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3.3	1.4	3.1	2.1
July 1922	57	7.7	7.9	6.6	13.0	3.8	2.3	3.5	10.4	41.5	5.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3.3	1.4	3.1	2.1
August 1922	12	3	4.1	6.2	8.1	6.0	4.8	5.7	6.0	5.4	6.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3.3	1.4	3.1	2.1
September 1922	16	1	6	4.4	13.4	2.8	4	3.8	4.7	3.0	3.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3.3	1.4	3.1	2.1

TABLE III.—UNEMPLOYMENT ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1922,

Occupations	Nova Scotia and P. E. I.				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed	
	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent
Fishing													2	226	5	2.2
Lumber Workers & Loggers																
Miners	15	4883	21	.4					1	40	0	0				
Miners (Metallic Ores)																
Coal Miners	14	4583	21						1	40	0					
Miners (Non-metallic Minerals)	1	300	0													
Manufacturing Industries	12	743	31	4.2	17	1767	43	2.4	76	23102	1479	6.4	193	18478	697	3.6
Vegetable Products (Except Textile, Fibres and Wood)					2	46	1	2.2	5	1323	459	34.7	12	588	63	10.5
Soft Drink Workers					1	8	1		1	20	0		5	279	60	
Cigar and Tobacco Workers																
Bakers, Confectioners, Sugar Refiners and Cereal Mill Employees					1	38	0		4	1303	459		7	319	3	
Pulp and Paper Products	1	107	2	1.9	2	123	4	3.3	15	2026	14	.7	39	5850	218	3.7
(a) Pulp and Paper Mill Workers									5	493	0	0	14	2572	11	.4
(b) Printing, Publishing and Litho.	1	107	2	1.9	2	123	4	3.3	10	1563	14	.9	25	3278	207	6.3
Compositors	1	107	2		1	91	4		5	1020	1		12	2140	124	
Pressmen and Assistants					1	32	0			406	13		5	421	26	
Bookbinders													2	107	30	
Stereotypers and Electrotypes													3	162	0	
Engravers and Lithographers									2	137	0		3	448	27	
Others																
Wood Products (Except Paper)	2	172	17	9.9					3	370	40	10.8	11	1276	8	.6
Furniture Workers, Wood Workers, etc.	2	172	17						2	35	0		11	1276	8	
Match Makers									1	335	40					
Rubber Workers																
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products					2	252	0	0	9	10398	295	2.8	19	2971	118	4.0
(a) Textile and Carpet Workers					1	254	0	0	2	2398	80	3.8	4	187	6	0
(b) Garment Workers					1	8	0	0	7	8000	205	2.6	15	2724	118	4.2
Tailors													6	213	1	
Garment Workers					1	8	0		7	8000	205		9	2571	117	
(c) Hat, Cap and Glove Makers																
Animal Products (Ex. Textile Fibres)									4	717	128	17.9	10	880	3	.3
Butchers, Meat and Fish Packers																
Leather Workers									4	717	128		9	580	3	
Fur Workers													1	300	0	
Iron and its Products	5	464	12	2.6	11	1336	38	2.8	29	5098	433	8.5	99	7189	218	3.6
Blacksmiths					2	546	7		2	224	6		6	230	11	
Boilermakers and Iron Ship Build.	1	11	0		1	24	0		3	169	5		9	441	4	
Machinists	2	64	0		2	583	30		6	551	33		25	2488	46	
Moulders	3	91	5		2	61	3		2	757	350		16	827	155	
Patternmakers					1	172	15		1	172	15		5	58	1	
Railway Carmen	2	87	0		2	69	8		13	3046	24		29	2023	1	
Sheet Metal Workers	1	211	7		2	53	0		2	189	0		9	462	50	
Non-Ferrous Metals									2	159	4	2.5	4	242	14	5.8
Metal Polishers									1	134	4		3	92	2	
Jewelry Workers									1	25	0		1	150	12	
Mill and Smeltersmen																
Clay, Glass and Stone Products																
Mineral Products (Gas, Oil, etc.)									134	21	15.7		3	147	5	3.4
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries (Unclassified Workers)									1	608	0	0				
Building & Construction	5	442	12	2.7	4	177	0	0	6	2263	35	3.7	2	25	0	0
Steam, Shovel and Dredgemen									35	4366	123	3.0	99	9643	167	1.7
Bldg. and Structural Iron Workers													1	388	0	
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers	2	334	0		1	62	0		2	151	0		2	120	39	
Carpenters and Joiners					1	65	0		6	1306	0		30	2616	29	
Electrical Workers									15	1575	51		34	3879	44	
Granite and Stone Cutters									2	58	0		8	1087	14	
Painters, Decorators and Paper-hangers	1	28	6						5	318	16		6	164	7	
Plumbers and Steamfitters	2	80	6		1	10	0		2	586	54		6	338	27	
Tile-layers, Lathers and Roofers					1	40	0		3	34	0		9	842	7	
Hod-carriers and Bldg. Labourers									1	34	8		1	45	0	
													2	170	0	

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada						
No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed				
Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent	Unions	Members	Members	Per cent			
																			July 1922	Aug. 1922	Sept. 1922	
												2	2452	427	17.4	4	2678	432	17.5	12.3	16.1	
								11	4647	50	1.1	4	1454	0	0	31	11024	71	1.1	4.6	6.6	
								11	4647	50		4	1454	0		29	10684	71	.6	4.5	.7	
25	2225	15	7	23	2205	8	.4	23	1641	34	2.1	43	3535	161	4.6	2	340	0	7.4	6.7	0	
																428	5496	2463	6.2	5.8	4.5	
				1	1569	0	0	3	144	0	0	4	226	1	.4	27	3906	524	8.1	10.5	13.4	
								1	91	0		3	172	1		4	263	1	.3	0	.4	
								1	6	0		1	54	0		9	367	61	22.2	16.6	16.6	
				1	1569	0		1	47	0						14	3276	462	5.1	10.3	14.1	
5	554	3	.5	8	234	5	2.1	7	359	11	3.1	12	633	15	2.4	89	9886	272	4.3	6.0	2.8	
																19	3035	11	.8	.4		
5	554	3	.5	8	234	5	2.1	7	359	11	3.1	12	633	15	2.4	70	6851	261	5.7	8.7	3.8	
2	455	0		4	150	1		4	252	10		7	452	6		36	4667	148	5.1	10.4	3.2	
				2	51	4		1	56	1		2	110	6		14	1076	50	7.0	6.6	4.6	
1	25	0		1	20	0		1	44	0		1	39	3		5	210	33	16.4	15.4	15.7	
2	74	3		1	13	0		1	7	0		1	18	0		7	225	0	0	0	0	
												1	14	0		8	673	30	4.4	3.9	4.5	
1	173	0	0									5	1041	77	7.4	22	3037	142	6.0	3.0	4.7	
1	173	0										5	1041	77		21	2702	102	6.0	3.9	3.8	
																1	335	40		6	11.9	
1	475	0	0									2	172	9	5.2	33	14278	422	5.4	6.0	3.0	
1	475	0	0									2	172	9	5.2	7	2839	90	6.4	7.0	3.2	
1	475	0										2	172	9	5.2	26	11439	332	5.1	5.8	2.9	
												1	150	5		7	363	6	0	1.7	1.7	
												1	22	4		19	11076	326	5.3	5.9	2.9	
												2	83	0	0	16	1690	131	14.0	15		

TABLE III.—UNEMPLOYMENT ON JUNE 30, 1922

Occupation	Nova Scotia and P. E. I.				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed		No. reporting		Unemployed	
	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent
Transportation	35	2463	74	3.0	27	2525	60	2.4	77	6977	263	3.8	226	23040	214	.9
(a) Shipping and Stevedoring.....	2	112	20	17.9	2	112	20	17.9	2	112	20	17.9	1	24	0	0
(b) Steam Railway Operation.....	32	2152	54	2.5	27	2525	60	2.4	74	6726	243	3.6	211	19166	207	1.1
Conductors	3	127	0	0	1	153	0	0	5	347	2	0	27	1622	1	0
Locomotive Engineers.....	5	185	0	0	4	686	0	0	12	660	13	2	29	2172	1	0
Locomotive Firemen.....	5	358	0	0	2	97	20	0	7	632	70	11	25	2318	38	1.6
Trainmen	5	635	30	4.7	6	706	40	5.7	10	2082	151	7.2	26	5080	88	1.7
Railway Employees, n.e.s.....	8	389	11	2.8	4	108	0	0	17	982	6	0	52	3142	37	1.2
Express Employees.....	1	42	0	0	2	106	0	0	2	73	0	0	8	657	10	1.5
M. of Way Employees and Ry. Shop Labourers.....	5	416	13	3.1	8	669	0	0	21	1950	1	0	44	4175	35	0.8
(c) Local Transportation.....	1	199	0	0	1	136	0	0	1	136	0	0	14	3852	7	.2
Street and Electric Ry. Emp. Teamsters and Chauffeurs.....	1	199	0	0	1	136	0	0	1	136	0	0	13	3772	7	0
Communication	9	631	0	0	6	144	0	0	9	1481	11	0	10	3039	26	.9
(a) Telegraph Operation.....	9	631	0	0	6	144	0	0	9	1481	11	0	10	3039	26	.9
Telegraphers (System Div.).....	7	317	0	0	6	144	0	0	8	1391	11	0	9	2964	26	0
Telegraphers (Local).....	2	314	0	0	1	90	0	0	1	90	0	0	1	75	0	0
(b) Telephone Operators.....	1	199	0	0	1	136	0	0	1	136	0	0	1	136	0	0
Trade (Retail Shop Clerks).....	6	114	0	0	8	274	0	0	7	694	2	.3	1	168	0	0
Services	6	114	0	0	8	274	0	0	28	3841	194	5.1	109	6165	69	1.1
(a) Governmental	6	114	0	0	7	251	0	0	15	2994	175	5.8	49	4118	0	0
Federal Employees	6	114	0	0	5	159	0	0	8	509	0	0	40	1942	0	0
Civil Employees	1	199	0	0	2	92	0	0	7	2485	175	7.1	9	2176	0	0
(b) Miscellaneous	1	199	0	0	1	23	0	0	13	847	19	2.2	51	2047	69	3.4
Hotel and Restaurant Emp.....	2	114	0	0	1	23	0	0	4	234	4	1.7	2	125	20	1.6
Theatre and Stage Employees.....	1	199	0	0	1	23	0	0	2	27	6	22.2	12	398	31	78.5
Barbers	1	199	0	0	1	23	0	0	3	259	9	3.5	17	591	2	0.3
Stationary Eng. and Firemen.....	1	199	0	0	1	23	0	0	2	224	0	0	18	850	16	1.9
Others	1	199	0	0	1	23	0	0	2	103	0	0	2	82	0	0
All Occupations	82	9276	138	1.5	62	4987	103	2.1	233	40501	2078	5.1	637	61757	1178	1.9

trade unions by quarters for 1916-17 and by months for 1919-20-21 and to September of this year. The curve continued to pursue its downward course during the period under review. In the corresponding three months of last year unemployment was in considerably greater volume and the curve was therefore on a much higher level than in the period now under consideration.

All provinces recorded improvement during the quarter as compared with the previous three months, but the increases in the four western provinces were the most pronounced. In comparison with the corresponding quarter of last year less unemployment was registered in all districts, more favourable conditions being shown especially in Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

Table I on page 1207 summarizes the returns by provinces, and Table II on page 1203 shows the percentage of unemployment reported in the different groups of industries.

During July considerably less unemployment than in the same month of 1921 was registered among practically all tradesmen in the building division. Miners and lumber workers also reported more employment, and improvement in lesser degree was shown in the manufacturing and transportation divisions.

The situation in the building and manufacturing industries was more favourable during August than in the corresponding month of last year. Workers in all trades in the building division were busier, while in the manufacturing industry the iron, steel

AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS.

Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada						
No. reporting		Unem- ployed		No. re- porting		Unem- ployed		No. re- porting		Unem- ployed		No. re- porting		Unem- ployed		No. re- porting		Unemployed				
Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent	Unions	Mem- bership	Mem- bers	Per cent			
																			April 1922	May 1922	June 1922	
43	4590	5	.1	52	2992	4	.1	39	3554	15	.4	47	5589	105	1.9	546	51730	740	2.9	2.1	1.4	
43	4590	5	.1	49	2040	4	.1	35	2954	15	.5	39	1642	100	6.1	8	1893	140	5.7	5.5	7.4	
5	368	0	0	5	131	0	0	5	396	1	0	5	303	0	0	510	43187	590	3.1	2.3	1.4	
5	378	0	0	6	375	0	0	4	207	0	0	5	279	0	0	56	3447	4	.3	.6	.1	
5	371	0	0	12	418	0	0	4	401	4	.4	5	290	0	0	70	4942	14	1.1	.6	.3	
6	994	0	0	5	641	0	0	4	644	10	1.0	4	173	2	0	64	4768	134	8.3	5.6	2.8	
9	791	5	0	8	238	4	0	10	669	0	0	6	544	0	0	68	11326	316	6.4	5.1	2.8	
2	218	0	0	3	96	0	0	2	133	0	0	3	149	0	0	117	6691	63	2.0	.8	.9	
																23	1474	10	.3	.2	.7	
11	1470	0	0	10	941	0	0	6	504	0	0	7	414	0	0	112	10539	49	.6	.6	.5	
				3	152	0	0	4	600	0	0	5	1713	3	.2	28	6650	10	.3	.3	.2	
				3	152	0	0	3	524	0	0	3	1552	3	0	24	6335	10	.2	.3	.2	
								1	76	0	0	2	161	0	0	4	315	0	2.5	0	0	
8	1105	0	0	7	447	0	0	7	769	0	0	8	959	0	0	64	8575	37	.4	.5	.4	
7	960	0	0	7	447	0	0	7	769	0	0	8	959	0	0	63	8450	37	.4	.5	.4	
7	960	0	0	7	447	0	0	7	769	0	0	7	897	0	0	58	7909	37	.5	.5	.5	
												1	62	0	0	5	541	0	0	.3	0	
1	125	0	0													1	125	0	0	0	0	
												1	10	0	0	9	864	2	0	1.5	.2	
7	422	1	.2	14	498	1	.2	25	1295	21	1.6	21	2184	82	3.8	209	14793	368	3.4	2.1	2.5	
5	363	0	0	8	357	0	0	14	885	0	0	10	1188	0	0	114	10270	175	2.0	.5	1.7	
3	253	0	0	5	229	0	0	4	193	0	0	4	569	0	0	75	3968	0	1.1	0	0	
2	110	0	0	3	128	0	0	10	692	0	0	6	619	0	0	39	6302	175	2.4	.8	2.8	
2	59	1	1.7	6	141	1	.7	11	410	21	5.1	11	996	82	8.2	95	4523	193	6.5	6.0	4.3	
								1	99	6	6	2	333	31	0	9	791	61	5.7	7.7	7.7	
1	35	1	0	2	52	1	0	4	85	13	0	2	99	18	0	24	699	70	19.1	16.3	10.0	
				1	20	0	0	4	180	0	0	5	218	13	0	30	1268	24	5.8	1.5	1.9	
1	24	0	0	3	59	0	0	2	46	2	0	2	346	20	0	28	1579	38	2.5	5.4	2.4	
																4	186	0	0	0	0	
92	9187	63	.7	107	6427	33	.5	123	12586	176	1.4	141	16561	799	4.8	1477	1182	4568	4.1	3.6	2.8	

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES.

Month	N.S. and Lab. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Jan. 1920	2.7	4.0	3.4	2.5	4.5	4.9	4.0	11.8	4.0
Feb. 1920	5.1	2.4	2.3	2.4	4.6	5.2	5.1	10.3	4.0
March 1920	1.9	3.1	3.3	2.3	3.2	4.0	2.1	7.6	3.1
April 1920	.6	1.0	2.6	2.3	2.7	3.2	1.7	6.0	2.5
May 1920	.4	.5	4.0	1.7	2.6	1.3	1.5	5.6	2.4
June 1920	.6	.4	3.1	1.4	1.4	2.2	1.2	5.8	2.1
July 1920	.1	.2	2.9	1.5	1.3	.9	1.4	9.3	2.4
Aug. 1920	.3	1.0	7.5	1.5	1.3	.5	.7	4.7	2.4
Sept. 1920	.3	.1	7.6	1.9	1.1	.6	.5	5.1	3.3
Oct. 1920	.3	.4	9.5	3.0	3.5	.3	.8	16.7	6.1
Nov. 1920	2.2	.5	14.7	6.4	4.3	4.1	3.6	24.7	10.2
Dec. 1920	6.9	11.0	19.6	12.5	7.8	10.1	9.2	11.6	13.1
Jan. 1921	5.9	8.1	13.3	14.2	8.8	10.1	9.7	21.6	13.1
Feb. 1921	14.4	7.3	10.7	14.8	9.4	12.1	10.3	42.1	16.1
March 1921	17.9	11.7	16.9	13.0	10.5	12.1	9.8	34.6	16.5
April 1921	21.6	12.4	20.7	11.9	10.1	12.8	12.7	25.7	16.3
May 1921	12.9	6.2	26.5	9.1	10.4	9.4	12.0	21.7	15.5
June 1921	14.3	11.7	20.7	6.7	8.0	6.8	9.4	24.4	13.2
July 1921	12.2	10.9	8.7	7.8	6.6	4.9	6.3	16.7	9.1
Aug. 1921	7.4	8.3	11.5	8.0	3.5	3.1	4.8	12.7	8.7
Sept. 1921	8.7	7.0	13.8	6.2	3.9	2.5	3.0	12.5	8.5
Oct. 1921	2.8	5.6	10.7	5.7	4.2	3.3	4.0	14.8	7.4
Nov. 1921	6.9	5.7	20.8	6.1	8.5	5.5	5.9	13.0	11.1
Dec. 1921	5.9	6.9	26.8	9.7	15.5	10.4	6.8	24.7	15.1
Jan. 1922	18.4	8.6	14.7	11.1	19.8	13.3	9.5	22.7	13.9
Feb. 1922	11.0	7.4	7.5	10.1	17.0	9.9	8.5	20.1	10.6
March 1922	9.5	7.1	7.7	8.3	14.1	11.0	10.1	17.7	9.6
April 1922	20.0	3.5	10.6	5.9	14.9	8.7	12.3	19.5	10.4
May 1922	12.1	3.1	11.4	3.9	7.1	6.4	5.9	10.9	8.4
June 1922	7.2	3.5	5.4	3.9	6.7	5.0	7.1	7.1	5.3
July 1922	2.0	3.3	5.5	2.8	5.5	3.1	5.0	5.9	4.1
Aug. 1922	2.4	2.5	5.4	2.5	1.6	2.3	3.6	6.1	3.6
Sept. 1922	1.5	2.1	5.1	1.9	.7	.4	1.4	4.8	2.8

and glass groups reported a great deal more employment.

A noteworthy decrease in unemployment was reported in the manufacturing industries during September as compared with the same month in 1921, due to greater activity among pressmen and assistants, garment, glass, iron and steel workers, and among metal polishers. The building and construction trades also reported improvement, while increases in employment on a smaller scale were registered by transportation workers.

The accompanying tabulations (Table III) show in some detail the returns for the month ending September 30, for which month reports were received from 1,477 labour organizations with an aggregate membership of 161,182 persons, 4,568 of whom were out of work, a percentage of 2.8. The table also gives the general percentages of unemployment in the various trades and industries for July and August.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING TRADES AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1922

EMPLOYMENT in the building trades as indicated by the value of the building permits issued in 56 cities decreased during the quarter ending September 30, 1922 as compared with the preceding quarter. An increase of considerable magnitude however was reported in comparison with the corresponding quarter of last year. The July figures showed a contraction of practically 10 per cent as compared with June, while the total in August was about 19 per cent higher than in July. In September, a decline of about 38 per cent was reported as compared with August. The total value of the building authorized during the quarter was \$41,818,314 as compared with \$47,647,176 for the second quarter of 1922 and with \$30,087,317 for July, August and September of last year. There was therefore a decline of \$5,828,862, or 12.2 per cent, in the former comparison and an increase of \$11,730,997, or 39.0 per cent, in the latter.

During July all provinces, with the exception of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, reported increases over the corresponding month of last year. In Ontario an advance of \$2,462,591, nearly 51 per cent, was registered, while Quebec showed an expansion of slightly over 41 per cent. The gain in Ontario was largely accounted for by the increase in the building authorized in the city of Toronto. In Manitoba a decrease of over \$57,000 was registered, the city of Brandon showing a considerable reduction in the value of

the permits issued which was, however, partly counterbalanced by gains in Winnipeg.

In August, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba reported declines aggregating slightly over \$500,000 in comparison with August of last year, which, however, were more than offset by increases in the other provinces. Ontario registered a gain of \$1,372,139, or over 31 per cent. In Toronto alone there was an increase of \$1,080,817. Considerable activity in building operations was recorded in Montreal and the total in the province of Quebec for the month was over 32 per cent higher than in August 1921. In the city of Vancouver very pronounced increases in the value of the permits issued were indicated, the value rising from \$272,870 in August, 1921, to \$5,367,745 in August of this year, a gain of 1867.1 percent. Minor reductions however were reported in several other British Columbia cities.

Expansion in building work was registered in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia during September as compared with the same month of last year, the gain of \$450,901 in Manitoba being the most pronounced. The increase in that province was largely accounted for by activity in the city of Winnipeg although increases on a smaller scale were also registered in Brandon and St. Boniface. In Ontario, the city of Hamilton showed a contraction of over \$400,000 in

the building authorized and Windsor also recorded a fairly large reduction. In Saskatchewan, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon reported decreases, and in Alberta less building was authorized in Edmonton and Medicine Hat than in September, 1921.

The accompanying table shows in detail the value of the building permits issued in 56 cities by months, during the third quarter of this year. The 35 cities for which a continuous monthly record has been kept since 1910 are marked by asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS.

City	July 1922	August 1922	Sept. 1922	City	July 1922	August 1922	Sept. 1922
Prince Edward Island....	\$ 9,000	\$ 3,800	\$ 4,000	*St. Thomas.....	\$ 44,925	\$ 14,950	\$ 8,945
Charlottetown.....	9,000	3,800	4,000	Sarnia.....	83,119	71,660	84,835
Nova Scotia.....	250,324	107,377	323,903	Sault Ste. Marie.....	132,020	46,590	42,895
*Halifax.....	161,059	81,352	223,343	*Toronto.....	3,760,035	3,118,405	2,464,216
New Glasgow.....	3,500	Nil	4,500	Welland.....	15,035	16,740	17,175
*Sydney.....	95,765	26,025	136,150	*Windsor.....	325,985	341,450	326,400
New Brunswick.....	289,875	237,727	203,81	Woodstock.....	21,426	14,298	3,610
Fredericton.....	35,500	34,932	8,000	Manitoba.....	1,051,115	759,215	848,151
*Moncton.....	73,775	108,275	155,688	*Brandon.....	7,600	67,485	17,206
*St. John.....	180,600	94,500	45,000	St. Boniface.....	50,915	64,730	117,495
Quebec.....	3,545,870	2,983,398	2,840,003	*Winnipeg.....	992,600	627,000	713,450
*Montreal-Maisonneuve	2,291,190	2,080,270	2,210,167	Saskatchewan.....	401,254	441,29	303,570
*Quebec.....	953,745	539,301	491,841	*Moose Jaw.....	42,910	64,705	22,050
Shawinigan Falls.....	30,550	6,609	27,500	*Regina.....	208,199	207,555	169,870
*Sherbrooke.....	132,000	75,000	30,000	*Saskatoon.....	150,145	169,019	101,650
*Three Rivers.....	35,600	42,000	11,300	Alberta.....	482,490	560,770	358,505
*Westmount.....	97,785	240,225	170,175	*Calgary.....	271,800	180,000	183,400
Ontario.....	7,322,182	5,767,321	4,648,46	*Edmonton.....	193,405	339,330	162,510
Belleville.....	2,500	44,200	6,800	Lethbridge.....	16,935	11,190	12,545
*Bramford.....	149,610	18,320	25,765	Medicine Hat.....	350	250	50
Chatham.....	26,376	15,725	22,660	British Columbia.....	912,910	6,039,240	835,867
*Port William.....	557,985	97,400	49,600	Nanaimo.....	680	200	2,000
Galt.....	63,567	29,225	30,045	*New Westminster.....	54,965	17,750	23,100
*Guelph.....	88,101	88,559	35,837	Point Grey.....	308,950	342,900	299,200
*Hamilton.....	521,500	359,700	349,665	Prince Rupert.....	4,000	38,425	21,650
*Kingston.....	118,758	28,901	11,262	South Vancouver.....	44,495	67,070	35,630
*Kitchener.....	107,026	98,823	63,505	*Vancouver.....	451,470	5,367,150	370,090
*London.....	287,555	202,550	215,495	*Victoria.....	48,350	255,150	144,227
Niagara Falls.....	50,930	54,050	31,980				
Oshawa.....	30,850	93,580	47,000				
*Ottawa.....	782,760	416,615	654,763	Total—56 cities.....	\$ 14,275,026	\$ 16,970,125	\$ 10,573,163
Owen Sound.....	12,000	15,000	15,040	*Total—35 cities.....	\$ 13,332,328	\$ 15,998,980	\$ 9,738,553
*Peterborough.....	34,570	16,795	30,418				
*Port Arthur.....	31,228	12,605	24,840	July, Aug. and Sept., 1921			
*Stratford.....	31,157	45,125	13,010	Total—56 cities.....	\$ 10,182,125	\$ 9,985,594	\$ 9,919,598
*St. Catharines.....	43,170	506,020	73,995	*Total—35 cities.....	\$ 8,891,299	\$ 8,613,931	\$ 8,862,436

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA DURING THE PERIOD JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1922

THE present article on the work of the offices of the Employment Service deals with the business transacted during the third quarter of 1922 (July-September). During this period the volume of business was on the whole considerably less than during the same period of 1921, the number of applications for work showing the most marked reduction while vacancies and placements more nearly approached the number recorded last year. The accompanying chart, which presents the returns from the offices on the basis of daily averages over

half-month periods, shows that during July the curves of applications, vacancies and placements, increased slightly, followed by an abrupt rise during August due to the large numbers of farm labourers and harvesters required in the Prairie Provinces. While the demand for workers was very heavy during the latter part of August 1922, the curves of vacancies and placements did not attain the high levels of 1920 and 1921. During September there was a marked decline in all three curves, vacancies showing a constant reduction, while applications and placements

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	416	315	65	275	153	67	397	195	4	9005	6217	924
Animal Products—Edible.....	2	2		4	4	1	6	8		470	297	67
Fur and its Products.....										10	5	
Leather and its Products.....	1	1					4	2		111	51	25
Lumber and its Products.....	72	194	32	151	108	14	48	39	1	1036	690	103
Musical Instruments.....										26	9	1
Pulp and Paper Products.....	2		2	38	3	30	29	24		1988	1223	291
Rubber Products.....				1			17	3		222	114	13
Textile Products.....				5	2	3	74	4	3	526	231	36
Plant Products—Edible.....	2	4		11	2	1	21	9		885	530	103
Wood Distillate etc.....										3	2	
Chemical and Allied Products.....				3	1	2	5	3		200	181	29
Clay, Glass and Stone Products.....	14	9	2	2	1		45	7		361	321	30
Electric Current.....	33	32		6	5		2	2		580	537	9
Electric Apparatus.....	6	6		1	1		5	5		253	212	10
Iron and Steel Products.....	229	44	20	41	15	13	51	25		1784	1437	119
Non-ferrous Metal Products.....	2		1	1		1	19	4		79	50	5
Mineral Products.....	41	23	7	2	2		48	42		187	143	37
Miscellaneous	11		1	9	3	2	23	18		284	174	56
Logging	60	68	1	174	94	3	657	995		5524	2579	18
Farming	197	273	10	145	78	2	153	220		4087	3699	156
Mining	44	21		77	23	9	58	36		375	345	6
Coal	38	13		64	20	2					6	1
Metallic Ores.....				7	2	5				279	250	5
Non-metallic Ores.....	6	8		6	1	2	59	38		96	89	
Communication	4	4					1	1		177	148	2
Transportation	73	35	37	121	82	24	192	120	22	1673	1119	275
Street Railway and Cartage.....	22	6	16	13	4	10	42	31	2	435	274	125
Railway	17	14	2	56	45	8	1			398	248	29
Shipping and Stevedoring.....	34	15	19	52	43	6	149	89	20	845	597	121
Construction & Maintenance.....	824	627	121	1024	667	95	3225	2644	6	14349	12084	426
Railway	52	44	5	296	333	3	618	553		5559	4949	28
Highway	279	222	7	76	71		468	423		1359	1072	10
Building and Other.....	492	361	109	652	463	92	2139	1668	6	7431	6063	383
Services	651	362	303	923	306	477	1825	1413	146	12002	3047	5480
Hotel and Restaurant.....	68	47	8	38	32	5	234	175	2	1011	552	57
Recreational	18	6	9	13	16		17	17		173	82	34
Professional	24	13	4	43	18	9	50	34	3	414	231	111
Governmental	24	9	13	40	10	28	8	5		165	127	20
Personal—Household.....	747	287	269	789	230	435	1576	1184	141	10239	2055	5258
Trade	169	41	90	70	39	21	101	58	3	913	489	314
Retail	160	36	79	66	39	18	91	55	3	630	357	231
Wholesale	20	5	11	4			3	10	3	263	132	83
Finance	21	8	9	7	3	2	28	15		241	54	132
All Industries.....	2700	1754	626	2816	1655	700	6693	5699	181	48351	27781	7743
Men	2046	1420	520	2284	1406	531	5126	4449	54	37070	27164	2948
Women	654	334	116	532	249	169	1572	1250	127	11281	2617	4795

increased slightly during the latter half of the month.

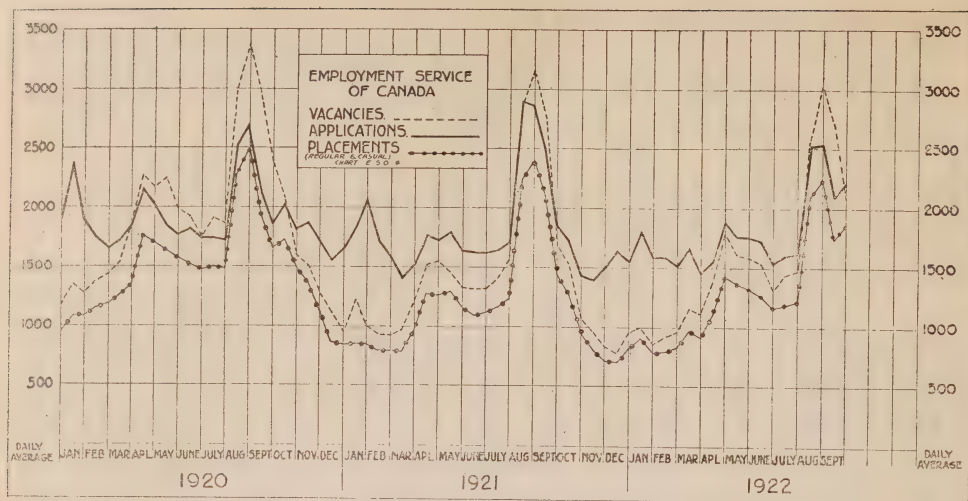
During the period under review the

offices reported that they had made 137,547 references to positions and had effected a total of 131,603 placements

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES, JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1922.

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
1132	491	499	279	113	121	556	376	190	3441	1885	638	15501	9745	2428
41	23	16	39	2	35	58	27	28	71	39	29	691	402	176
30	8	15	1	1	1	11	1	10	53	54	54	237	67	122
163	121	37	72	26	22	217	168	6	2297	1416	111	4057	2762	326
66	27	35	3	3	2	2	1	1	48	29	18	2176	1306	379
4	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	18	8	11	262	127	26
88	15	68	7	9	4	2	1	1	30	9	17	732	264	132
165	25	129	24	2	11	21	15	4	308	125	121	1437	725	369
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	24	8	15	253	201	54
11	2	7	2	2	2	8	6	1	70	60	3	629	524	36
44	31	19	18	1	74	67	1	1	52	39	1	713	634	10
38	18	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	254	54	193	2807	1793	514
5	8	2	2	33	28	77	53	15	34	26	2	148	91	10
300	132	126	71	7	4	21	14	4	109	34	32	462	279	103
2	2	1	1	13	9	19	11	4	72	38	29	572	326	141
43	220	3	43	44	3	276	210	2	1620	1240	19	8407	5450	49
22534	13487	224	3363	21943	33	10520	8313	55	1527	5191	50	72766	53204	530
8	9	68	88	951	638	7	1045	815	16	2627	2177	33	18	5
3	4	66	66	943	752	7	122	37	8	1233	894	15	5	5
5	5	2	2	2	6	4	827	695	5	1118	1052	276	231	5
20	17	65	58	45	37	5	96	77	8	478	342	13	332	13
259	134	89	423	252	99	244	207	25	505	129	301	3435	2038	532
203	96	87	133	56	60	135	105	23	149	18	127	1132	590	450
52	34	2	275	196	24	109	102	2	35	24	6	943	663	73
4	4	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	321	87	223	1420	825	409
2540	1711	588	2543	1583	153	2600	2450	118	3725	2442	707	31130	24813	2218
326	216	1	1271	1120	14	874	837	2	1405	1081	2	10502	9133	55
86	66	9	260	182	142	831	309	4	177	111	20	3036	2456	50
9128	1429	579	1012	686	142	1595	1304	112	2143	1250	685	17592	13224	2113
6863	1541	4250	3305	1356	662	3517	1477	1465	2536	1259	1132	31918	10761	13922
724	516	74	371	200	16	501	385	14	399	289	53	3346	2196	229
87	20	18	24	1	24	7	1	5	37	13	13	306	143	103
93	59	19	506	290	32	47	32	5	100	62	23	1277	740	206
63	27	10	80	25	52	44	25	16	182	138	25	606	361	164
5052	919	4129	2324	840	538	2918	1034	1425	1838	769	1025	26383	7318	13220
636	268	374	367	159	187	138	47	56	484	74	398	2939	1175	1443
447	227	192	239	84	120	123	42	48	370	53	304	2146	893	905
239	41	182	128	75	67	15	5	8	114	21	94	793	282	448
17	6	3	23	7	17	4	4	4	13	4	6	357	101	169
34113	17684	6031	4727	26358	1281	19151	13959	1833	14992	13116	3342	169548	109856	21747
27782	16550	2059	38100	24875	912	16684	12749	1131	12747	11745	2718	141839	103353	10573
6331	1334	3972	2627	1133	369	2467	1210	702	2245	1371	624	27709	9498	10874

as compared with 134,695 during the same quarter of 1921. Placements in regular employment during the period under review numbered 109,856 (100,358 of men and 9,498 of women) and those in casual work numbered 21,747.



The number of vacancies notified by employers to the Service during the period was 169,548, (141,839 were for men and 27,709 for women) as compared with a total of 170,586 during the corresponding period of last year. Applications for employment registered at the offices numbered 160,350 (133,181 men and 27,169 women) as compared with 170,644 during the same period of 1921.

The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements by industries of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the various provinces during the period July-September 1922. On page 1155 of this issue there will be found a statement in some detail of the work of the offices for the month of September, 1922.

FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, OCTOBER, 1922.

DURING October the Department of Labour received for insertion in the LABOUR GAZETTE the following information relative to nineteen fair wage contracts, fifteen of which were awarded by the Department of Public Works and four by the Department of Railways and Canals. These contracts contain the usual fair wage clause which provides for the prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed, and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour, and which otherwise prevents abuses and secures

the legitimate rights of the labour employed.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of fair wages, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Grading, etc., next to Riding School, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont. Name of contractor, Peter J. McCoy, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, October 3, 1922. Amount of contract,

\$1,988.35 and unit price of \$1.75 per cubic yard to be made for additions or deductions in connection with contract.

Repairs to south section of temporary pile protection breakwater at Port Arthur, Ont. Name of contractor, Thunder Bay Harbour Improvement Company, Limited, Port Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, October 2, 1922. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Repairs to the wharf at Pointe-aux-Trembles, Que. Name of contractors, Onésime and Jos. Poliquin, Portneuf, Que. Date of contract, October 3, 1922. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Construction of wharf at Grondines, Que. Name of contractors, Doran Construction Co. Limited, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, September 21, 1922. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Repairs to eastern and western breakwaters at Port Colborne, Ont. Name of contractors, Port Arthur Construction Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 9, 1922. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Reconstruction of retaining wall at Rivière du Lièvre lock and dam at Poupore, Que. Name of contractors, Doran Construction Company, Limited, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, September 21, 1922. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Supply and installation of new heating system in Ordnance Stores Building, at Westmount, Que. (Old Grant's Garage). Name of contractors, Conroy Brothers, Montreal, Que. Date of contract, October 12, 1922. Amount of contract, \$6,500.

Repairs and improvements to the wharf at L'Original, Ont. Name of contractors, J. H. Murphy and J. Lowrey, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, October 14, 1922. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Supply and installation of new freight elevator and alterations to present elevator enclosure in Ordnance Stores Building, (Old Grant's Garage), Westmount, Que. Name of contractor, J. E. D. Brazeau, Montreal, Que. Date of contract, October 17, 1922. Amount of contract, \$7,000 and unit prices for additions or deductions in connection with contract; excavation, \$2.50 per cubic yard, concrete including forms, \$15 per cubic yard; and reinforcing steel, 5 cents per pound.

Alterations, etc., to Post Office fittings, Edmonton, Alta. Name of contractor, John Dunlop, Edmonton, Alta. Date of contract, October 15, 1922. Amount of contract, \$5,306.

Construction of piers, Whitby, Ont. Name of contractor, Thomas P. Charleson, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, October 23, 1922. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Dredging the entrance channel and basin, Cobourg, Ont. Name of contractor, Frontenac Dredging Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 30, 1922. Amount of contract, Class "B" 58 cents per cubic yard (scow measure).

Dredging the channel in Magnetawan River, Byng Inlet, Ont. Name of contractor, William Birmingham, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, October 14, 1922. Amount of contract, Class "B" 60 cents per cubic yard (in situ).

Dredging the channel at mouth of McIntyre River, Port Arthur, Ont. Name of contractors, O'Brien and Martin, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, October 18, 1922. Amount of contract, Class "A" \$4.12 per cubic yard, Class "B" 31½ cents per cubic yard (place measure).

Dredging the channel, Wolfville, N. S. Name of contractors, W. C. B. Harris and W. H. McKinley, Wolfville, N. S. Date of contract, October 23, 1922.

Amount of contract, Class "B" \$1.20 per cubic yard (in situ).

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Paving a portion of St. Patrick Street, Montreal, in the vicinity of the Lachine Canal. Name of contractors, The Sicily Asphaltum Paving Company, Limited. Date of contract, October 16, 1922. Amount of contract, schedule rates.

Repair of the lower section of the roadway located along the north bank of the Soulanges Canal, covering the use of asphalt binder. Name of contractors, Simpson Bros., Company, Limited. Date of contract, October 3, 1922. Amount of contract, schedule rates.

Repair of the upper section of the roadway located along the north bank of the Soulanges Canal, covering the use of asphalt binder. Name of contractors, Newton-Dakin Construction Company, Limited. Date of contract, October 23, 1922. Amount of contract, schedule rates.

Manufacture, erection and completion of the steel superstructure for a

single track railway bridge over and across the Coffee River at or near Goulet, in the County of Bellechasse, Que., and the removal of the existing trestle and falsework at the same place. Name of contractors, The Canadian Bridge Company, Limited. Date of contract, October 25, 1922. Amount of contract, schedule rates.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The following is a statement of payments made in October for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, and the performance of work under sanitary conditions.

Nature of order	Amount of order
Making metal dating stamps and type, and other hand stamps and brass crown seals	\$ 502.94
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.....	128.16
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	15,313.66
Repairing letter boxes, etc.....	66.25
Repairing scales.....	68.60
Supplying mail bag fittings.....	5,589.10
Supplying ink.....	44.70

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees, but verbal agreements are also included in the records, the latter being schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, other important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agree-

ment or schedule the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Mining—Coal

NANAIMO, B.C.—THE WESTERN FUEL CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED, AND ITS EMPLOYEES. Agreement to be in effect from October 1, 1922, until September 30, 1924.

The Company to pay all employees a bonus of \$1 per day worked, being in addition to all rates and wages specified in the agreement, any increase or decrease in the bonus to be governed by competitive conditions.

System of Dockage Inspection as practised to be continued, with penalties for refuse matter as follows: *Number One Mine*—up to and including 50 lbs. of refuse matter, per car: double dockage. Over 50 lbs. and including 100 lbs. of refuse matter per car: confiscation of car. Over 100 lbs. of refuse matter, per car: dismissal after investigation. *Reserve and Wakesiah Mines*: Up to and including 65 lbs. of refuse matter per car, double dockage. Over 65 lbs. and including 125 lbs., confiscation of car. The above is subject to the provision that any person dismissed will have the right of appeal to the Superintendent of Mines, whose decision shall be final, and further that the value of all penalties imposed under this section shall be paid over to the employees' gas committee fund.

Wages—minimum rate; \$4.25 per shift for miners in all mines covered by this agreement, Superintendent of Mines to be judge as to the ability of the party to earn such minimum. Company agrees that when a miner is taken from the face to perform day work he shall receive the miner's day rate.

Schedule for loading coal after machines: upper seam, $47\frac{1}{4}$ cents per ton; lower seam, same rate. For using buggies and laying roads: first 50 feet from dump to face line, $6\frac{3}{4}$ cents per ton additional; second 50 feet from dump to face line, $13\frac{1}{2}$ cents per ton additional.

Schedule for rock in coal of upper seam: when rock is over 3 inches thick and up to 1 foot thick, \$1.35 per yard; over 15 inches and up to 2 feet thick, \$3.24 per yard. Over 2 feet 3 inches and up to 3 feet thick, \$5.40 per yard. Above schedule applies only to solid work in stalls, skipping pillars take $\frac{2}{3}$ of these rates.

Schedule for timbers: stringers, $67\frac{1}{2}$ cents each when 8 feet long and under; \$1.35 each when over 8 feet long. Sets, \$2.02 $\frac{1}{2}$ each for 9 ft. collars; \$2.70 each for 11 ft. 4 inch collars; logs, \$2.00 each for 4 feet; \$2.70 each over 4 feet and

up to 7 feet, and 30 cents additional for each foot over 7 feet.

Mining, Wakesiah and Reserve Mine and Number One—Upper seam, $91\frac{3}{4}$ cents per ton; upper seam coal under four feet in thickness, \$1.08 per ton; lower seam, \$1.08 per ton.

Yardage—upper seam—levels, \$3.37 per yard and coal; crosscuts, \$2.70 per yard and coal; levels, where less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of height is in white rock, \$10.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per yard, coal to company; levels when more than one-half of height is in white rock, \$10.80 per yard, coal to company. Turning stalls—5 yards long by 12 feet wide, \$13.50 and coal. Brushing rock—One foot thick, \$1.35 per linear yard.

Day rates—fire boss, 1st class machine runners and 1st class drillers, \$4.92 $\frac{3}{4}$; machine foreman, \$4.99 $\frac{1}{2}$; shotlighters, \$4.59; boss driver, 2nd class machine runners, 2nd class drillers, \$4.38 $\frac{3}{4}$; facemen, \$4.32; bratticemen, \$3.84 $\frac{3}{4}$ —\$4.25 $\frac{1}{4}$; timber men, tracklayers, engineers (diagonal slope No. 1), rope inspectors, cagers (head), miners, \$4.25 $\frac{1}{4}$; linemen, \$4.18 $\frac{1}{2}$; pipemen, \$3.71 $\frac{1}{4}$ —\$4.18 $\frac{1}{2}$; drivers (double), 3rd class machine runners, 3rd class drillers, \$4.05; drivers (single), \$4.00; motormen, \$3.88; stablemen, \$3.84 $\frac{3}{4}$; pumpmen, \$3.71 $\frac{1}{4}$ —\$3.84 $\frac{3}{4}$; brushers, \$3.78; timbermen helpers, tracklayer's helpers, roadmen, pushers, cagers (assistant), loaders, machine runners (helpers), muckers, cogmen, labourers, \$3.71 $\frac{1}{4}$; winch drivers, \$1.48 $\frac{1}{2}$ —\$3.71 $\frac{1}{4}$; rope-riders, \$3.24—\$3.71 $\frac{1}{4}$; drivers (boys), \$3.24; motormen's assistant, \$2.16—\$3.24; door boys, \$1.48 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The agreement committee composed of employees shall consist of three members representing Number One Mine, one for Reserve Mine, one for Wakesiah Mine, and one for any new mine operated by the Company and placed on an operating basis.

Company to meet the agreement committee or a sub-committee thereof on matters relating to this agreement, or to adjust disputes; no stoppage of work

to take place pending adjustment during term of agreement.

Any vacancy on the agreement committee to be filled at a pithead ballot of the underground employees at the mine from which vacancy exists. Monthly meetings to be held of management of the Company and the agreement committee. Special meetings may also be called. Agreement committee to have handling of checkweighman's and gas committee funds.

In event of a fatal accident occurring in any of the mines, or in the event of a death from injuries received in mine, operation of mines not to be suspended on day of funeral, but any employee may be absent from work to attend the funeral.

Employees who work on the morning, afternoon or night shifts of the day of the funeral agree to contribute 50 cents per man and 25 cents per boy to the joint fund, company to duplicate the fund which shall be paid out to heirs of deceased as specified in the agreement; if there are no heirs, fund to be paid to the medical relief and accident fund.

Price of coal to employees at No. One Mine coal chute to be \$3.00 per ton.

Manufacturing—Printing and Publishing

VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA, B.C.—THE NORTHWEST PHOTO ENGRAVERS' ASSOCIATION AND LOCALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL PHOTO ENGRAVERS' UNION OF NORTH AMERICA AT VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA (AND CERTAIN CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES). Agreement in effect for the years 1921 and 1922 and thereafter on 60 days' notice of termination.

Only good standing union members or applicants for membership with permits from the union to be employed in the making and finishing of photo-engravings. Members may refuse to execute struck work from shops considered unfair, or work from shops concerned in a strike or lockout.

Wages per week: journeymen, not less than \$47. Foremen, not less than \$55.

Night shift wage scale \$5 per week in addition.

Hours per week, day work, forty-four hours, night work, forty hours.

Overtime, first four hours, time and one-half; thereafter and Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, double time.

Employers, or employees who have worked four consecutive weeks must give one week's notice of discharge or leaving position.

Apprentices, one to five journeymen, two to ten, etc. Apprentices to serve a term in one shop of not less than five years, beginning at the age of 16 or over. Apprentice to be indentured to both parties.

Minimum wages for apprentices, per week, first year, \$8; second year, \$12; third year, \$20; fourth year, \$20; fifth year, \$35.

For each local union, a joint industrial council to be created, to consist of six members, three from each party, of which four (two from each party) shall form a quorum. Council to settle differences arising from the agreement and questions which cannot be adjusted by conciliation. Council to meet each month. In case of failure of council to reach a decision, matter to be referred to the Northwest Joint Industrial Council, or later to the Photo Engravers' Joint Industrial Council.

All applications for men must be made to the office of the local secretary.

Construction

WINDSOR, ONT.—THE BUILDERS' AND CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION (GENERAL CONTRACTORS' SECTION, AND ENGINEERS' SECTION) AND STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS, No. 324 A. Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1922, until February 28, 1924; and from year to year thereafter unless terminated on or before February 1.

Hours per day, on building construction, nine, with five on Saturdays. On

all excavating, street and sewer work, nine per day for six days.

Overtime, time and one-half. Saturdays, time and one-half on building construction; and double time for work done on Sundays and certain holidays.

Wages per hour, 90 cents on all kinds of derricks operated by more than two drums or locomotive cranes, large size concrete mixers and pile drivers; 85 cents per hour on steam rollers, tractors and two-drummed machines; \$1.00 per hour for steam shovels and trench machine engineers, or \$50 per week, if working by the week; 80 cents per hour for all other hoisting and portable work.

Engineers to be paid full time for all time held on the job, whether running or not.

When overtime is required, the engineer who has been running the machine involved shall be allowed to work the overtime, up to six hours: for six hours or more, another engineer to be employed, if one is found unemployed at the time.

Transportation and Public Utilities

WINNIPEG, MAN. — WINNIPEG ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY, AND EMPLOYEES OF THE SAID COMPANY, MEMBERS OF THE GAS WORKERS' UNION OF WINNIPEG. Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1922, until May 1, 1923, and from year to year thereafter until changed on 30 days' notice.

No discrimination by the company, the employees, or the union against any employee for being or not being a member of the union (foremen shall not be union members).

Wages per hour—machine men, 62 cents; front door men, back door men, pipe jumpers, hand stokers and scurfers, fire cleaners, 60 cents; handy man, 59 cents; trimmers, scurfers' helpers, boiler cleaner, 52½ cents; yard men, coke wheelers and labour employed in coal cars and purifying house or any part of the gas works, 45 cents.

Overtime, time and one-half. Employees working on Sundays, legal holidays, etc., when such time comes in their regular shift, shall not be paid at overtime rates.

Hours of labour, 8 per day (48 per week) for men in the gallery; 9 per day (54 per week) for yard men, labourers and others similarly employed.

In case of break down or emergency employees must unite to meet same, as directed, although work is not in their ordinary line.

Employees to be granted reasonable leave of absence upon application to respective foreman. Employees taking other employment during leave, or not reporting for work at termination of leave, to be considered to have terminated connection with employers. Union officers to be granted leave of absence for union business, in so far as regular operation of the works will permit such applications to be given preference.

Employees on relay shifts must change shifts in proper rotation, as arranged by the company and the union.

In case of grievances requiring immediate adjustment, the foreman in charge may confer with the representatives of the union and arrange the point, and if arrangement is not satisfactory, employees may appeal to the superintendent, pending which, they must carry out orders of the foreman.

Company's representatives to confer with employees' representatives on all questions arising between parties.

Service—Recreational

ST. JOHN, N.B.—CERTAIN EMPLOYERS AND THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS No. 440. Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1922, to August 31, 1923.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours per day, stage employees, 8; operators, 7.

Wages	Per week	Per performance
Carpenter.....	\$25	\$2
Property man....	23	2
Electrician.....	30	3
Operator.....	30	3
Ass't. Operator...	20	—
Fly man.....	23	2
Extra help.....	—	2

Overtime, 75 cents per hour; Sunday, double time. Day work, of not more than 8 hours per day, \$5. Operator to receive \$20 for a week of six nights and Saturday matinee.

Two weeks' notice discharge to be given or two weeks' salary (except in cases of intoxication, dishonesty or incompetency). Weekly employees to give two weeks' notice of intention to leave. Employers may make rules and regulations necessary for management of the performances. Shield of union to be displayed in box office, and a union slide to be exhibited at each performance.

Disputes to be adjusted by an arbitration board.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, OCTOBER, 1922

THE prices movement during October was slightly downward, both the index number of wholesale prices and the family budget in terms of retail food prices being somewhat lower than in September. The retail prices of fuel averaged slightly higher.

In retail prices the average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods in some sixty cities was \$10.23 at the beginning of October as compared with \$10.28 at the beginning of September; \$11.48 for October, 1921; \$15.83 for October, 1920; \$14.21 for October, 1919; \$13.54 for October, 1918; \$11.81 for October, 1917; and \$7.99 for October, 1914. The total for food, fuel, and rent was \$20.86 for October as compared with \$20.90 for September; \$22.00 for October, 1921; \$26.46 for October, 1920; \$22.93 for October, 1919; \$21.48 for October, 1918; \$18.82 for October, 1917; and \$14.47 for October, 1914. The chief changes for the month were slight decreases in beef, mutton, fresh pork, bacon, bread, flour, sugar, and potatoes. There was a substantial increase in eggs with smaller increases in milk, butter, veal, and rice. Fuel increased slightly. Rentals were steady.

In wholesale prices the departmental index number stood at 219.8 for

October as compared with 220.5 for September; 229.2 for October, 1921; 317.6 for October 1920; 299.6 for October, 1919; 289.6 for October, 1918; 244.7 for October, 1917; and 138.7 for October, 1914. Many of the changes were seasonal such as increases in dairy products and decreases in grains and fodder, and in flour, livestock and meats. The most important declines were in western barley, western oats, hay, bran and shorts, cattle, live hogs, dressed hogs, flour, Connellsville coke, and cement, and less important declines in hams, beans, some fruits, jutes and hessians, and in silver. The chief increases were in Ontario grains and flaxseed, butter, eggs, cheese, potatoes, sugar, raw and manufactured cottons, metals, linseed oil, turpentine and raw rubber. As compared with a year ago all groups were lower except fuel, hides, and woollens.

The index number of wholesale prices is based on the quotations for 271 commodities and is the simple average of the percentages of current prices for the several commodities in relation to the average prices for the base period, 1890-1899, these being, therefore, made equal to 100. The quotations for most farm products are obtained weekly and averaged for the

month; the quotations for other commodities are taken for the middle of the month. The table of index numbers shows the changes by groups and sub-groups for the previous month and for the corresponding months back to 1913.

A special index number (comprising fifty of the more important commodities selected from the 271 in the departmental list) including 20 foods, 15 raw materials, and 15 manufactured goods based upon price levels in 1913 as 100 showed an advance to 147.3 for October as compared with 145.3 in September; 147.7 in October, 1921; 221.5 in October, 1920; and 102.6 in October, 1914. The advance was due chiefly to increases in dairy products, potatoes, cotton, linseed oil, and turpentine.

The index number of wholesale prices in Canada published by the United States Federal Reserve Board, which includes 33 raw materials, 28 semi-manufactured or producers' goods, and 38 finished or consumers' goods and based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, showed a decline in August to 148 as compared with 154 in July, 153 in June, and 166 in August, 1921. Goods produced, goods exported, raw materials, and consumers' goods were lower while goods imported and producers' goods were higher.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index number of exports declined to 144.71 in mid-October as compared with 148.76 in mid-September. The index of imports rose from 165.52 in September to 166.46 in October. The combined number of imports and exports fell from 157.14 to 155.58.

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of October of over one hundred staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the

quotation is given, is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers who did a considerable business with workmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915, when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts, with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less

desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income. While the

budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Retail Prices.

Meats, except veal, again averaged slightly lower. Sirloin steak was down in the average from 30.2c per pound in September to 29.1c in October, the decline being general in all provinces. Round steak averaged 24c per pound and showed the same general decline as sirloin. Shoulder roast averaged 15.9c per pound in October as compared with 16.2c in September. Advances occurred in Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan but all the other provinces averaged lower. Veal was slightly higher at 18.7c, being up in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba. Pork, roast, declined from 31.1c per pound to 30c. Mess pork was unchanged. Bacon was slightly lower at 41.6c per pound. Boiled ham was down from 67.5c per pound in the average to 65.2c. In fresh fish there were advances in cod, halibut, and whitefish. Salt herring averaged slightly lower. Lard was steady.

Eggs, fresh, advanced from an average of 35.8c in September to 41.7c in October. Cooking eggs also were higher about 5c per dozen at 37.4c. Milk averaged slightly higher at 11.6c per quart. Advances occurred in St. John, N.B., Sorel, St. John's, Que., Belleville, Toronto, Hamilton and Nelson. Butter advanced slightly, dairy

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA

Commodities.	Quantity	(*) 1900	(*) 1905	(*) 1910	(*) 1911	(*) 1912	(*) 1913	(*) 1914	(*) 1915	(*) 1916	(*) 1917	(*) 1918	(*) 1919	(*) 1920	(*) 1921	(*) 1922	(*) 1922
Beef, sirloin, steak...	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	50.2	47.6	52.4	62.8	76.2	72.2	80.2	60.8	60.4	58.2
Beef, shoulder, roast.	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	35.0	32.8	34.4	43.6	54.2	49.4	50.4	33.4	32.4	31.8
Veal, roast foreq'r...	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	18.1	17.5	19.7	24.0	28.0	26.4	29.0	19.7	18.4	18.7
Mutton, roast, hindq'r	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	21.4	20.8	24.2	29.4	36.4	34.3	36.3	26.3	27.3	27.2
Pork, fresh, roast ham	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.4	19.6	23.5	32.7	38.0	39.7	42.3	31.5	31.1	30.0
Pork, salt, mess.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	38.0	35.8	40.2	59.4	70.0	72.6	74.4	57.2	53.8	53.8
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	26.9	26.0	20.5	43.2	51.1	55.9	60.1	46.1	42.5	41.7
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.4	35.8	42.2	63.8	74.2	82.4	74.4	48.2	45.0	45.4
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	25.7	30.0	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	35.3	36.7	43.6	54.7	60.7	69.1	75.0	50.7	35.8	41.7
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	31.5	31.6	38.3	48.5	55.0	60.4	68.3	46.6	32.4	37.4
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	54.0	51.0	54.6	64.8	75.6	85.8	92.4	80.4	69.0	69.6
Butter, dairy, solid...	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	53.0	58.4	58.0	59.0	60.8	74.2	92.6	101.2	114.6	125.8	81.2	73.4	76.8
Butter, cream'y, prints	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	34.7	35.1	42.4	50.6	55.7	64.1	69.1	46.8	42.8	43.0
Cheese, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	22.0	24.0	27.8	33.5	33.3	39.6	41.2	35.4	30.7	\$27.6
Cheese, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	20.3	21.1	26.1	30.3	31.4	36.9	38.6	32.0	26.6	\$27.6
Bread, plain, white...	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	67.5	66.0	84.0	109.5	118.5	118.5	144.0	118.5	103.5	102.0
Flour, family.....	40 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	38.0	35.0	48.0	66.0	69.0	67.0	80.0	58.0	48.0	\$45.0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	25.0	24.0	25.0	32.5	40.5	39.0	42.5	30.5	28.0	28.0
Rice, good, medium...	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	13.2	12.1	13.6	18.4	24.6	28.2	33.2	18.6	18.6	\$21.2
Beans, handpicked....	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	13.6	14.4	20.8	33.6	33.2	22.8	23.4	17.4	17.8	17.4
Apples, evaporated....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	13.7	12.1	13.4	16.5	23.1	25.6	29.2	21.6	25.0	23.9
Prunes, medium size..	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.9	13.2	12.9	13.2	16.1	18.8	23.4	27.4	18.2	20.1	19.6
Sugar, granulated...	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	31.2	30.0	36.8	42.4	48.8	50.8	86.4	41.2	36.0	34.8
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	12.0	11.0	14.0	13.8	16.8	19.6	22.4	23.6	40.8	19.6	17.0	16.4
Tea, black, medium...	¼ "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.9	9.7	9.9	12.4	15.5	15.6	16.4	13.6	14.2	\$14.6
Tea, green, medium...	¼ "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.9	9.9	10.2	11.9	14.8	16.1	17.0	15.1	15.6	\$14.6
Coffee, medium.....	¼ "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	10.0	9.9	9.9	10.1	11.5	14.0	15.1	13.5	13.3	13.4
Potatoes.....	2 pks	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	35.3	35.0	53.0	56.7	71.3	71.7	69.4	64.4	48.2	40.4
Vinegar, white wine..	½ pt.	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	.9
All Foods.....		\$ 5.43	\$ 5.96	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.14	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.93	\$ 7.82	\$ 9.30	\$ 11.81	\$ 13.54	\$ 14.21	\$ 15.83	\$ 11.42	\$ 10.28	\$ 10.23
Starch, laundry.....	½ lb.	c. 2.9	c. 3.0	c. 3.1	c. 3.1	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.5	c. 4.4	c. 4.8	c. 4.8	c. 4.9	c. 4.4	c. 4.0	c. 4.0
Coal, anthracite.....	½ ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	53.9	51.3	57.9	69.4	78.8	84.3	125.3	110.1	117.7	116.3
Coal, bituminous....	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	37.8	36.9	39.9	54.6	62.6	62.5	90.7	73.5	75.1	77.0
Wood, hard.....	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.6	41.6	43.9	57.3	76.9	81.1	83.7	83.6	78.6	80.3
Wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.5	30.3	31.6	43.2	58.8	56.5	66.1	61.1	59.6	59.4
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	24.1	23.0	23.0	25.8	27.4	29.3	39.8	31.9	31.0	31.0
Fuel and lighting....		\$ 1.50	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.82	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.90	\$ 1.83	\$ 1.96	\$ 2.50	\$ 3.05	\$ 3.14	\$ 4.06	\$ 3.60	\$ 3.62	\$ 3.64
Rent.....	¼ mo.	\$ 2.37	\$ 2.89	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.55	\$ 3.99	\$ 4.08	\$ 4.47	\$ 4.85	\$ 5.54	\$ 6.52	\$ 6.89	\$ 6.96	\$ 6.96
Grand Totals.....		\$ 9.37	\$ 10.50	\$ 12.73	\$ 13.00	\$ 13.79	\$ 14.02	\$ 14.47	\$ 13.67	\$ 15.38	\$ 18.82	\$ 21.48	\$ 22.83	\$ 26.46	\$ 22.01	\$ 20.90	\$ 20.86

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

Nova Scotia.....	5.61	5.83	6.82	6.78	7.17	7.29	7.70	7.99	8.77	11.92	13.78	14.45	16.21	11.75	10.35	10.42
Prince Edward Island.....	4.81	5.26	5.81	5.80	6.11	6.34	6.74	6.66	7.80	10.31	11.90	12.31	14.05	10.46	9.66	9.11
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	7.66	7.70	8.87	11.74	13.26	14.13	15.51	11.59	10.26	10.14
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	7.41	7.46	8.95	11.57	13.19	13.54	14.96	10.81	9.78	9.75
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	6.67	7.25	7.20	7.78	7.73	9.41	11.34	13.58	14.17	15.75	11.48	10.18	10.14
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.41	7.88	7.87	8.36	8.03	8.87	11.13	12.84	13.98	16.34	10.79	9.75	9.72
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.08	8.16	8.25	8.63	8.01	9.21	11.71	13.51	14.10	16.09	11.21	9.92	9.95
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.08	8.15	8.33	8.38	7.92	9.31	11.87	13.27	14.18	15.70	11.09	10.00	9.77
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	8.70	9.03	9.13	9.35	8.57	9.80	12.42	14.39	15.32	16.83	12.50	11.59	11.61

*December only. \$Kind most sold.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Beef							Pork		Bacon		
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.	Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
Dominion (Average)...	29.1	24.0	22.0	15.9	11.9	18.7	27.2	30.0	26.9	41.6	43.3	65.2
Nova Scotia (Average)	30.2	26.2	23.1	17.9	13.7	16.4	22.5	28.8	26.1	38.9	43.1	62.6
1-Sydney	29.5	24.3	23	18.2	15	15	26.6	31.1	27.8	38.8	40.6	65
2-New Glasgow	25.5	23	20.5	15.5	10.5	.....	17	26	25	33.5	39.6	60.8
3-Amherst	30	28	22	18	15	15	22	28	25.5	40	45	.....
4-Halifax	32.8	25	24	17.2	13.1	16.4	25	29.6	24.8	37	40.5	59.5
5-Truro	33.3	30.6	26	20.6	15	19.3	22	29.3	27.6	45	50	65
6-P.E.I. —Charlott'n.	28.1	27.6	28.1	16.3	12	.....	17.5	25	23.7	35	39.6	60
New Bruns. (Aver.)	30.9	25.7	23.3	17.1	13.2	15.4	24.5	28.5	24.6	39.3	43.7	64.5
7-Wononton	28.3	22.5	20.6	17	13.1	.....	30	30.8	26.6	38.2	43.7	65
8-St. John	37.1	29.4	29.1	18.6	14.2	18.5	26.4	30	24.2	40	45.2	63.5
9-Fredericton	33.3	25.8	26.6	17.8	13.3	12.6	21.6	29.1	23.5	40	43.3	65
10-Bathurst	25	25	17	15	12.2	15	20	24	24	39	42.5	.....
Quebec (Average).....	25.9	24.7	23.1	16.4	11.9	15.3	23.7	25.3	24.2	38.4	41.6	63.4
11-Quebec	24.4	24.4	22.8	17.2	12.2	14.6	21.9	23.7	24.9	34	35	62.3
12-Trois-Rivers	25	24.2	24.2	15.9	10.8	15.2	23	24.5	24.6	37	38.8	62
13-Sherbrooke	33.3	28.3	31.7	23.3	15.5	18	.....	22	23.8	38.6	42	70
14-Sorel	25	22.5	20	13	10	12.5	20	22.5	22	50	50	60
15-St. Hyacinthe	21.6	22	17	11.7	10.3	19	24	24	20	35	.....	60
16-St. John's	30	30	30	20	15	.....	30	28	28	26	42	67.5
17-Therford Mines	32	25	18	18	15	.....	25	30	25	40	40	.....
18-Montreal	27.6	23.9	24.4	13.4	9.1	11.1	24.2	27.7	25.2	39.1	43.3	64.3
19-Hull	24.3	22.4	19.7	15.5	9.1	16.6	21.7	25.7	24.7	36.3	42	60.9
Ontario (Average).....	30.5	24.9	22.7	16.7	12.5	21.3	27.8	30.4	27.9	39.3	42.9	64.3
20-Ottawa	28.4	25.3	21.9	16.6	10.2	19.5	28.8	28.5	27.2	39.3	44.4	63.6
21-Brockville	30	23.5	22.5	17.5	11.2	19.7	23.7	33.5	30.2	45	48.6	64.2
22-Kingston	26	21	20	14	10.7	14	24.5	30.3	22.2	38	40.7	61.4
23-Belleville	26.7	19.2	22.4	16	10.2	21.5	25.7	27.5	26.2	40.9	43.8	66
24-Peterborough	30.3	25.9	21.5	18.4	13.3	20.8	26.6	32.1	28	43.7	47.6	58.7
25-Orillia	30.5	24.2	20.9	15.4	12.2	21.6	26.7	29	27.3	40.7	45.5	63.6
26-Toronto	31.8	23.7	21.4	13.8	11.5	19.7	24.8	28.5	28.2	42.3	45.1	64.7
27-Niagara Falls	35.6	28.6	25.6	16.8	16.7	24.2	27.5	35	23.5	37.2	40	63.9
28-St. Catharines	27.5	22.8	21.7	14.2	10.5	20	30	29.6	29.3	35.6	39.6	62.5
29-Hamilton	30.9	24.9	24.4	17.2	13.2	24.9	27	29.8	.....	38.8	41	63.2
30-Brantford	29.6	24.2	21.7	16.1	12	20	28.2	28.7	35	38.1	41.9	64.8
31-Galt	32.5	27.5	25	19	15	25	28.7	32.5	30	41.7	45.5	65.7
32-Guelph	31.2	25.7	23	18.8	14.6	20.2	34	30.4	25	38	40.7	62.5
33-Kitchener	32.5	29.3	22.3	20.2	16.6	23.9	25	30.9	30	38.3	41.3	63
34-Woodstock	30	24.8	23.6	16.4	14.2	20.7	20	29.2	30	39	40.5	62.5
35-Stratford	30	25	21.9	17.6	12.8	19.1	29.5	30	25.7	37.1	42.1	63.3
36-London	33.3	27.7	25.1	17.9	12.2	23.1	26.8	30.3	29	38.5	42	66.9
37-St. Thomas	27.9	22.9	21.2	14.3	10.6	19.5	26.7	29.4	24	35	38.1	62.3
38-Chatham	31.1	27.1	22.6	17.1	12.7	23.5	28	30.6	25.6	37.8	40.5	66.4
39-Windsor	27	21.6	21.4	15	11.4	24	28.5	27.1	24.2	35.2	40.9	64.6
40-Owen Sound	30.7	25.7	24	18.5	13	20	25	27.5	23.5	38.8	41.5	62.5
41-Cobalt	34	31.5	31.5	18.7	14.7	23.5	30	31	29	37.7	41.5	64.2
42-Sault Ste. Marie	32.5	26.2	20.5	16	11.6	22.5	27.5	28.5	28.2	42.2	44.7	63
43-Port Arthur	30	23	20.7	14.5	14.2	20.7	35	36.7	36.7	42.3	48.7	73
44-Fort William	31.1	22.3	21.2	16.1	12.6	20.4	35	32.9	31.7	42.1	45.7	70
Manitoba (Average)...	26.8	18.8	17.9	12.9	8.1	15.5	25.6	27.4	26.3	41.0	49.5	67.5
45-Winnipeg	24.6	17.2	17.9	11.5	8.1	14.2	24.9	28.6	27.6	40.7	49	68.9
46-Brandon	23.2	18.5	16.4	13.2	8.5	16.6	26.2	26.2	25	41.2	50	66
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	26.8	18.8	17.9	12.9	8.1	15.5	28.3	29.3	25.8	49.0	54.2	69.3
47-Regina	29.3	19.3	16.6	14.8	10.2	15	29.3	34	25	49	51	68
48-Prince Albert	22.5	17.5	17.5	11	8	13.7	27.5	30	25	42.5	50	65
49-Saskatoon	26.5	17.5	19	12.5	7.5	15.7	27.5	28	25	51.6	54.1	71
50-Moose Jaw	29	21	13.4	13.1	8.0	17.6	29	25	27.5	52.9	61.7	73.1
Alberta (Average)....	23.2	16.3	14.9	9.0	7.0	11.0	27.1	26.6	25.5	48.2	54.3	66.4
51-Medicine Hat	25	17.5	15	8	6	10	30	25	25	54	56.6	66.6
52-Edmonton	22	15.6	16.1	10.1	7.6	12.1	29.3	29.1	26.6	47.5	57.5	63
53-Calgary	20.4	15.1	13.3	8.3	6.6	11.1	24	27.2	24.7	46.1	51	67.5
54-Lethbridge	25.2	17	15	9.2	7.9	10.6	25	25	25.2	45.3	52	68.5
British Colum. (Aver.)	32.2	25.5	23.3	16.3	13.2	22.4	34.2	36.1	30.0	50.4	57.2	69.8
55-Fernie	28.8	24	22.6	16.1	10.3	22.1	33.3	40	31.5	42.3	51.6	69
56-Nelson	30.1	25	23.3	15.5	11.8	19.3	34	35	28.3	61.8	65	68.7
57-Trail	35	25	22	18	12.5	25	35	35	25	55	60	68.3
58-New Westminster	35	30	25	22	15	25	30	40	33.3	45.6	55	70
59-Vancouver	31.9	24.1	22.1	13.7	15.1	21.1	33.9	32.8	31.6	47.6	52	72.5
60-Victoria	29.6	21.4	20.6	13	12	20	24.6	30	26.2	50	53.7	67.5
61-Nanaimo	31.9	26.7	25.6	18.7	16.9	26.9	32.5	35.6	30	50.6	55	70.7
62-Prince Rupert	35	27.5	25	13.7	13.7	29	40	40	33.7	.....	65	71.6

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1922.

Fish										Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Haddock, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddock, per lb.	Canned salmon per tin				Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1 and storage, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents 18.3	cents 28.5	cents 18.2	cents 13.2	cents 60.0	cents 21.7	cents 20.2	cents 42.2	cents 22.7	cents 41.7	cents 37.4	cents 11.6	cents 38.4	cents 43.0			
11.8	26.8			51.0	17.9	16.4	31.1	22.9	41.3	39.7	11.4	39.5	45.8			1
10				60	18.1	18	29.6	22.8	45.6	44.2	12	41.5	46.4			2
13	30			50	16.1	18	32.9	21	38.2	35	12	38	46.4			3
12	23			45	19	15	40	22.5	39.3		10	40	44			4
12	25-30		10	50	17.5	16	22.3	23.2	45.2	40	12	37.3	44.5			5
				50	18.6	15	30.8	25	38.3		11	40.6	47.6			
8	32			60	16.2	20	40	23.1	33.5	28.4	10	33.8	40			6
13.0	35.0			53.8	17.7	17.4	30.6	21.9	39.8	38.1	10.3	37.3	42.0			
12	35		10	60	18.6	18	28	21	41.4	35	11-13	41	43.4			7
15				60	15.7	15.1	40	21.3	47.8	41.2	11	39	43.6			8
12	35			50	17.4	18.3	31.7	22.2	40		8	39.2	43.5			9
				45	19	18	22.5	23	30		10	30	37.5			10
13.9	29.5	18.1	9.8	64.7	20.0	20.3	40.7	22.5	41.3	36.3	10.5	37.6	43.8			
10				45	23.3	39.1	39.1	23.5	45.1	36.8	12	37.3	40.5			11
10	30-35		10	75	25	20	40	22	38	32.4	10	38	40.6			12
18	35		10		20.4	21.8	43.4	24.6	41.7		a9.1	37.3	43.5			13
13	25	18	10	65			40	22	36.7	35	12		40.5			14
		25					41.2	21.8	40.6		8		39			15
		15	10	60			40	20.7	46.9	44.2	11	40	40.7			16
		9					43.2	23.7	39.6	35	10	36	40			17
15-20	29.5-30	10-25	9.7	60-100	21.3	20.4	43.2	21.1	46.3	34.9	12	39.1	41.4			18
15	25	15	10	60	13.1	16	38.4	22.3	37	36	10	35.5	41			19
18.7	30.8	19.6	12.0	71.3	21.0	19.7	44.0	21.7	41.9	38.4	11.2	38.6	41.4			
16	35	22	10		16	18.5	48.6	24.3	44.3	41.5	10	38.6	43			20
	35	15			20.6	17.2	41	21.5	37.5	33.5	9	36.6	40.3			21
10-15	32-35	20-22			25	20	38.3	20	36.8	35	9-10	38.2	39.3			22
		18				18	40.6	22	38.7	35	a9	38.5	39.5			23
15	35	20			22	22	35	23.4	40		10	37.3	40.3			24
		20			20	20	38.3	22.2	33	30	9-11.5	37.9	41.4			25
18-20	30	16-20			20	17.4	45.9	21.2	44.4	39.3	a12.5	38.3	43.2			26
	30	20				20	56.6	21.6	47.9	44	12	40.3	43.3			27
20	32	30	15				47.8	19.7	43.4		12	38.5	39.9			28
20	35	25	15	75	19	19	48.8	20.3	45	42.9	12	40.3	43.2			29
25	30	20-25	12.5		20		40.3	20.9	41		10	38.1	40.1			30
18	30	20					43	20.6	45		12	39.1	42.3			31
	30	20			21.5	23.3	47	21.5	40.2		10	38.4	41.4			32
		20					37.5	20	42.2	40	a11.8	38.6	40			33
20	25	20	12.5		19	20	40	21.6	39	38.5	10	36.2	39			34
15	25	17			18.7	13	44.3	21.4	40.9		10	39.7	41			35
20-25	30	18	10	50	20	18	47.6	21.1	39.4	39	10	40.8	41.3			36
18	30	18	12		22.5	21.5	45.3	21.5	34.8	33.3	12	38.8	41.6			37
		25			22.5	29	51.6	21.8	41.4	38	14-19	42.7	44.9			38
		16			18.5		43.8	22.2	33.9		10	38.3	38.5			39
		15		70	27.5	20	39.6	26.5	47.5	42.4	15		44.8			40
		20					45.8	21.4	47.2	39.2	13	38	39.3			41
	25-30	16	9	90	22.5	17.5	45.4	22.5	54.4		12.5	40	43.7			42
22	30	15			22.5	21	45.2	24	51.8	45	12.5	39	44.8			43
	27.5	13.3			26.1	17.5	48.3	22.9	37.2	32.0	12.3	34.2	41.9			
	25	12.5			27.1	18	49.6	22.8	41.4	33.3	12	35.1	42.3			45
	30	15			25	17	47	23	32.9	30.7	12.5	33.3	41.4			46
	27.5	14.2			29.3	21.8	37.4	24.4	33.7	32.2	13.0	38.1	43.2			
	25				28	21.6	24	23.5	35	35	13	35	42			47
	30	15	15		30	23.5	35.6	24.2	35	30	11	35	45			48
	30	12.5				22.2	48	26	34.5	31.6	13	34.4	41.6			49
25	25	15			30	20	41.9	24	30.4		15	40	44			50
20.0	23.7	14.1	18.3		24.7	22.9	50.5	24.0	35.3	27.9	11.4	35.5	45.7			
25	25	15	20		30	25	53	26.6	31.2		12	36	46			51
17.5-20	23-25	12-12.5	15		19	24	50	25	36	26.2	a11.1	33	47.5			52
18						22.5	50.8	24.2	38	27.5	10-11	36.1	44.4			53
18	22	15	20		25	20	48	20.2	36	30	12	37	45			54
19.1	24.3		16.8		24.7	23.6	48.3	24.2	51.9	43.1	14.6	43.2	48.7			
22	25	20	18		22.5	24.2	55	28.5	44	38.3	15	45	48			55
25	30		20		28.3	25	52.5	25	47.5	45	a17	45	49.2			56
25	30		20		25	25	42.5	24.3	53.3	41.6	15		49.3			57
18	20				25	25	46.6	21.6	48.7	40	11.1	44.7	47.5			58
17.5	20		15		22.3	19.8	46.4	22	53.9	43.6	a12.5	36	46.3			59
12.5	24		12.5		22	20	50	22	53	40	a13.3	45	50.2			60
15	25				20	25	50	25.5	53.6	45	13	45	49.3			61
	20		15		30	25	48.3	25	60.8	51.2	20	41.5	49.4			62

a. Price per single quart higher.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Oleomargarine, best, per lb.	Cheese, per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour, in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice, per lb.	Tapioca, medium pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	Tomatoes, 2½ s, per can	Peas, standard, 2 s per can	Corn, 2½ s, per can
Dominion (Average)...	28.1	27.6	6.8	17.9	4.5	5.6	10.6	12.2	18.7	18.5	18.9
Nova Scotia (Average)	33.5	26.8	7.4	17.9	5.3	5.9	10.6	14.2	20.2	19.6	18.1
1-Sydney	55	29.1	7.3	18.7	5.5	6.1	11.1	15	20.6	19.9	19.8
2-New Glasgow.....		25.2	7.3	17	5.1	5.5	9.9	13.3	20.4	19	18.6
3-Annsbury		26.5	7.3	18	5.2	5.5	10	14	20	19	18.6
4-Halifax	30.6	26.6	7.3	17.6	5.0	6.1	10.5	16.2	19.6	19.2	17.5
5-Truro	35	26.6	7.3	18	5.0	6.2	11.3	12.3	20.3	20	18.3
6-P.E.I. —Charlott'n.		24.3	6.1	18.4	4.6	5.1	10	15	18.3	18	18.6
New Bruns. (Aver.) ..	27.5	26.1	7.9	17.8	4.9	6.0	10.8	13.9	19.5	19.0	16.9
7-Moncton		28.4	8-8.7	17.8	4.9	6.1	11.3	15	20.2	20	18.5
8-St. John	27.5	26.8	7.3	18	4.8	6.2	10.3	15.6	19	19.9	16.4
9-Fredericton	25	24.2	8	16.7	4.7	5.5	11	12.3	18.7	18.5	15.5
10-Bathurst	30	25	8	18.3	4.7	6.3	10.6	12.5	20	17.5	17
Quebec (Average).....	27.3	26.6	6.2	18.6	5.0	6.0	10.0	13.1	16.9	18.8	15.6
11-Quebec	26.7	27.1	7.5	17.7	5.1	6	10.2	13.6	16.4	18.6	17.1
12-Three Rivers.....	29.7	25.2	6	20	5.0	5.3	9.7	14.6	17.1	18.6	15.7
13-Sherbrooke	30	30.5	7.3	18.8	5.0	6	9.9	12.8	17.4	19.7	15.3
14-Sorel	27.5	24.1	5.3	19.5	5.0	6.7	9.7	13.7	15.8	19.3	14.5
15-St. Hyacinthe.....	25	25	5.3	17.7	4.7	6	10.1	13.2	18	21.7	15.5
16-St. John's	28	29	5.3	18.7	4.7	7	11.8	14	18	18	15
17-Theftord Mines.....		25	6	19.2	5.3	6	9.2	12.4	17.8	20.8	18
18-Montreal	26.4	28.8	6.7-7	18	5.0	5.5	10.5	11	16.3	17.4	15.5
19-Hull	25	25	6	17.9	5.1	5.7	8.6	12.2	14.9	15.4	14
Ontario (Average).....	26.6	27.3	6.4	17.4	4.3	5.5	11.2	12.0	17.5	17.1	15.3
20-Ottawa	27.8	27.3	6.7	17.9	5.4	6.2	10.5	10.9	17.1	17.2	15.1
21-Brockville	26	25.2	6	17.9	4.4	5	10.9	10	17	15.4	15.4
22-Kingston	24.9	26	6	16	4.8	5.6	9.3	11.2	15	15	14.2
23-Bellefille	27	24.3	5.7	17.5	4.4	5	10.7	10.5	17.6	15.7	15
24-Peterborough	24.5	28.2	6.7	18.7	4.0	5	11.3	10.9	17.5	16.8	16.2
25-Orillia	25.8	26.7	6	17	4.5	5	11.7	10.9	17.3	17	15
26-Toronto	25.4	29.1	6	17.9	4.5	5.4	10.4	11.5	16.4	15.7	13.9
27-Niagara Falls.....	28.2	27.3	6.7	17	4.3	5.2	11.2	13	19.1	19	16.4
28-St. Catharines.....	25	25.1	6.7	15.7	4.0	5	12	11	16.7	16.8	14.6
29-Hamilton	24.8	27.7	5.3	17.3	4.1	4.9	10.8	11.4	16.3	16	14.8
30-Brantford	24.7	27.2	6	17.6	4.1	5.1	12.1	12.2	17.1	16	14.8
31-Galt	27.5	29.6	6.7	17.7	4.1	5.9	11.8	12	16.9	17.2	15.2
32-Guelph	28.4	26.5	6.7	17.3	4.2	5.5	11.8	11.6	17.8	16.9	14.6
33-Kitchener	29.5	30.6	6.7	17.6	3.8	5.1	12.8	13.6	18.2	17.3	15.4
34-Woodstock	26.2	25.1	6	17.4	3.9	5	10.6	11	16.3	16.2	14.7
35-Stratford		27.2	6.7	15.7	3.8	4	12.5	12.6	16.5	18.2	15.5
36-London	25.4	28.2	6	16.4	4.1	4.9	11.1	11.1	17.1	16.5	14.5
37-St. Thomas.....	24.6	26.7	6.7	17.9	4.1	5.1	11.7	12.3	17.7	16.6	14.7
38-Chatham	25.4	28	6.7	18.2	4.4	5.4	10.3	11.6	18.7	18.2	15.2
39-Windsor	28.7	27.1	6.7	16.2	4.6	5.5	11.7	13.3	18.8	16.7	16.1
40-Owen Sound.....	27	26.2	6	17.7	4.3	5.7	11	11.5	17.3	16.7	15.5
41-Cobalt	27	28	7.4	16.5	5.2	8	10.7	15.5	18.8	19.6	18.4
42-Sault Ste. Marie.....	26.6	30.2	6.7	20	4.4	6.5	10.9	13.9	18.4	17.7	15.4
43-Fort Arthur.....	27.5	27.5	6.7	17	4.6	5.4	10.4	13.7	18.5	18.1	16.6
44-Fort William.....	30	26.4	6.7	19.7	4.5	4.9	11.3	13.1	19.2	18.4	16.1
Manitoba (Average)...	27.3	29.1	6.6	18.8	4.4	5.0	10.6	13.3	20.8	19.7	18.2
45-Winnipeg	28.1	29.2	6	19.6	4.3	5.1	11.7	12.1	20	18.9	17.8
46-Brandon	26.5	29	7.2	18	4.4	4.8	9.4	14.5	21.5	20.5	18.6
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	30.0	27.7	6.4	17.6	4.1	5.1	10.1	12.4	20.8	19.9	19.4
47-Regina		26.2	6.7	18.7	4.0	4.7	9.3	12.5	19.4	18.5	16.6
48-Prince Albert.....	35	27.5	6.7	14	4.0	5.5	8.7	12.5	21.5	20.6	20
49-Saskatoon	25	29.7	6.6	17.5	4.2	5	10.8	12.1	21.8	21.3	22.2
50-Moose Jaw		27.5	5.6	20	4.1	5	11.7	12.5	20.6	19	18.6
Alberta (Average)....	30.7	28.8	6.9	17.5	4.1	5.6	10.2	10.7	19.8	20.0	18.5
51-Medicine Hat.....	35	31	5.7-6.7	18.3	4.1	5	10.7	11.7	20	21	19.6
52-Edmonton	28	28	7.2	16.3	4.0	5.5	10.1	10.5	20	19.1	18.5
53-Calgary	29.9	30	7.2	19.2	4.1	4.8	9.9	10.1	19.8	20.7	19.2
54-Lethbridge	30	26.3	6.9	16.1	4.0	7.1	10	10.3	19.3	19.3	16.5
British Colum. (Aver.)	30.5	30.0	8.4	19.0	4.4	5.6	9.6	9.9	20.9	20.6	19.8
55-Pernie	34.1	31.2	10	16	4.6	6	11.7	10.8	22.5	21.6	21.6
56-Nelson	32.5	31.6	8.3	19	4.7	5	10	11.2	20	20	20
57-Trail	30	30	7.7	17.5	4.4	5.1	10	10	20	20	20
58-New Westminster.....	28.7	30	9	20.8	4.2	5	8.2	8.5	20	20	18.7
59-Vancouver	29.5	28.6	6-6.7	19	4.5	4.8	8.7	9.5	19.9	19.4	19
60-Victoria	28.8	30.4	7.4	19	4.2	5.5	9	9.4	22	24.2	19.8
61-Nanaimo		28.3	8	18.3	3.9	5.5	9.2	10	20.2	19.9	19.1
62-Prince Rupert.....	30	30	10	22.5	4.7	8	10	10	22.5	20	20

a. Calculated price per 90 lb. bag from price quoted.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1922.

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded choice, per packet (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2 1/2, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per bag, 1 1/2 bu. (90 lb.)	Per peck, (15 lbs.)	Fresh cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
cents 8.7	cents 5.0	\$ 1.213	cents 24.7	cents 21.2	cents 23.9	cents 19.6	cents 24.6	cents 23.1	\$ 1.003	cents 34.5	\$.843	cents 50.7
9.1	5.2	1.318	25.0	21.3	23.3	18.8	25.8	25.4	.997	34.8	.883	70.0
10	5.5	1.50	29.2	20	20	20	28.9	28.5	.983	35	.90	1
8.4	4.5	1.17	21	21.2	20	19.7	26	22.5	1.04	30.1	.815	2
9	6	.90	16	25	25	16	23	28	.90	34	1.00	3
8.9	5.1	1.53	31.4	20	25	18.2	26.1	24.6	1.00	36	.783	4
9.2	5	1.40	27.5	19	25	20	25	23.6	1.06	38.7	.966	5
8.1	5.2	.75	15	13.3	20	19.6	23.8	23.6	1.15	35	.85	6
9.7	4.7	.950	21.3	22.8	23.9	20.0	23.5	23.8	.967	32.9	.931	43.8
10	5	1.05	22.8	25	25	22.2	24	25	.975	34	1.00	60
10	3.9	1.20	24.4	30	25	19.5	21.7	22.5	.96	34.6	.862	41.2
9.6	3.9	.80	19.5	13.3	25	14.3	24	22.5	.933	30.4	.86	44
9.2	6	.75	18.3	20	20	20	24.3	25	1.00	32.5	1.00	50
8.8	6.5	1.159	23.7	22.0	23.5	19.3	27.0	24.4	1.046	35.6	.954	50.7
8.9	6.5	1.19	22.9	21.7	22.5	19.6	25.3	24	1.02	40	.94	46.7
7.8	6.9	1.24	30	15	25	19	28.6	23.7	1.07	83	.967	41.7
8.9	6.1	1.23	23.7	19.4	22.6	21.3	27.2	23	1.08	36.2	.819	51
10	7	1.12	20.6	21.5	21.8	18	28.3	26.7	1.00	38.3	.883	56.7
8	5.5	1.05	19	27.5	19.3	19.3	26	26.7	1.10	37.5	1.25	45
8	8.7	1.01	25	25	22	18.7	26.7	22.7	1.08	35	1.00	70
8.3	6.6	1.62	27.5	25	23.7	21.2	29	25	1.09	37.5	1.00	50
8.9	5.2	1.03	23.5	24.2	23.1	19.1	24.2	22.4	1.09	30.3	.821	49
10	5.9	.942	20.8	23.7	23.7	17.7	23.7	25	.88	32.5	.95	46
8.6	5.0	1.159	24.0	23.4	22.5	19.4	23.9	21.6	.863	33.0	.801	46.1
9.5	5.7	.94	21.8	32.9	25	20.3	22.9	23.8	.94	35.4	.778	46
8.6	6	1.05	20.8	13.2	20	17.7	25.5	20.5	1.00	31.7	.783	42.5
8.9	5.1	.933	20.7	15.7	25	18	23.2	19.3	.921	30	.75	44
8.5	5.2	1.21	25.4	16	20	18	21	20.4	1.07	32.5	.735	44.3
9.2	5.5	1.00	21	14.9	20	18.5	24.6	20.6	.917	30	.725	41.7
8	4.5	.90	19.5	15	20	18.3	23	20.6	.937	32.5	.762	46.2
9	4.6	1.07	21.1	24.4	22.2	18.9	22.2	22.7	.883	27.4	.712	43.6
10.2	5.7	1.33	25.7	19	20	20	26.5	23	1.03	35	.90	46.7
9.3	4.4	1.19	24.7	16	18	20	20	20.6	.95	28.7	.765	40
9	4.9	1.14	24.7	22	25	19.2	22	20.5	.952	28.8	.781	46.9
8	3.8	1.27	26.2	23	20	20.2	23.5	19.7	.902	31.7	.75	42.7
7.7	5.1	1.04	21.7	15	20	21.2	24.5	20	.912	26.7	.875	46.2
8.6	4.8	.961	22.9	16.1	20	17.6	27.6	20.8	.95	35.5	.758	43.7
8.6	5.3	1.08	25	13.9	20	20.5	25.4	21.3	.858	37	.833	42.8
6.7	4.4	1.29	25	21.7	20	21.7	22	20	.96	38.7	.76	44.6
7	5.3	1.15	26	16.2	20	19.6	22.4	21	1.12	33.7	1.00	47
7.7	4.5	1.31	25.9	16.7	20	19.5	20.6	20.2	.846	25.6	.77	45.7
9.1	5.2	1.34	25	17.3	25	20	23.4	20.8	.924	34.2	.833	45.8
8.6	3.6	1.26	24.7	26.4	20	19.3	22.4	22.7	1.04	35.4	.858	45.8
9.2	3.9	1.44	26.1	27	15	18.3	24.7	23.4	1.05	34.5	.812	53.3
7.2	4.9	.992	20.8	16.7	20	15.3	22	20	.84	31.7	.833	53
10.4	6	1.23	25	25	20	20.3	30	23.1	1.05	33.7	.89	57
8.9	4.7	1.41	27	25	22.5	19	26	26	1.05	32	.762	42.5
8.6	5.7	1.16	25	33.7	20	20	25.8	25.8	1.03	36.7	.783	53.3
9.1	6.2	1.28	28.3	32.5	22.5	19.4	25.3	23.1	1.02	37.1	.822	46.9
9.7	4.5	.877	18.7	21.6	24.6	20.4	27.1	26.0	1.009	34.2	.783	48.7
9.6	3.9	.904	19.4	21.2	24.2	20.4	24.1	25.4	.988	33.3	.715	47.3
9.7	5	.85	18	25	20.3	20.3	30	26.6	1.03	35	.85	50
8.8	4.4	.977	21.8	30.0	25.8	20.2	22.7	22.5	1.040	35.5	.800	50.9
8.8	3.8	1.10	26	20	28.3	18.8	25.4	21.4	1.00	35	.78	46
9.2	5.3	.894	17.5	26.7	21.6	20	24	26.2	1.04	40	.825	50
9.1	4.5	1.02	21	22.5	20.3	20	21.4	24.2	1.07	33.6	.793	52.8
8.2	4	.894	22.5	40	20	20	20	18.3	1.05	33.3	.80	54.7
8.2	4.3	1.149	24.7	26.3	22.0	22.0	24.2	24.4	1.053	36.0	.817	55.0
8.6	5.7	1.23	23.3	30	26.6	20	25	26.6	1.05	38	.89	60
7.7	4.3	.917	20	22.5	19.5	20	23.7	24.2	1.04	35	.79	53.7
8.5	4	1.35	30.6	25.5	20.8	20	22	23.1	1.06	34.5	.839	53.7
8.1	3.2	1.10	25	27	21	21	26.2	23.7	1.06	36.6	.747	52.5
8.4	4.2	1.797	34.7	24.1	19.4	19.4	25.0	23.5	1.023	37.2	.837	56.2
8.8	4.3	1.89	25	25	16.7	20	32.5	25.8	1.10	41.7	.917	63.3
9.1	3.5	1.23	40	20	20	20	26.2	25	1.02	35	.825	60
8.2	4.3	2.15	38.7	25	20	20	24	25	1.00	38.3	.80	56.6
7.5	4.5	1.33	30	20	17.5	20	23.4	21.2	.962	40	.80	56.7
8	3.5	1.49	24.4	24.6	19.3	20	21.6	21.8	.978	31.4	.807	52.7
8.1	3.9	1.755	36	21	21	21	23.2	23	1.05	35	.78	47.5
7.8	4.4	1.647	33.6	25	21	21	24.1	23.3	1.04	41	.866	57.5
9.3	5	1.98	40	25	20	20	25	22.5	1.07	35	.90	55

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Tea, black, per lb.	Coffee, medium, per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow in dollar lots, per lb.									
Dominion (Average)...	cents 8.7	cents 8.2	cents 58.4	cents 53.4	cents 28.4	cents 15.1	cents 3.0	cents 45.7	cents .733	cents 12.1	cents 8.0
Nova Scotia (Average)	9.4	8.2	53.9	58.2	28.6	12.5	4.3	49.4	.552	12.9	8.6
1-Sydney	9.4	9	55.2	55.7	31.1	15.2	4	58.6	.68	13.7	8.9
2-New Glasgow	8.8	8.2	54	57.6	29.5	11.6	3.7	44.4	.463	13.2	8.7
3-Halifax	8.7	8	55	62.5	25	10	4.5	42.5	.50	11.5	8.5
4-Halifax	8.4	7.8	51.5	57.1	28.2	13.8	4.4	53.3	.625	13	8.1
5-Truro	9.5	8.1	53.7	58.3	29.1	11.7	5	48.2	.49	13.2	9
6-P.E.I. —Charlott'n.	8	7.5	52.9	63	25	17	3.2	45.5	.51	13	8
New Bruns. (Aver.) ..	8.7	8.1	52.8	61.7	28.5	12.2	3.9	41.5	.530	12.6	8.6
7-Moncton	9	8.4	53.7	65	31.2	12	3.9	.....	.65	14.5	9
8-St. John	8.4	7.7	50	61	28.2	11	4.2	36.2	.506	12.8	8.2
9-Fredericton	8.5	8	54	55.7	24.7	11.6	4.4	38.3	.462	11.2	8.4
10-Bathurst	9	8.3	53.3	65	30	14	3.2	50	.50	12	8.6
Quebec (Average)....	8.0	7.5	60.9	55.0	28.1	14.1	4.1	47.9	.759	11.9	8.1
11-Quebec	7.7	7.2	58.4	52.5	27	18.5	3.5	40.8	.74	10.4	8.2
12-Three Rivers	8.1	7.8	62.9	55	28.3	15.1	4.3	50	.90	11	8.3
13-Sherbrooke	8.1	7.7	58.1	54.3	27.6	14.1	4	42.5	.825	11.6	8.3
14-Sorel	8	7.2	61	51.2	28.3	12.5	4.5	57.5	.90	13.7	8.7
15-St. Hyacinthe	7.9	7.4	61.2	55	28.3	12.7	5.2	50	.733	12	7.8
16-St. John's	8.2	7.7	66.7	60	28.3	12.7	4	50	.75	15	7.7
17-Thetford Mines	8.5	8	62.2	60	28.6	13.8	2.8	48	.50	12.3	8.4
18-Montreal	7.5	7.2	61.6	53.7	26.9	15.2	5.1	47.8	.752	10.8	7.7
19-Hull	7.9	7.5	56.4	53.3	29.2	12	3.5	44.2	.733	10	7.7
Ontario (Average)....	8.5	8.1	60.2	52.5	27.5	13.0	3.5	43.2	.715	11.0	8.5
20-Ottawa	8.1	7.7	60.9	50.6	27.6	11.7	3.8	46.7	.725	10.7	7.8
21-Brockville	8.9	8.1	60.3	55	26.2	12.9	4.1	37.5	.612	10.3	8.3
22-Kingston	8	7.6	52.9	46.4	31.3	13.1	3.5	40	.629	10	8.3
23-Bellefleur	8.1	7.9	54.6	52.5	26	12.2	2.9	36	.675	11.1	7.7
24-Peterborough	8.1	7.7	58	53.7	27.5	13.5	2.9	56.2	.633	10.8	8.2
25-Orillia	8.7	8.5	59	59	28	12.8	3.7	39	.65	10.4	9.1
26-Toronto	8.1	7.7	61.3	51.9	25.6	11.2	3.7	43.6	.708	10.4	8.1
27-Niagara Falls	8.6	8.3	70.6	55	28.2	14.3	3.7	43.7	.60	11.1	8.7
28-St. Catharines	8.4	8	58.3	52.5	25	12.3	4	31.7	.712	10	8
29-Hamilton	8.1	7.9	61.6	55.7	27.4	11.5	3.3	42.2	.65	10.3	8.1
30-Brantford	8.5	8.2	64.4	54	25.4	11.8	3.5	39	.675	10.5	8.8
31-Galt	8.1	7.5	59.2	52.5	26.2	14.2	3.4	48.3	.708	11.2	8.6
32-Guelph	8.2	7.9	62.0	54.3	25.4	12.9	3.3	43.6	.80	11.7	8.1
33-Kitchener	8.5	8.3	61.4	42.2	26.9	12.8	3.2	42.3	.76	10.6	8.9
34-Woodstock	8.7	8.4	58.5	54	25	12	3.2	42	.662	11	8.7
35-Stratford	8.5	8.3	57	47	27	13.6	3.4	45	.65	11.6	8.7
36-London	8.2	7.9	57.8	55.3	26.7	13.2	3.8	42.5	.642	10.3	8.4
37-St. Thomas	8.1	7.7	65.6	57.2	30.1	12.6	3.7	46.7	.85	10.3	8.9
38-Chatham	8.5	7.8	59.4	50	23.7	12.1	3.3	40	.721	10.5	8.6
39-Windsor	9.2	8.7	61.3	57.9	29.8	13.2	3	47.5	.725	11.2	8.2
40-Owen Sound	9	8.3	58	55	27.5	11.9	2.8	37	.612	11.2	9.3
41-Cobalt	9.8	9.1	62	56.2	35	14.5	4.3	50	.....	15	8.7
42-Sault Ste. Marie	9.4	9	57.3	48	30	15	3.6	46	.90	13.7	8.5
43-Port Arthur	8.7	8.5	60.8	38.3	26.7	15	3.3	46.7	1.000	11	8.3
44-Fort William	8.4	8	61.1	58.7	30	13.7	3.5	46.4	.867	10.6	8.7
Manitoba (Average)...	9.1	8.8	59.9	48.5	28.3	13.2	3.7	43.3	.725	13.3	8.0
45-Winnipeg	8.8	8.4	59.8	47	28.3	12	3.7	46.5	.65	12.3	7.6
46-Brandon	9.4	9.1	60	50	28.3	14.3	3.7	40	.80	14.3	8.4
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	9.7	8.9	57.9	50.6	30.7	18.2	4.2	46.0	.94	14.1	8.5
47-Regina	9	8.6	55	51.2	30	15	4.3	42.5	.762	13.1	8
48-Prince Albert	9.9	8.0	63	45	29	18.1	3.5	52	.....	12.5	8.6
49-Saskatoon	9.7	9.2	56.9	51.9	33.6	21.9	4.3	49.3	.95	16.2	8
50-Moose Jaw	10	8.8	56.7	54.2	30	17.7	4.6	40	1.00	14.5	9.3
Alberta (Average)....	9.7	9.2	57.0	48.4	30.4	18.6	4.2	43.1	.876	13.9	7.4
51-Medicine Hat	10	9.5	57	47.5	32	20	4.8	43.3	1.00	14.3	8.3
52-Edmonton	9.5	8.8	55	52	30	16.2	3.8	42.5	.50	13.5	8.1
53-Calgary	9.1	8.9	58.7	48.1	30	20	4.3	43	.875	12.9	8.1
54-Lethbridge	10	9.5	57.3	45.0	29.4	18.1	3.9	43.4	.83	14.8	n5
British Colum. (Aver.)	9.3	8.7	56.9	50.9	29.9	23.4	4.5	52.0	.865	12.8	5.9
55-Fernie	10.1	9.3	56.7	53.3	28.3	21.7	5	55	.775	14.2	n5
56-Nelson	10	9.5	57.5	52.5	27.5	30	4.1	40	1.00	15	n5
57-Trail	9.8	9.2	58.3	51	30	28.3	4.1	50	.80	15	n5
58-New Westminster	8.5	8	52.5	50	30	21.2	4.7	52.5	.825	11.2	6
59-Vancouver	8.8	8	54.3	50.7	28.2	20.7	4.1	47.4	.844	11	6.2
60-Victoria	8.8	8.6	56.6	52.1	30.1	20.8	4.4	55.7	.925	10	n5
61-Nanaimo	8.4	8.4	59.5	52.5	33.7	19.7	5.1	58	.85	12.3	6.7
62-Prince Rupert	9.7	8.8	60	45	31.7	25	4.3	57.5	.90	13.7	8.5

a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively.
d. Lignite. f. Jackpine, poplar, etc. h. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in the
costing 5c to 15c. more per gallon than in bulk. n. Small bar. * Higher price for Welsh anthracite.
\$ Welsh anthracite \$23.00 per ton. † Welsh anthracite \$24.00 per ton.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1922.

Coal		Wood					Coal oil, per gallon.	Matches parlour, (500), per box.	Rent	
Anthracite, per ton.	Bituminous, per ton.	Hard (long), per cord.	Hard (stove lengths), per cord.	Soft (long), per cord.	Soft (stove lengths), per cord.	Millwood cuttings, etc., per cord.			Six-roomed house with modern conveniences, per month.	6-roomed house with incomplete modern conveniences or none, p. m.
\$ 18.607	\$ 12.318	\$ 12.792	\$ 14.843	\$ 9.510	\$ 11.408	\$ 9.970	cents 31.0	cents 14.6	\$ 27.631	\$ 13.369
.....	9.415	9.200	10.800	7.400	7.750	9.143	32.4	14.8	23.700	16.400
.....	a7.20	6.00	7.00	5.00	6.00	.....	33-35	15	16.00-20.00	10.00-14.00
.....	a7.00	b8.00	b10.00	b8.00	b8.00	b11.43	32-34	14	25.00	18.00
.....	9.50	9.00	10.00	8.00	.....	6.00	30	15	12.00-17.00	7.00-10.00
18.00-23.00	11.75-13.00	15.00	16.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	22	15	40.00	25.00-35.00
.....	11.00	8.00	11.00	4.00	5.00	.....	33	15	16.00-26.00	12.00-15.00
.....	10.50-11.50	13.00	15.00	8.50	9.50	b9.00	27-30	15	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00
.....	11.584	11.000	13.000	7.000	8.657	6.108	31.8	14.5	28.375	17.875
.....	11.00-12.75	10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	.....	32-34	15	30.00-45.00	20.00-25.00
.....	10.00-14.00	16.00	18.00	8.00	10.00	b10.00	32	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-20.00
*17.00	9.00-12.00	10.00	12.00	7.00	.....	b4.80-5.60	30	13	25.00	18.00
.....	12.00	8.00	10.00	5.00	7.00	b8.125	32	15	18.00	12.00
.....	17.979	12.333	13.167	15.241	9.570	11.395	28.8	14.4	21.644	14.563
\$18.00-20.00	11.00	b14.67	b14.67	b12.00	b12.00	b12.00	30	15	22.00-27.00	.....
*17.00	11.00	10.00	15.00	8.00	12.00	b7.50	30	13	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00
22.00	18.50	12.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....	30	15	25.00	22.00
.....	12.00	b16.00	b17.33	b10.67	b13.33	10.00	25-30	15	14.00-15.00	7.00-10.00
16.00	.....	.....	b13.667	.....	b13.333	.....	28-32	12	22.00	12.50
.....	10.00	12.00	14.00	8.00	b10.00	b12.00	22-28	12	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
17.50	11.00-14.00	16.00-17.00	17.00-19.00	10.00-12.00	12.00-13.00	b10.00-12.00	28	15	12.00	8.00
16.25-16.50	.....	11.00	12.00	7.50-8.00	9.00	8.50	30-40	15	20.00-37.00	14.00-22.00
.....	18.043	14.038	14.316	16.483	11.206	13.209	27.3	14.2	29.600	20.500
*16.50-19.50	.....	12.00	14.00	8.00	b18.46-20.31	b14.40-16.00	25	15	25.00	16.00
16.50	10.50	.....	b22.154	.....	20.308	16.00	25	15	25.00	16.00
17.50	15.00	15.00	16.00	12.00	13.00	b14.00	25	14	18.00-25.00	15.00-20.00
15.00-16.00	15.00	13.50	14.50	10.00	11.00	10.00	22-25	10	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00
16.50-20.00	12.00-14.00	14.00	15.00	8.50	9.50	7.00	23	15	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
18.00-20.00	13.50	12.00	13.25	8.00	10.50	b7.724	25	15	15.00-22.00	13.00-15.00
15.50	18.50	18.00	20.00	14.00	16.00	12.00-14.00	30-33	12	35.00-40.00	22.00-25.00
18.00	14.00	c	c	c	c	c	27	13	20.00-25.00	18.00-23.00
15.00	.....	c18.00	c20.00	c16.00	c17.00	b20.00	22-30	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
15.25	15.00	15.00	15.50	13.00	13.50	.....	30	12	25.00-35.00	20.00-30.00
*18.50-21.00	12.50	.....	19.00	.....	13.00	b10.00	28-30	14-15	35.00-40.00	18.00-25.00
17.00	15.00	17.00	.....	15.00	.....	.....	26	12.5	25.00	16.00
.....	.....	17.00	18.00	12.00	13.00	b13.00	27	15	24.00-30.00	16.00-20.00
16.00-18.00	13.00	16.00	18.00	12.00	14.00	.....	28-30	15	40.00	30.00
20.00	12.00	12.00	15.00	10.00	12.00	b13.33	25	15	20.00	15.00
20.00	17.00	17.00	.....	16.00	.....	.....	25	.....	30.00-40.00	17.00-19.00
18.00	17.00	17.50	20.00	.....	16.00	15.00	23-25	14	30.00-45.00	17.00-30.00
19.00	16.00	12.00-13.00	17.00	.....	14.00	b16.00	25-30	15	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00
16.00	13.00	.....	b20.00	.....	b20.00	b9.00-15.00	28	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00
24.00	15.00	c	c	c	c	c	25-30	15	30.00-50.00	20.00-35.00
.....	12.00	14.00	15.00	.....	10.50	5.00-10.00	30	15	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00
22.00	18.00	11.00	12.00	10.00	12.00	.....	27-30	15	22.00	14.00
18.50	10.00-11.50	9.00	12.75	7.00	10.50	7.00	28-30	15	35.00	20.00-25.00
21.50	13.50-14.50	.....	.....	9.50	12.00	.....	25	13.3	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
19.50	14.00-14.50	11.50	12.50	9.50	10.50	.....	25	15	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
23.625	13.250	11.500	12.750	8.500	9.750	.....	30.0	15.0	35.000	24.500
22.50-24.00	12.50	10.00	11.50	8.00	9.50	9.00	30	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-75.00
24.00	14.00	13.00	14.00	9.00	10.00	.....	30	15	25.00-30.00	18.00-20.00
.....	12.375	10.750	13.833	.....	10.750	12.667	36.0	15.0	35.625	23.750
.....	12.00	f14.00	f13.00	.....	10.00	13.00	25	15	35.00-50.00	30.00
.....	d11.50	f7.50	f9.00	6.50	8.00	.....	33-35	15	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00
25.00	d13.00-15.00	.....	.....	.....	11.00	9.00-13.00	40	15	30.00-40.00	20.00
.....	12.00	b18.00	.....	.....	b14.00	b14.00	35	15	35.00	25.00
.....	8.208	c	c	c	10.500	.....	36.3	15.0	31.250	20.750
c	d5.50-6.50	.....	.....	8.00	b6.00-8.00	c	35	15	25.00	17.50
.....	d8.25-12.00	.....	.....	.....	14.00	11.00	38-40	15	20.00-40.00	15.00-30.00
.....	a8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30.00	18.00
.....	11.116	.....	.....	9.250	10.111	5.417	a39.5	15.3	25.500	19.813
.....	7.75-8.25	.....	.....	12.00	.....	b4.00	50	.....	20.00	18.00
.....	11.00-12.75	.....	.....	9.50	12.75	.....	50	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-21.00
.....	9.50-12.50	.....	.....	8.00	10.50	.....	45	15	30.00	20.00
.....	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	b7.50	40	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-14.00
.....	11.50-12.00	.....	.....	7.65	.....	5.20	33.8	17	29.00	25.00
.....	11.50-12.00	.....	.....	7.50	b9.544	b5.053	27	15	18.00-22.00	15.00-17.00
.....	a8.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	b5.33	35	.....	22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00
.....	13.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30.00-40.00	20.00-30.00

being up from 36.7c per pound in September to 38.4c in October and creamery from 42.8c per pound in September to 43c in October.

Bread fell from 6.9c per pound to 6.8c showing declines in Brantford, Woodstock, Fort William, Regina, Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat, Edmonton, Lethbridge, and Trial. Flour also was down $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound in the average to 4.5c. Rolled oats showed no change. Canned tomatoes declined slightly while canned peas and corn were unchanged. Beans were down from 8.9c per pound to 8.7c and onions from 6.8c per pound to 5c. Potatoes were lower at \$1.21 per ninety pound bag in October as compared with \$1.45 in September and \$1.75 in August. Evaporated apples declined from 25c per pound to 23.9c. Prunes, raisins, and currants also averaged slightly lower. Raspberry jam and canned peaches were steady. Orange marmalade was up 1c per four pound tin to 84.3c. Granulated sugar averaged 8.7c per pound as compared with 9c in September, and yellow 8.2c per pound as compared with 8.5c in September. Cream of tartar was down from 74.3c per pound to 73.3c. Laundry starch advanced from 11.9c to 12.1c per pound.

Quotations on anthracite coal were more generally available than in September and prices averaged slightly lower. Advances, however, occurred in Ottawa, Orillia, Niagara Falls, Brantford, Kitchener, Stratford, and Windsor. Bituminous coal was up in the average from \$12.00 per ton to \$12.32. Hardwood, four feet long, also averaged higher at \$12.84 as compared with \$12.58 in September, increases occurring in Charlottetown, Hull, Belleville, Orillia, Kitchener, and London. Soft wood was unchanged in the average, increases in some localities being offset by declines in others.

Rentals were steady.

Wholesale Prices.

GRAINS AND FODDER.—Wheat No. 1 Manitoba Northern, at Winnipeg, rose from 97c per bushel at the end of September to \$1.06 by the end of October and Ontario winter wheat at Toronto rose from 95c per bushel to \$1.10. Barley at Winnipeg fell from 54c per bushel to 52c while Ontario barley rose from 58c to 62c. Ontario oats advanced from 35c per bushel to 43c. American corn was about 8c per bushel higher at 87c. Flax-seed at Winnipeg rose from \$2.06 per bushel toward the end of September to \$2.45 per bushel toward the end of October. Hay at both Montreal and Toronto was down, the former \$2 per ton to \$17 and the latter \$1 per ton to \$15. Baled straw was also lower at \$9 per ton. Bran declined from \$21.25 per ton to \$20.00 and shorts from \$23.25 per ton to \$22.00.

ANIMALS AND MEATS.—Western cattle at Winnipeg declined 50c per hundred pounds to \$5. Butcher steers at Toronto were also 50c per hundred pounds lower at \$6.50. Dressed beef was unchanged. Live hogs declined from \$11.50 per hundred pounds to \$9.65 and dressed from \$19 per hundred pounds to \$18. Smoked hams were 3c per pound lower at 23c. Lard rose from 15c per pound to 17c. Dressed fowl was quoted at Montreal at the beginning of October at 26c-30c per pound but later declined to 24c-28c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Butter, finest creamery, advanced from 35c per pound to 36c and dairy prints from 31c per pound to 33c. Cheese, western, coloured, rose from 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound the last week in September to 21c by the end of October. Fresh eggs at Montreal were 16c per dozen higher at 58c while at Toronto there was an advance of 15c per dozen to 60c. Milk per eight gallon can at Toronto rose from \$1.85 to \$1.95.

FISH.—The demand for codfish was reported to have slackened and the market was reported to be very weak, owing to bad conditions in Europe where some of the best customers there were not buying while the demand from Porto

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR OCTOBER, 1922, SEPTEMBER, 1922, AND OCTOBER, 1921. 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914 AND 1913.
(Average price 1890-1899=100).

		INDEX NUMBERS											
		Number of commodities	*Oct. 1922	*Sept. 1922	*Oct. 1921	*Oct. 1920	*Oct. 1919	*Oct. 1918	Oct. 1917	Oct. 1916	Oct. 1915	Oct. 1914	Oct. 1913
I.—GRAINS AND FODDERS—													
Grains, Ontario.....	6	169.8	162.9	162.3	325.8	330.6	371.5	344.7	252.7	165.9	167.4	138.1	
Grains, Western.....	4	160.0	160.9	158.1	294.2	344.2	300.9	292.3	236.8	149.4	157.0	115.5	
Fodder.....	5	159.8	175.7	201.5	315.3	283.8	247.5	195.9	169.5	166.6	175.1	155.8	
All.....	15	163.9	166.6	174.3	313.9	318.6	311.3	281.1	220.7	161.1	167.1	138.0	
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS—													
Cattle and Beef.....	6	190.8	194.5	182.4	328.2	242.8	354.8	290.6	204.8	203.0	223.7	198.3	
Hogs and hog products.....	6	235.4	247.2	224.5	377.8	359.5	365.7	334.2	221.6	177.6	171.9	181.4	
Sheep and mutton.....	3	182.8	185.5	141.5	229.2	214.2	300.7	251.0	194.5	154.0	148.3	132.8	
Poultry.....	12	451.5	416.4	368.0	496.0	327.7	399.9	298.6	227.4	218.6	185.0	186.5	
All.....	17	235.8	237.6	240.2	348.4	324.2	354.5	299.9	211.5	187.3	187.6	179.4	
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.....													
	9	218.1	198.0	229.0	318.7	314.7	275.9	245.0	211.4	172.1	162.6	164.8	
IV.—FISH—													
Prepared fish.....	6	164.2	164.2	180.5	227.1	211.1	253.3	234.4	165.9	150.3	155.4	151.6	
Fresh fish.....	3	180.0	202.3	207.1	288.3	242.7	260.3	230.0	173.3	154.9	168.1	160.7	
All.....	9	169.4	176.9	189.4	249.5	221.6	264.0	233.0	168.2	151.9	159.7	148.0	
V.—OTHER FOODS—													
(a) Fruits and Vegetables—													
Fresh fruits, native.....	\$5	111.1	88.5	196.4	143.1	158.4	165.2	135.8	95.1	79.0	82.1	87.7	
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	213.0	207.3	227.3	250.3	210.6	233.1	105.0	103.6	88.1	81.1	96.6	
Dried fruits.....	4	216.8	216.6	195.6	243.5	266.1	275.8	219.7	168.4	143.0	126.9	115.1	
Fresh vegetables.....	\$6	165.1	163.5	221.0	239.3	229.4	280.0	250.3	246.2	182.8	141.8	144.2	
Canned Vegetables.....	3	144.6	148.2	170.7	186.6	204.9	228.7	243.3	152.7	99.3	101.2	101.0	
All.....	\$21	166.0	163.4	204.8	211.2	213.3	238.0	204.0	165.8	122.2	111.6	112.2	
(b) Miscellaneous Groceries—													
Breadstuffs.....	10	171.7	172.4	192.5	293.1	274.0	266.5	250.3	190.8	133.5	147.9	123.1	
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	179.4	179.4	182.7	209.5	215.0	191.9	148.1	132.2	121.9	121.8	109.7	
Sugar, etc.....	6	192.6	207.4	189.9	376.7	306.7	300.1	234.4	170.8	143.9	120.1	110.4	
Condiments.....	5	160.4	158.8	175.4	230.7	225.9	253.2	188.5	149.5	132.5	130.4	102.5	
All.....	25	175.7	179.2	186.9	287.3	262.8	259.9	217.8	168.4	133.9	133.5	113.8	
VI.—TEXTILES—													
Woolens.....	5	219.0	219.0	192.6	353.2	389.2	429.4	359.5	228.4	199.9	147.3	176.6	
Cottons.....	4	260.3	257.1	243.3	340.4	344.5	359.9	250.6	180.9	137.0	129.7	150.4	
Silks.....	3	182.4	179.5	161.7	180.1	204.6	149.5	121.9	114.3	86.3	90.0	100.2	
Jutes.....	2	350.4	345.3	334.1	489.3	631.5	609.5	514.3	323.9	255.7	235.4	217.5	
Flax products.....	4	258.7	258.7	327.0	597.3	458.0	443.3	321.1	127.7	165.6	119.8	114.6	
Oilcloths.....	2	180.9	180.9	217.6	306.7	272.5	230.8	168.7	139.8	116.4	104.6	104.7	
All.....	20	239.0	237.4	241.6	382.4	378.8	374.4	290.8	202.3	160.6	134.2	137.4	
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES—													
Hides and tallow.....	4	142.4	149.0	114.6	191.0	562.0	373.3	295.3	293.2	207.4	201.4	187.1	
Leather.....	4	166.4	166.4	175.4	285.9	318.5	265.0	265.1	211.9	174.3	155.7	151.4	
Boots and Shoes.....	3	207.7	207.7	213.2	301.9	339.7	224.6	232.9	198.6	162.4	158.3	155.7	
All.....	11	168.9	171.3	163.6	255.8	412.8	293.3	267.3	237.8	183.1	173.0	165.6	
VIII.—METALS AND IMPLEMENTS—													
Iron and steel.....	11	195.0	196.0	197.0	286.1	204.2	281.0	301.4	157.9	109.7	100.4	101.7	
Other metals.....	12	155.4	148.6	145.9	202.0	197.0	270.1	240.4	240.9	198.4	126.5	150.2	
Implements.....	10	230.7	230.7	246.6	273.2	237.9	242.3	198.6	141.2	114.2	106.6	105.6	
All.....	33	191.4	189.3	193.5	251.6	211.9	265.3	248.1	177.1	143.3	112.2	113.8	
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING—													
Fuel.....	6	296.9	319.6	252.0	402.2	231.6	253.0	226.1	165.0	123.1	119.7	134.6	
Lighting.....	4	239.3	239.3	244.0	269.5	245.3	236.8	114.2	88.2	90.0	92.6	92.2	
All.....	10	273.8	287.5	248.8	349.2	237.0	246.5	181.4	134.3	109.8	108.9	117.6	
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS—													
Lumber.....	14	325.5	324.2	344.3	480.5	340.9	277.6	226.7	185.5	174.5	180.8	184.1	
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	208.8	209.1	227.0	273.8	223.1	238.1	213.3	165.3	118.9	102.9	113.5	
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	266.8	264.6	231.1	415.3	420.8	334.5	267.6	203.7	161.7	132.4	144.2	
All.....	48	259.7	258.8	279.9	375.3	315.1	277.7	233.1	179.1	147.6	140.1	143.3	
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHINGS—													
Furniture.....	6	228.4	1228.4	260.5	451.3	447.8	311.0	205.9	171.5	145.9	146.6	147.2	
Crockery and glassware.....	4	419.5	429.7	503.2	512.0	404.9	367.7	280.0	198.1	170.3	144.8	130.9	
Table cutlery.....	2	156.3	156.3	156.3	164.1	163.4	155.1	150.7	132.2	80.3	78.4	72.4	
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	259.2	259.2	284.1	286.5	252.9	272.3	206.1	143.0	125.5	125.4	124.6	
All.....	16	274.9	1277.5	314.0	390.2	352.8	296.0	217.6	166.1	138.7	131.9	128.1	
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.....	16	180.6	181.7	191.5	238.6	224.7	276.8	267.2	243.9	224.8	136.4	112.3	
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—													
Raw furs.....	4	681.4	681.4	590.4	868.5	1190.0	721.7	424.7	292.3	153.1	172.5	247.9	
Liquors and tobaccos.....	6	264.4	267.4	267.4	303.1	292.2	218.3	200.1	143.6	135.1	138.6	136.2	
Sundries.....	7	156.7	158.0	172.5	215.0	210.7	223.7	199.0	146.6	120.9	107.8	111.8	
All.....	17	306.4	319.8	304.3	400.0	469.9	339.0	252.5	179.8	133.5	133.9	152.4	
All commodities.....	267†	219.8	220.5	229.2	317.0	299.6	289.6	244.7	188.2	152.4	138.7	134.6	

*Preliminary figures. †Four commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915. §Number of commodities varies from month to month. ‡Revised.

Rico had also fallen off, with a resultant depression in prices. Business in pickled fish was also reported to be dull. The supply of spring mackerel was reported to be not yet exhausted with the price at \$7.50 per barrel ex vessel. Herrings were reported to be nominal at \$5.50 per barrel with no business. No improvement was reported in canned lobsters and the demand from England had not yet revived. Fresh halibut was down 1c per pound to 10c. Fresh salmon trout and whitefish were also slightly lower.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. — Peaches, which were quoted at 30c-65c per eleven quart basket the last week in September, advanced to 75c-85c in October. Pears were lower about 25c per eleven quart basket at 50c. Fall apples were quoted at \$3.00-\$5.50 per barrel. Lemons advanced from \$5.00 per box to \$6.50. Oranges were steady. Evaporated apples were down 2c per pound to 17c, while currants advanced from 17c per pound to 19c. Potatoes at Toronto rose from 75c per ninety pound bag to 90c while Green Mountains at Montreal were also up 20c per ninety pound bag to \$1. Beans fell from \$4.40 per bushel to \$3.25. Turnips were quoted at 75c per seventy-five pound bag. Canned corn was down from \$1.50 per dozen tins to \$1.25 and tomatoes from \$1.65 per dozen to \$1.48.

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS.—Oatmeal was up 25c per 98 pound bag to \$4. Flour, Manitoba patents at Toronto, declined 30c per barrel to \$6.60. Granulated sugar was up from \$7.39 per hundred pounds to \$7.89.

TEXTILES.—No changes were reported in woollens. Raw cotton was up from 21.6c per pound to 22.45c. Woven coloured fabrics advanced from 77.1c per pound to 77.69c. Some other lines of manufactured cottons also showed small advances. Raw silk advanced 35c per pound to \$8.15. Jute and hessians were lower, the former declining from 10.41c per pound to 10.09c and the latter from 12.83c per pound to 12.34c. Oil cloth was steady.

HIDES, LEATHERS, BOOTS, AND SHOES.—Calf skins at Toronto were down 2c per pound to 14c.

METALS AND IMPLEMENTS.—Pig iron and steel billets were reported unchanged. Black sheets declined from \$5.30 per hundred pounds to \$5.05. Aluminum, antimony, lead, spelter, and tin were slightly higher. Copper was unchanged. Quicksilver advanced \$6 per seventy-five pound flask to \$73. Silver bar declined from 69c per ounce to 67½c. Zinc sheets were up 2c per pound to 12c.

FUEL AND LIGHTING.—Anthracite coal from the United States was quoted at Montreal at \$14.25 per ton. Connellsville coke declined from \$11.50 per ton at the ovens to \$9.00. Gasoline at Toronto was down 2c per gallon to 32c. Coal oil was steady.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Red oak was up \$5 per M. to \$130 at Toronto. Rough lumber at Victoria declined from \$17 per M to \$16. Shingles at Victoria were also down from \$4.25 per M to \$3.75. Cement continued to decline, being down 5c per barrel to \$3.63 at Toronto. Wire nails were slightly lower at \$3.65 per keg. Linseed oil and turpentine were higher, the former advancing from 98c per gallon to \$1.02 and the latter from \$1.80 to \$2.20. Benzine was 2c per gallon lower at 32c. Shellac declined from \$4.60 per gallon to \$4.10. Window glass was steady.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.—Furniture was steady at the lower levels reached in August.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Carbolic acid crystals were slightly higher at 50c per pound. Copperas declined from \$1.75 per pound to \$1.50. Other lines were reported to be steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Raw furs were unchanged. Malt declined from \$1.18 per bushel to \$1.05. Ground wood pulp advanced from \$40 per ton to \$45. Bleached sulphite was up from \$95 per ton to \$105. Raw rubber was up 2c per pound to 19c.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada.

The index numbers of retail prices which are listed are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale price index numbers are named in all cases.

Great Britain.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number of wholesale prices, calculated on the base prices in 1919=100, was 157.1 for September, a decline of two points or 1.3 per cent below the August level, which was 2.5 per cent below that for July. It will be recalled that from March to July there was practically no change in the general level. Foods decreased 2.8 per cent in the month under review, a rise in meat and fish being more than balanced by reductions in cereals, vegetables, and fruit. Industrial materials decreased by 0.4 per cent, the metals, minerals and cotton groups showing decreases and those relating to textiles other than cotton and miscellaneous articles showing increases in price.

The *Statist* index number, in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures, stood at 127.9 at September 30, a decrease of 1.8 points or 1.3 per cent on the previous month. This is the lowest figure since February, 1916. During the month under review foodstuffs fell by 3.7 per cent, all groups contributing to the movement. For materials there was an increase of .5 per cent, minerals showing an increase of 1.7 per cent, due to higher prices for iron, copper, tin, lead and coal; textiles showed no change, and sundries decreased .3 per cent.

Austria

COST OF LIVING.—The index number compiled by the Paritätische Kommis-

sion showing the rise in the cost of living of one person at Vienna is calculated on the base July, 1914=1. Included are food, clothing, rent, heat and light, and a total index number. The general trend can be seen from the following figures:

1922	Food	Clothing	Rent	Heating & Lighting	All
January.	748	1354	7	733	664
April....	1043	....	..	....	872
July.....	3282	4517	21	2373	2645
August..	7224	10762	33	5382	5932

As will be seen from the table all groups have increased from 5 to 10 times from January to August. From July to August the increase in the total index number was 129 per cent, and this increase was shared by all groups, the rent index alone being beneath this figure. This rise is chiefly due to the rise of 100 per cent in foreign tender, and the corresponding drop of the Austrian krone to one-half of its July value.

Belgium.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The official index number of wholesale prices in Belgium compiled by the Ministry of Industry and Labour, on the base prices in April, 1914=100, stood at 360, showing no change for August. Nevertheless several groups showed considerable changes during the month. Resin products and fats decreased 3 per cent and rubber decreased 7 per cent, whilst tar and its products increased 9 per cent, fertilizer 4 per cent, fuel 2 per cent, and both textiles and construction materials, 1 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Industry and Labour is publishing index numbers—unweighted for cost of living and weighted for foods—all of which showed a tendency to fall during the months of July and August, and to rise again during the month from August 15 to September 15. The unweighted index

(Continued on page 1234)

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country	Canada				Great Britain				France	Hol- land	Den mark	Swe- den
Authority	Labour Dept. g	Michell h	Bank of Commerce g		Board of Trade (new) j	Econo- mist h	Statist h	Times h	Statist- ique Géné- rale h	Central Bureau Statist- ics	Finans- tidende f	Svensk Handels Tidning g k
No. of Commo- dities	271 c	40	24 ex- ports	24 im- ports	150	44	45	60	45	53	33	47
Base period....	1890-1899	1900-1909	1909-1913	1909-1913	1913	1901-1905	1867-1877	1913	1901-1910	1901-1910	1914	July'13 June'14
1900	108.2					110.5	75		98.3			
1905	113.8					103.3	72					
1910	124.2					113.3	78		108.1			
1913	135.5		97.02	100.38	100.	123.3	85	100.	115.6	114.		
1914—January ..	136.5		103.96	99.05		119.0	83.5		115.4			
July	134.6		105.86	97.18		116.6	82.4			120a	100a	118a
1915—January ..	138.9		109.90	101.29		136.5	96.4		145.9			
July	150.2		115.41	114.77		149.1	106.4		163.7	165a	138a	145a
1916—January ..	172.1		123.75	128.07		174.5	123.6					
July	180.9		131.52	141.26		191.1	130.5			253a	164a	185a
1917—January ..	212.7		162.40	168.07		225.1	159.3		210.6			
July	248.7		187.26	210.52		254.4	176.9		249.2			
1918—January ..	258.1		199.13	202.98		262.9	186.2		309.8	326a	228a	244a
July	284.0		207.16	221.14		278.5	193.1		361.6			
1919—January ..	286.5	223.2	188.91	217.54		295.9	190.7		389.9	447a	293a	339a
July	294.0	245.7	222.14	221.08		293.2	206.4		401.8			369
1920—January ..	338.4	265.1	239.98	233.23		303.0	245.3		403.0	339a	294a	320
July	346.8	269.4	270.12	271.96	323.8	358.0	254.6	330.4	562.7	327		319
1921—January ..	281.3	214.2	199.02	186.69	251.0	255.3	197.2	228.9	572.9	337	383	363
July	238.6	174.3	158.47	150.25	198.2	218.1	158.2	186.5	470.0	243	341	267
1922—January ..	227.7	165.2	147.17	147.88	167.5	194.7	132.5	158.6	381.6	201	253	211
July	225.3	165.3	154.23	161.68	163.2	199.8	134.0	158.8	375.8	183	178	170
August	222.8	164.7	153.89	171.49	159.1	193.5	129.6	156.2	382.9	177	180	165
September ..	220.5	162.9	148.76	165.52	157.1	190.4	129.6	155.6	380.7		178	153
October	219.8	166.2	144.71	166.46		193.8	127.9	158.8	390.0		176	

Country	Ger- many	Italy	Egypt	*South Africa	India	Japan	*Aus- tralia	*New Zeal'nd	United States			
Authority	Federal Statist- ical Office <i>j</i>	Bachi <i>j</i>	Dept. of Statist- ics	Census and Statist- ics Office	Dept. of Statist- ics <i>j</i>	Bank of Japan <i>j</i>	Com'n- wealth Statist- ician <i>h</i>	Govern- ment Statist- ician	Bureau of Lab'r Statist- ics <i>j</i>	Federal Reserve Board <i>j</i>	Brad- street <i>j</i>	Dun <i>f</i>
No. of commod's	38	76 <i>d</i>	23	188	75	56	92		404	100	106	200
Base period.....	1913	1913	Jan 1' ¹³ Jul 31' ¹⁴	1910	July 1914	Oct. 1899	1911	1909-13	1913	1913		
1900	88						894				7.8839	93.355
1905	87						910				8.0087	99.315
1910	91						1003	984			8.9881	121.301
1913	100	100		1125		132.2	1088	1051	100	100	9.2076	118.576
1914—January		102					1085 <i>b</i>	1045 <i>b</i>	98		8.8857	124.528
July	106 <i>a</i>	93		1090 <i>a</i>	100	126.3 <i>a</i>	1185 <i>b</i>	1073 <i>b</i>	97		8.6566	119.708
1915—January		105					1387 <i>b</i>	1221 <i>b</i>	98		9.1431	124.168
July	142 <i>a</i>	131	102 <i>a</i>	1204 <i>a</i>	112 <i>a</i>	127.8 <i>a</i>	1822 <i>b</i>	1304 <i>b</i>	100		9.8698	124.958
1916—January		184					1502 <i>b</i>	1323 <i>b</i>	113		10.9163	137.666
July	153 <i>a</i>	193	124 <i>a</i>	1379 <i>a</i>	125 <i>a</i>	154.9 <i>a</i>	1505 <i>b</i>	1403 <i>b</i>	123		11.5294	175.142
1917—January		230					1525 <i>b</i>	1450 <i>b</i>	153		13.7277	169.562
July	179 <i>a</i>	304	168 <i>a</i>	1583 <i>a</i>	142 <i>a</i>	196.4 <i>a</i>	1715 <i>b</i>	1593 <i>b</i>	188		16.0680	211.950
1918—January		363					1877 <i>b</i>	1677	184		17.9436	232.175
July	217 <i>a</i>	429	207 <i>a</i>	1723 <i>a</i>	178 <i>a</i>	259.0 <i>a</i>	1954 <i>b</i>	1808	196		19.1624	232.575
1919—January		262					283.2	1959	1888	199	201	18.5348
July	339	362					326.8	2008	1788	212	216	18.8964
1920—January	1256	607					308.0	2311	1999	233	248	20.3638
July	1367	604					218	2671	2262	241	254	19.8528
1921—January	1439	642					216	2233	2233	170	168	12.6631
July	1428	520					178	2065	2065	141	145	10.7284
1922—January	3665	577					183	1673	1918	188	142	11.3725
July	10059	558					178	272.5	1673	1918	188	142
August	17985	571					181	266.0	1569	1828	155	165
September										1829	155	165
October	27420	583								153	164	12.0793
												12.5039

*For South Africa, Australia and New Zealand base is taken as 1000 instead of 100. a. Average for year. b. Quarter beginning in specified month. c. 230 commodities, 1890-1909; 272, 1910-1914; 271, 1915-1922. d. New index number is joined to old index number (38 commodities), and all converted to base 1913-100. e. The commodities in these two new index numbers are in the one case articles chiefly exported; in the other case, articles chiefly imported. f. First of month. g. Middle of month. h. End of month. j. Monthly average. k. Now Göteborgs Handels och Sjöfartstidning.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

Country	Canada	Great Britain	France*		Belgium	Holland	Denmark	Norway	Sweden	Finland	Germany
	29 foods 60 cities	21 foods 600 towns	13 articles Chief cities	13 articles Paris	56 articles Brussels	29 articles 6 towns	Cost of living	Foods 30 towns (c)	51 articles 44 to'ns (u)	Cost of living	Cost of living, 71 cities (g) (h)
Base period	(a)	July 1914	July 1914	1910	1910	April 1914	1893	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	(h) 1913-14
	(b)	(c)			(f)			(c)			
1910	\$ 6.95	94	96.3(d)	1000	1000		113				
1913	7.34	99	101.6(d)				114				
1914-January	7.73	105					116				
July	7.42	100	100	1004	1075			100	100	100	
1915-January	7.97	107	118	1105(e)	1235		128		113(e)		
July	7.74	104	132.5	1235(e)	1288		148	116	124(e)	119(e)	
1916-January	8.28	112	145	1136(e)	1439		153		143	130(e)	
July	8.46	114	161	1420(e)	1587		170	136	160	140(e)	167(e)
1917-January	10.27	138	187	1547(e)	1491		186			160	
July	11.62	157	204	1845(e)	1971		212	155	261	177	
1918-January	12.42	167	206	2120(e)	2056					221	
July	13.00	175	210	2446(e)	2210			182		279	
1919-January	13.78	186	230	2794(e)	2665	639		190	279	339	
July	13.77	186	209	2897(e)	2811	354		211	289	310	725.0
1920-January	15.30	206	236	3204(e)	3119	410	258	242	295	308	819.4
July	16.84	227	258	3898(e)	4006	479	275	202	319	337	911.0
1921-January	14.48	195	278	4303(e)	4404	477	236	264	354	383	1065.4
July	10.96	148	220	3516(e)	3292	393	192	237	292	232	1139.0
1922-January	11.03	149	185	3239(e)	3424	409	187	212	257	190	1055.1
April	10.26	138	173	3163(e)	3272	389	184		234	182	1036.3
July	10.27	138	180	3135(e)	3188	388	177	199	233	179	1118.4
August	10.44	141	175		3107	387	175		232	181	1136.2
September	10.28	139	172		3131	394				150	7029
October	10.23	138	172		3120						1137.6

Country	Switzerland (i)	Italy (k)	Spain		South Africa	India	Australia*	New Zealand	Mexico	United States	
	49 articles 23 towns (c)	Cost of (l) living Rome	12 articles Capitals	12 articles towns	18 foods 9 towns	Cost of living Bombay	46 foods and gro- ceries, 30 towns	59 foods 25 (f) towns	Federal Dis- trict	43 food 51 cities (s) (f)	Cost of living Massachu- setts (l) (t)
Base period	June 1914	1st semester 1914	1909-14	1909-14	1910	July 1914	1911(q)	1909-13(r)	1910	1913	1913
1910					1000			991(r)	100	93	
1913					1147		1106	1037(r)		100	100
1914-January					1231(p)		1099			104	101.8
July	100(j)		106.9(n)	106.0(n)		100	1164	1070		102	102.1
1915-January	107(j)		107.7(o)	110.8(o)			1240	1177		103	102.9
July	119(j)		113.8(n)	117.1(n)			1522	1200		100	101.7
1916-January	126(j)	108.63(m)	117.6(o)	118.4(o)	1312(p)		1504	1236		107	105.1
July	140(j)		120.3(n)	123.4(n)			1516	1276		111	109.9
1917-January	149(j)	122.21(m)	123.6(o)	125.6(o)	1446(p)		1453	1359		128	119.6
July	180(j)		136.1(n)	139.8(n)			1470	1357		146	129.3
1918-January	197(j)	162.74(m)	145.4(o)	149.3(o)	1511(p)		1505	1426	169.14	160	144.6
July	229(j)		161.8(n)	172.8(n)			1523	1491	162.62	167	155.1
1919-January	252(j)	241.48	167.5(o)	178.5(o)	1535		1627	1553	190.78	185	167.5
July	238	188.32	180.0(n)	190.9(n)	1574		1714	1539	179.03	190	171.5
1920-January	244	263.45	192.3(o)	208.1(o)	2063(e)		1862	1688	215.85	201	192.0
July	246	312.55	202.6(n)	220.3(n)	2204(e)	189	2250	1791	229.37	219	202.6
1921-January	243	374.08	175.1(o)	185.5(o)	1904(e)	169	2167	1906	215.38	172	179.6
July	214	387.28	193.0(n)	198.0(n)	1556(e)	177	1876	1752	186.35	148	160.8
1922-January	189	429.69				1391		1574		142	157.3
April	167	420.33				1384		1540		139	155.6
July	158	428.97				1335		1537		142	156.2
August	158	430.95				1335		1512		139	155.3
September	156					164				140	155.4
October	157					165					156.6

*For France, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand base is taken as 1000 instead of 100. (a) Cost of food budget. (b) 15th of month up to end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. (c) Beginning of month. (d) Calculated from annual index number. (e) Quarter beginning in specified month. (f) 15th of month. (g) Foods, fuel and lighting, and rent. (h) Average of prices returned at two dates in the month. (i) Issued by Union of Swiss Co-operative stores. (j) Beginning of previous month. (k) Municipal Labour Office, Rome. (l) Food, clothing, rent, heating, lighting and sundries. (m) End of previous month. (n) Average for April-September. (o) Average for October-March. (p) Average for year. (q) Base is average for 6 capital towns. (r) Four chief cities. (s) U.S. Bureau of Labour Statistics. From January, 1913, up to and including December, 1920, only 22 articles of food included. (t) Massachusetts Special Commission on Necessaries of Life. (u) In 1920, 50 articles in 49 towns.

number for the Kingdom showed for the month under review an increase from 366 to 371 points (base, April, 1914=100) or 1.4 per cent, and that for Brussels alone, an increase of 1.8 per cent.

The weighted index number of 30 foods also on the base April, 1914=100, has been compiled from January, 1921, only and shows the following levels during the intervening period.

	1921	1922
January.	493	418
April.	413	368
July.	404	372
August.	424	369
September.	422	384
October.	439	

It thus shows an increase of 15 points or 4 per cent for the month under review.

Bulgaria

COST OF LIVING.—The office of the Director General of Bulgarian Statistics publishes a monthly index number of retail prices of 47 articles—foods, fuel, soap and tobacco (1901-10=100). It is based on the average annual consumption of a household of 5 to 6 members, the weights being calculated from figures of quantities consumed during the period 1908-12. From 1918 to 1919 only state regulated prices are considered for articles of prime necessity. The number of localities varies from 58 in 1914 to four chief cities for the past three years.

	1920	1921	1922
January... .	2438	2260	3156
July.....	2367	2253	3324 (June)

Up to date the peak was reached in May, 1922, the figure being 3677, thus the latest available figure, that for June, shows a decrease of 9.4 per cent.

Czecho-Slovakia

COST OF LIVING.—The Bulletin of the Statistical Office publishes an index number of retail prices (July, 1914=100) of important articles (foodstuffs, fuel, petroleum and soap) and one for clothing (including textiles, shoes and men's hats). The index numbers run as follows:

	Foods, etc.	Clothing
January, 1921	1830	3145
December, 1921	1556	2200
January, 1922	1467	2053
July, 1922	1430	1666

It will be seen from these figures that clothing prices rose much higher than foods, but have fallen very quickly and are now well down toward the level of prices of foodstuffs. In the foodstuffs index number the prices quoted for flour are taken from the free market.

Finland

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of cost of living, on the base prices in July, 1914=100, rose 17.8 points or 1.5 per cent in August. The index number took an upward trend in June and has kept on rising. The rise in June was due chiefly to the increase in rents of 25 per cent, following the removal of state control of house rents. During July and August rents continued to increase faster than any other item in the budget. During August foods increased 1.9 per cent, house rent increased 4.1 per cent and clothing showed a slight increase; lighting and fuel, and tobacco showed slight decreases, while newspapers and taxes remained unchanged.

France.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of wholesale prices published by the Statistique Générale stood at 380.7 for

September, a drop of 6 per cent from the August level; all food groups declined, the whole falling 2.8 per cent, while materials rose 1.1 per cent, minerals and metals, and the miscellaneous groups showing increases, while textiles showed a slight drop.

Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number compiled by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry at Milan (average prices, May-December, 1921=100) was as follows for July, August and September.

1922	Foods	Industrial Materials.	General Index.
July.	99.01	101.70	100.90
August.	98.75	103.93	102.37
September. .	100.62	105.61	101.11

In the general index there was a slight increase in August followed by a decrease in September. This is true also of industrial materials, but in the case of food prices there is a decrease in August which is followed by a more than compensating increase in September.

Poland

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of wholesale prices published by the Central Office of Statistics at Warsaw (January, 1914=100), for which figures were published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August, has continued to rise very rapidly. In May, the price level reached 75,634, in June, 87,820, and in July, 103,342. The group figures for the two latter months are not yet available. In the month of May, however, the principal increases were in wheat and vegetable products (7.2 per cent); hides and leather (9 per cent); raw material and finished textiles (15 per cent).

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of cost of living of a workingman's

family of four at Warsaw published by the Central Office of Statistics, includes food, clothing, heating and lighting, rent and water rates, and sundries. On the base 1914=1, the budget reached 639 in May, 684 in June, and 788 in July. The increases by groups for these three months were as follows:

1922	Food	Clothing	Fuel & Light	Rent & Water Rates	Sundries
May	1015	1128	460	79	272
June	1081	1178	521	84	301
July	1298	1227	542	97	356

India

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of cost of living in Bombay, compiled by the Bombay Labour Office (prices in July, 1914=100) was 165 for September, a rise of 1 point on the August level. Foods rose 2 points, to 161, due to increases in sugar and potatoes, although jowari dropped 7 points and rice one point. Fuel and lighting and house rent were unchanged, but clothing dropped 11 points, or 4.3 per cent.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number compiled by the Federal Reserve Board showed that prices decreased one point, to 164 (1913=100) during september. Raw materials decreased slightly for the first time during the year, owing to the drop in coal and coke prices. Producers' goods continued to rise, and consumers' goods to fall.

Gibson's average index number of wholesale prices of 22 articles of food for October increased 3.7 per cent on prices in September, standing at 69.8 for October. This is the highest figure since July.

Bradstreet's index number of commodity prices as of November 1 stood

at \$13.3482, a gain of 6.7 per cent over the previous month, and of 17.5 per cent on the corresponding date a year ago. Twelve of the thirteen groups advanced in October, coal and coke being the group to show a slight decrease. The index number is now 53.2 per cent above that for August 1, 1914.

Dun's index number stood at \$182.291 at November 1, an increase of nearly 4 per cent on the previous month's level. The increase is shared by all groups with the exception of metals and minerals. The greatest increases were 11.4 per cent in dairy and garden products, and 8.7

per cent in breadstuffs. The total increase in foodstuffs was 6.4 per cent. There was an advance of 5.4 per cent in clothing.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of cost of living published by the Bureau of Labour Statistics for September, 1922, showed by groups the following percentages of increase in cost over 1913: Food, 39.8; clothing, 71.3; housing, 61.1; fuel and light, 83.8; furniture, 102.9; miscellaneous, 101.1; total, 66.3. There is a decrease of about 0.2 per cent on the total for June last.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1922

INFORMATION received by the Department for the third quarter of 1922 shows 314 fatalities in the industries and trades of Canada, as compared with 268 in the previous quarter and 320 in the corresponding quarter of last year. Of these fatalities 108 occurred in July, 107 in August and 99 in September as against 102 in July, 111 in August and 107 in September of the previous year. Eighty-three fatalities were reported in the transportation and public utilities group, 53 occurred in both the mining and construction groups, 39 in agriculture, 38 in manufacturing, and 28 in logging operations. Fatalities due to electricity numbered 38, one accident alone, a mine explosion due to an electric "arc," resulting in the loss of 19 lives.

Deaths from explosions due to other causes numbered 14. Twenty-one lives were lost through being struck by trains, 18 through falls of rock and coal in mines, 10 through being caught in belts, saws, etc., 9 through falling beams and collapse of structures, 7 through falls from ladders, 5 from infection, and 4 deaths occurred among farmers through being gored by bulls.

There were also 18 fatalities reported during this quarter which occurred earlier in the year.

The following table, while it does not necessarily include all the fatal industrial accidents that may have occurred, has been prepared from information received from all sources available.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1922.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
AGRICULTURE—				
Farmer	Minnie Lake, Sask.	July 4	4	Struck by lightning.
Farm hand	Seymour township, Ont.	" 2	59	Team ran away.
Farmer	Melita, Man.	" 22	79	Kicked by a horse.
Farmer's wife	St. Henri de Lauzon, Que.	" 22	78	Fell from a wagon.
Farmer	Wilkie, Sask.	" 22	28	Struck by lightning while in barn.
Farmer	Melrose, Ont.	" 31	31	Jumped on pitchfork left standing upright.
Farmer	Inverness, Que.	Aug. 5	5	Struck by lightning while haying.
Farmer	Lotbinière Co., Que.	" 6	6	Stung by bees in apiary.
Farmer	Near Edmonton, Alta.	" 8	8	Gored by a bull.
Farmer	Perth, Ont.	" 9	81	Struck by train when returning from pasture.
Farmer	St. Jerome, Que.	" 10	52	Gored by a bull.
Farmer	Harwich, Ont.	" 13	70	Gored by a bull.
Farm hand	Charlesbourg, Que.	" 15	18	Horses stung by wasps kicked driver.
Farmer	Harvey Station, N.B.	" 12	55	Fell from mow.
Farmer	Lancaster township, Ont.	" 16	44	Struck by lightning while stooking.
Farmer	Amaranth township, Ont.	" 17	51	Excessive heat while hauling grain.
Farmer	Huntley township, Ont.	" 17	42	Fell from wagon.
Farm hand	North Fredericksburg, Ont.	" 18	16	Jumped on hay fork.
Farmer	St. Come, Que.	" 19	19	Gored by a bull.
Farmer	Waskada, Man.	" 21	21	Struck by lightning.
Farm hand	Arnaud, Man.	" 22	22	Fell on driving belt of tractor.
Farmer	St. Raphael d'Aston, Que.	" 30	54	Premature explosion while blasting stumps.
Farmer	Near Baddeck, N.S.	" 30	30	Fell from load to barn floor.
Farmer	Belmore, Ont.	Sept. 2	2	Partial collapse of barn when placing threshing machine.
Farmer	Prince Albert, Sask.	" 4	4	Kicked by a horse.
Farm woman	Cheltenham, Ont.	" 5	5	Thrown from wagon when team ran away.
Harvest hands (2)	Semans, Sask.	" 10	18-20	Struck by lightning.
Farmer	Parkbeg, Sask.	" 12	12	Fell from wagon when team ran away.
Farmer	Near Weyburn, Sask.	" 9	36	Crushed beneath granary being unloaded from truck.
Farm hand	North Bay, Ont.	" 19	19	Tetanus; injured when horses on binder ran away.
Farmer's son	Greenbank, Ont.	" 21	15	Fell from horse which stumbled over misplaced wire.
Farmer	Near Itune, Sask.	" 23	23	Drowned when rescuing steer from lake.
Farmer	Morewood, Ont.	" 26	22	Strained back when binding.
Farmer	Glengarry, Ont.	" 29	48	Thrown from wagon when horses ran away.
Farmer	Acton, Ont.	" 22	47	Fell from beam in barn.
Blaster	Near Jeffries Corners, N.B.	" 25	18	Explosion of dynamite.
Farmer	Beldeck, Sask.	" 29	81	Thrown from wagon when crossing ditch.
Farmer	Swift Current, Sask.	" 30	64	Burned when barn caught fire during threshing.
LOGGING—				
Logger	Centre Bay, B.C.	July 4	41	Struck by log when moving donkey engine.
Logger	Salmo, B.C.	" 15	35	Struck by log which swung up when tree fell on it.
Logger	Stave Falls, B.C.	" 18	45	Crushed by falling tree.
Logger	Chee Kye, B.C.	" 22	22	Struck by log which swung up when another log fell on it.
Labourer	Blunden Harbour, B.C.	" 5	23	Crushed by rolling log.
River driver	Bolger Bridge, Ont.	" 6	6	Drowned.
Engineer	Lion's Head, Ont.	" 12	12	(No particulars).
Stable boss	Bellwood Siding, Ont.	" 12	12	Kicked by a horse.
Workman	Chapleau, Ont.	" 16	16	Drowned.
Lumberman	Temagami River, Ont.	" 17	22	Drowned.
Labourer	Pakesley, Ont.	" 17	17	Crushed under boards.
Foreman	Pickered, Ont.	" 19	49	Thrown from wagon.
Labourer	Revelstoke, B.C.	" 22	40	Struck by falling snag.
Faller	Craicraft Island, B.C.	" 25	30	Struck by a falling limb.
Logger	Surf Inlet, B.C.	Aug. 1	25	Fell from log—drowned.
Labourer	Pembroke, Ont.	" 7	72	Thrown from wagon.
Logger	Surf Inlet, B.C.	" 5	5	Drowned.
Labourer	Kenabeck, Ont.	" 18	18	Struck by falling log.
Axeman	Bouchette, Que.	" 18	22	Hemorrhage from over exertion.
Boorman	Rock Bay, B.C.	" 25	27	Slipped from log—drowned.
Labourer	Dean Lake, Ont.	" 26	53	Crushed by log.
Teamster	Gladstone township, Ont.	" 28	28	Struck by log.
Labourer	Salmon Arm, B.C.	Sept. 4	41	Struck by falling tree.
Logger	Stillwater, B.C.	" 7	21	Crushed by rolling log.
Labourer at camp	Alert Bay, B.C.	" 17	35	Fell from footboard of locomotive.
Chokerman	Topaz Harbour, B.C.	" 20	35	Struck by cable which became unfasterer during hoisting.
Forestry student	Flanders, Ont.	" 20	26	Struck by falling tree.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1922.—(Continued).

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
FISHING AND TRAPPING—				
Fisherman	Hecate Straits, (B.C.)....	Aug. 8	.....	Drowned; boat capsized.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
<i>Metaliferous mining:</i>				
Labourer	Dane, Ont.....	July 25	22	Drowned.
Labourer	Levack, Ont.....	Aug. 12	35	Chest crushed.
Loader	Timmins, Ont.....	" 25	23	Fractured jaw (no particulars).
Miner	Near Madoc, Ont.....	Sept. 14	23	Explosion.
<i>Coal mining:</i>				
Trip rider.....	New Waterford, N.S.....	July 8	.....	Crushed between pit boxes—(died Oct. 13, 1922)
Miner	Cassidy, B.C.....	" 6	27	Blow-out in mine.
Miner	New Waterford, N.S.....	" 6	.....	Fall of stone.
Miner	Luscan, Alta.....	" 12	.....	Cave-in of roof.
Miner	Glace Bay, N.S.....	Aug. 3	22	Fall of roof coal.
Shiftman	Springhill, N.S.....	" 4	63	Caught between pump and timber while lowering pump.
Miner	Saunders, Alta.....	" 19	Over 21	Fall of coal while clearing rock off coal.
Miner	Blairmore, Alta.....	" 30	21	Fall of roof coal.
Miners (19)*.....	Comox, B.C.....	" 30	.....	Explosion due to open sparking caused by an arc in electric trailing cable at socket.*
Fireboss and miner (2).....	Middlesboro, B.C.....	Sept. 13	40-45	Fall of roof coal.
Miner	Coleman, Alta.....	" 5	Over 21	Fall of roof coal.
Miner	Coal Creek, B.C.....	" 6	24	Buried under coal; cave-in at face.
Miner	Nanaimo, B.C.....	" 8	.....	Fall of coal.
Miner	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 8	.....	Fall of coal.
Miner	Cassidy, B.C.....	" 18	52	Fall of roof coal.
Miner	Drumheller, Alta.....	" 21	43	Fall of coal.
Miner	Sydney Mines, N.S.....	" 21	40	Crushed by falling machine.
Miner	Bridgeport, N.S.....	" 22	.....	Fall of coal.
Miner	Taylorlton, Sask.....	" 28	38	Fall of wall following explosion.
Loader	Sydney Mines, N.S.....	" 29	.....	Fall of stone.
Cager helper.....	Lethbridge, Alta.....	" 15	Over 21	Crushed beneath a descending cage.
Miner	New Aberdeen, N.S.....	" 23	45	Fall of stone.
Manager	Three Hills, Alta.....	" 27	42	Fell from top of blazing tippie when fighting fire.
Fire boss.....	Mountain Park, Alta.....	" 29	28	Fall of rock.
<i>Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying:</i>				
Foreman at sand pit.....	Kentville, N.S.....	July 22	65	Struck by train when leaving pit.
Teamster at gravel pit.....	Beverly, Alta.....	Aug. 2	Over 21	Bank caved in.
Quarryman	St. John, N.B.....	" 3	55	Struck by rolling stone.
Workmen at clay pit (2)....	Rocanville, Man.....	" 3	.....	Dynamite explosion.
<i>Clay products and structural materials, N.E.S.:</i>				
Employee at cement plant....	Montreal, Que.....	July 29	36	Burned—clothing took fire while guarding coal.
MANUFACTURING—				
<i>Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco:</i>				
Watchman at cannery.....	Winona, Ont.....	" 21	.....	Shot by burglars.
Workman at cannery.....	St. Catharines, Ont.....	Sept. 28	57	Fell off car.
<i>Animal foods:</i>				
Foreman at packing plant....	Hamilton, Ont.....	July 6	67	Injured foot—infection.
Refiner at packing plant....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 8	37	Broken back and feet.
Labourer at packing plant....	Toronto, Ont.....	Aug. 28	66	Cut finger—infection.
Employee at creamery.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 31	.....	Fell from ladder.
<i>Textiles:</i>				
Employee at flax mill.....	Clinton, Ont.....	Sept. 6	28	Caught in belt on machine.
<i>Leather:</i>				
Apprentice	Montreal, Que.....	July 28	15	Fell down elevator shaft.
<i>Rubber goods:</i>				
Labourer at rubber plant....	Bowmanville, Ont.....	" 17	55	Fractured foot (no particulars).
Helper at rubber plant.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 17	23	Struck by hose nozzle.
<i>Pulp, paper and paper goods:</i>				
Employee at paper mill.....	Thorold, Ont.....	" 25	24	Arm caught between rolls on machine.
Water boy at paper mill....	Fort William, Ont.....	Aug. 16	20	Drowned.
Sub-foreman at pulp mill....	Milton, N.S.....	Sept. 25	70	Caught in ropes when holsting logs.

*A summary of the official report of this disaster appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1922, page 1113.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1922.—(Continued).

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<i>Saw and planing mills:</i>				
Labourer at sawmill.....	Arnprior, Ont.....	July 2	53	Fell—struck head.—
Labourer	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 3	44	Edger broke, struck by flying piece of pulley.—
Employee at sawmill.....	Latchford, Ont.....	" 29	18	Struck by piece of edger flying from edger machine.—
Foreman at sawmill.....	Nellie Lake, Ont.....	Aug. 14	48	Caught in shaft.—
Employee at sawmill.....	Matane, Que.....	" 21	17	Caught in saw.—
Filer	Avola, B.C.....	Sept. 5	54	Hip injured while unloading shingle machine.—
Employee at lath mill.....	Newcastle, N.B.....	" 19	60	Struck runaway when passing under with team.
Employee at sawmill.....	Makamick, Que.....	" 30	.....	Caught by saw.—
<i>Wood products:</i>				
Employee at basket factory..	Rodney, Ont.....	July 13	64	Caught in shafting while oiling pulley.
<i>Iron, steel and products:</i>				
Foreman at foundry.....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 2	54	Fractured skull (no particulars).
Railway mechanic.....	Bridgewater, N.S.....	" 6	59	Run over by engine.
Car repairer.....	Campbellton, N.B.....	" 18	45	Crushed between cars.
Helper at safe works.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 14	71	Crushed under freight elevator.
Employee at foundry.....	Longue Point, Que.....	" 31	44	Struck by fragment when emery wheel burst.
Employee at tool factory....	Toronto, Ont.....	Aug. 8	78	Heavy lathe fell while being hoisted.
Auto repairman at glass company	Toronto, Ont.....	" 10	.....	Blood poisoning.
Car repairer.....	West Toronto, Ont.....	" 21	38	Struck by lever while under snow plow.
Plate assistant at chain factory	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 31	14	Fractured arm, died under anaesthetic.
Japanner at foundry.....	Brantford, Ont.....	Sept. 5	.....	Burned when gas furnace exploded.
Car repairer.....	Niagara, Ont.....	" 11	.....	Electrocuted.
Foreman at railway shop....	Parent, Que.....	" 15	.....	Explosion of a calcimine tank.
<i>Non-ferrous metal products:</i>				
Employee at aluminum factory	Massena, Ont.....	July 28	30	Electrocuted.
<i>Non-metallic mineral products:</i>				
Employee at oil refinery.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Aug. 2	36	Explosion—believed due to accumulation of flue gas.
Labourer at oil refinery.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	Sept. 1	43	Fell from scaffold.
<i>Miscellaneous industries:</i>				
Mechanic	Hamilton, Ont.....	Aug. 15	30	Paralysis (no particulars).
Handyman	Toronto, Ont.....	Sept. 5	.....	Struck by street car.
<i>CONSTRUCTION—</i>				
<i>Buildings and structures:</i>				
Tester with plumber.....	London, Ont.....	July 6	55	(No particulars).
Employees at Marconi tower (4)	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 8	23—25 26—51	Mast collapsed causing fall.
Roofer	Montreal, Que.....	" 10	27	Fell from ladder.
Workman	Montreal, Que.....	" 19	37	Fell down shaft.
Carpenter	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 28	21	Struck by hammer when board gave way.
Labourer at smoke stack....	New Salem, N.S.....	" 29	.....	Struck by falling beam.
Calciminer	Kitchener, Ont.....	" 31	50	Ladder slipped causing fall.
Labourer	Toronto, Ont.....	Aug. 11	.....	Struck by falling girder.
Mason	Bagotville, Que.....	" 15	68	Fell from scaffold.
Workman	Unionville, Ont.....	" 17	.....	Windstorm blew over stable under construction.
Painter	Quebec, Que.....	" 25	47	Fell from scaffold.
Workman	Chatham, Ont.....	" 25	.....	Lightning.
Stonemason	Montreal, Que.....	Sept. 13	58	Over balanced and fell with heavy stone he was placing on wall.
Workman	Morrisburg, Ont.....	" 24	17	Struck by timber when raising barn.
Workman	Rosemount, Que.....	" 25	.....	Over balanced by long board when removing framework from structure.
Roofer	Quebec, Que.....	" 26	Over 21	Fell from church steeple.
<i>Railway construction:</i>				
Labourer	Bidell, Ont.....	July 2	55	Struck by train.
Carpenter	Tilbury, Ont.....	" 6	61	Cut hand—infection.
Carpenter	Meville, Sask.....	" 10	26	Fell from scaffold.
Labourer	Tilsonburg, Ont.....	" 19	35	Struck by train.
Workman at tunnel.....	Buda, Ont.....	" 28	.....	Fall of rock.
Workman	Cardinal, Ont.....	Sept. 8	.....	Scaffold broke—fell to ground.
Superintendent	Heisler, Alta.....	" 6	.....	Struck by train.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1922.—(Continued).

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<i>Miscellaneous construction:</i>				
Bridgeman	Gatineau Point, Que.....	July 10	10	Fractured skull (no particulars).
Sewer digger	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 15	15	Suffocated when walls collapsed.
Sewer pipe layer.....	Kitchener, Ont.....	" 18	65	Overcome by gas in manhole.
Labourer	Great Falls, Man.....	" 20	26	Electrocuted—Derreck chain charged due to destruction of insulation during electric storm.
Labourer	Great Falls, Man.....	" 21	26	Fell off scow into river—drowned.
Workman at road work.....	Revelstoke, B.C.....	" 22	22	Struck by falling tree.
Foreman at road work.....	Annapolis, N.S.....	" 22	22	Struck by train.
Employee with power commission	Stratford, Ont.....	" 23	21	Fell from tree.
Employee with power commission	Chippewa, Ont.....	" 25	37	Explosion when blasting.
Bridgeman	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 29	37	Deraiment of gasoline speeder.
Well borers (2).....	Killarney, Man.....	Aug. 5	5	Overcome by gas.
Labourer	Toronto, Ont.....	" 5	63	Struck by derrick.
Fireman at dredging.....	Montrose, Ont.....	" 10	27	Sealed—Water tubes blew out while firing.
Labourer at road work.....	York, Co., Ont.....	" 14	14	Fractured skull (no particulars).
Labourer	Unionville, Ont.....	" 16	18	Fractured skull (no particulars).
Labourer	Toronto, Ont.....	" 23	35	Fractured foot (no particulars).
Inspector for Harbour Commission	Pointe à Carey, Que.....	" 16	45	Drowned.
Workman	Buffalo, Ont.....	" 28	28	Chest crushed.
Workman on canal.....	St. Catharines, Ont.....	Sept. 6	23	Buried in sand hopper.
Labourer	Port Dalhousie, Ont.....	" 6	45	Cave-in of trench.
Labourer at pier.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 11	42	Fell from false work—drowned.
Workman at sewer.....	Port Dalhousie, Ont.....	" 16	40	Cave-in.
Bridge painter.....	Beavermouth, B.C.....	" 19	19	Fell from scaffold—drowned.
Carpenter with power commission	Queenston, Ont.....	" 23	24	Fell from scaffold.
Road contractor.....	Perth, Ont.....	" 25	45	Automobile struck by train.
Fireman	Toronto, Ont.....	" 27	27	Electrocuted.
<i>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—</i>				
<i>Steam railways:</i>				
Brakeman	Lansdowne, Ont.....	July 1	40	Fell between cars.
Brakeman	Amherst, N.S.....	" 1	1	Fell from engine.
Carman	Restigouche Co., N.B.....	" 15	44	Run over by train.
Yardman	Hochelaga, Que.....	" 4	30	Killed while working hand brake (no particulars).
Mail clerk.....	St. Moise, Que.....	" 5	5	Train wreck.
Labourer	Toronto, Ont.....	" 7	27	Riding on truck (no particulars).
Engineer	Quebec, Que.....	" 11	59	Deraiment.
Sweeper	Port Colborne, Ont.....	" 28	49	Struck on head by pulley.
Fireman	Near Oba Sd., Ont.....	" 20	25	Deraiment—train struck a moose.
Trucker	Depot Harbour, Ont.....	" 22	19	Drowned.
Engineer	St. Clet, Que.....	" 31	40	Collision.
Labourer	Toronto, Ont.....	Aug. 2	2	Crushed by cars.
Conductor	Anyox, B.C.....	" 4	31	Crushed between motor and car while on footboard staking cars ahead.
Trackman	St. Moise, Que.....	" 5	33	Struck by lightning.
Yardman	Pt. St. Charles, Que.....	" 6	22	Run over by train.
Fire patrolman	Martel, B.C.....	" 9	39	Struck by train while removing speeder.
Sectionman	Ignace Sd., Ont.....	" 18	19	Hand car struck by train.
Trackman	Burlington, Ont.....	" 26	26	Struck by train.
Brakeman	New Carlisle, Que.....	" 28	42	Crushed while uncoupling cars.
Sectionman	Near Pine, Ont.....	" 29	29	Struck by train.
Pitman	Near Irma, Alta.....	Sept. 3	22	Struck by train.
Labourer	Hawk Lake, Ont.....	" 9	55	Struck by train.
Section foreman	Colonsay, Sask.....	" 14	46	Collision of track cars.
Yardman	Guelph, Ont.....	" 15	23	Deraiment.
Yardman	Montreal, Que.....	" 15	15	Crushed between cars.
Sectionman	Cobalt, Ont.....	" 16	16	Over excitement while fighting bush fire.
Brakeman	Menzie's Bay, B.C.....	" 16	23	Struck by log which fell from loaded car.
Fireman	Culrose, Man.....	" 19	24	Deraiment—crushed between lever and seat box.
Brakeman	Dublin, Ont.....	" 20	34	Run over while uncoupling cars.
Yardman	Parkdale, Ont.....	" 23	42	Fell from train; foot caught in trap door.
Conductor	Brandon, Man.....	" 25	31	Fell between cars.
<i>Street and electric railways:</i>				
Brakeman	St. Anne de Beaupré, Que.	July 17	17	Electrocuted while repairing trolley.
Workman	Kitchener, Ont.....	" 18	18	Fell from ladder while working on overhead wire.
Lineman	Niagara, St. Catharines Railway, Ont.....	Sept. 11	11	Electrocuted.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1922.—(Continued).

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<i>Water transportation:</i>				
Employees on tug (6).....	Near Sorel, Que.....	July 1	.....	Collision.
Deckhand	Snug Cove, B.C.....	" 6	52	Drowned—fell off boat.
Scowman	Port Burwell, Ont.....	" 8	23	Drowned.
Fireman	Point Edward, Ont.....	" 18	.....	Drowned.
Ship painter.....	Midland, Ont.....	" 25	.....	Drowned—while lowering scaffold, chain broke.
Captain on fish carrier.....	Portland Inlet, B.C.....	" 31	.....	Drowned—boat sank in heavy sea.
Ship's steward.....	Lachine Rapids.....	" 31	.....	Drowned; small boat capsized.
Ship's carpenter	Quebec, Que.....	Aug. 9	23	Fell into hold of steamer.
Purser	Near Honey Harbour, Ont.....	" 17	.....	Drowned.
Member of schooner crew.....	Hopewell Cape, N.B.....	" 31	19	Slipped when boarding vessel.
Pilot on seaplane.....	Point Grey, B.C.....	Sept. 13	.....	Wreck of seaplane.
Barge man	Winnipegosis, Man.....	" 18	48	Fell off barge.
			Over	
Longshoreman	Levis, Que.....	" 30	30	Fell overboard off gang plank.
Sailor	Quebec, Que.....	" 24	21	Fell from ladder into hold of steamer.
<i>Storage and local transportation:</i>				
Labourer	New Canaan, Ont.....	July 9	.....	Drowned.
Truck driver.....	Cap St. Martin, Que.....	" 26	40	Struck by train.
Checker	Toronto, Ont.....	" 31	35	Foes crushed.
Electrician	Toronto, Ont.....	Aug. 2	41	Kicked by horse.
Teamster	Galloway, B.C.....	" 3	18	Arm caught in belt.
Weighman at elevator.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 11	.....	Smothered in screenings hopper.
			Over	
Guide	Lake Edwards, Que.....	" 22	21	Kicked by a horse.
Driver	Merrickville, Ont.....	Sept. 3	70	Horses frightened by train bolted.
Teamster	Swansca, Ont.....	" 5	64	Heart failure.
Grain trimmer at elevator.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 7	19	Fell from ladder in hold of steamer.
Workman	Oshawa, Ont.....	" 9	32	Crushed between truck and loading machine.
Driver of motor truck.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 13	22	Crushed against wall. Truck started while being cranked.
Chauffeur with contractor.....	Davisville, Ont.....	" 16	35	Electric shock when removing live wire from road.
Messenger for express company	Hunter, Ont.....	" 19	.....	Attempted to board moving train—run over.
			Over	
Teamster	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 25	21	Part of load slid forward on to horses causing them to run away.
Driver of truck.....	Brandon, Man.....	" 18	26	Struck by train.
<i>Telegraph and telephone:</i>				
Lineman with telegraph company	Hamilton, Ont.....	Aug. 1	23	Electrocuted while stringing wires.
Lineman with telephone company	Arthur township, Ont.....	" 1	.....	Fell from pole.
Lineman with telephone company	Dutton, Ont.....	Sept. 20	30	Wire fell across hydro power wire.
<i>Public utilities, n.e.s.:</i>				
Painter	Toronto, Ont.....	July 14	21	Electrocuted while printing pole.
Helper with light commission	Kitchener, Ont.....	" 18	.....	Struck by swaying cable which caused fall from repair car.
Lineman	Ancaster, Ont.....	" 22	37	Electrocuted.
Lineman	Stratford, Ont.....	" 22	21	Branch of tree gave way causing fall.
Lineman	Nanaimo, B.C.....	" 28	26	Electrocuted. Line came in contact with primary wire.
Workman with power commission	Kakabeka Falls, Ont.....	" 28	.....	Electrocuted.
Linemen with power commission (2).....	Montreal, Que.....	Aug. 5	37—39	Electrocuted. While splicing wire at top of pole it broke loose.
Employee of power commission	Montreal, Que.....	" 18	.....	Burned by flame from electric apparatus which had been struck by lightning.
Lineman	Ayr, Ont.....	Sept. 2	56	Electrocuted.
Employee of power company	Shawinigan Falls, Ont.....	" 7	35	Electrocuted.
<i>TRADE—</i>				
<i>Warehousing:</i>				
Coal trimmer at warehouse	St. John, N.B.....	July 21	60	Caught in elevator shaft.
Storeman	Montreal, Que.....	Aug. 11	16	Caught between platform of hoist and trap door.
<i>Retail:</i>				
Coal dealer	London, Ont.....	Sept. 1	.....	Electrocuted when oiling a motor.
Labourer with coal dealers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 15	30	Tripped over a spike at dock—drowned.
Clerk in furniture department	Moncton, N.B.....	" 30	43	Fell down elevator shaft.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1922.— (Concluded).

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
SERVICE—				
<i>Public and Municipal:</i>				
Foreman	Lindsay, Ont.....	July 10	57	Thrown against wheel.
Labourer	Kitchener, Ont.....	" 18	70	Asphyxiated.
Fire ranger.....	Missanable River near	" 26	25	Drowned.
	Peterbell, Ont.....		Over	
Fire ranger.....	Edson, Alta.....	" 28	21	Collision of motor and track car.
Fire ranger.....	Clear Lake, Ont.....	Sept. 2	34	Drowned.
Fire ranger.....	Edson, Alta.....	" 5	21	Engine ran into hand speeder.
Constable	Coleman, Alta.....	" 20		Shot.
<i>Recreational:</i>				
Circus workman	Calgary, Alta.....	" 12		Fell between cars.
<i>Personal:</i>				
Cleaner	Montreal, Que.....	July 4	18	Fell from ladder.
Window cleaner.....	Montreal, Que.....	Aug. 1	19	Fell from window.
			Over	
Bell boy	Banff, Alta.....	" 14	21	Jumped off moving truck.
MISCELLANEOUS—				
			Over	
Labourer	Rimby, Alta.....	" 1	21	Exposure; chilled while working in water.
Fireman	Carter Bay, B.C.....	" 28	23	Caught in drum while steadying straw line.
Caretaker	Winnipeg, Man.....	Sept. 11		Fire following explosion in confectionery store.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF ACCIDENTS OCCURRING IN 1922 PREVIOUS TO THE THIRD QUARTER.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
Farmer hand	York Roads, Ont.....	March 22	61	Struck by falling tree.
Teamster (Logging).....	South Slocan, B.C.....	" 29	30	Kicked by horse.
Painter with manufacturer.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 15	53	Lead poisoning.
Constable (R.C.M.P.).....	Herschell Island.....	" —		Shot by prisoner.
Sawyer	Amherst Head, N.S.....	April 14		Struck knee on carriage (died May 3).
River driver	North Co., N.B.....	May 4	35	Blow on stomach by peevie.
Labourer	Victoria, B.C.....	" 25		Fell from scow—drowned.
Lobster packer.....	Ecum Secum, N.S.....	" 31		Poisoned—drank soldering fluid by mistake.
Chauffeur	Cobourg, Ont.....	June 16	20	Struck by train.
Yardman	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 16	35	Slipped while getting on car.
Fire ranger.....	Mississauga River, Ont.....	" 19	42	Drowned.
Bridgeman	Revelstoke, B.C.....	" 21	18	Collapse of swing staging.
Foreman with lumber company.....	Fauquier, Ont.....	" 22	58	Struck on head.
Brakeman	Anjou, B.C.....	" 24	31	Collision.
Railway labourer.....	Verner, Ont.....	" 28	45	Deraiment.
Teamster	Bull River, B.C.....	" 29	42	Thrown into chute when logs crossed.
Station agent.....	Moorfield, Ont.....	" 30	41	Cut hand—infection.
Linemane	Victoria, B.C.....	" 30	41	Struck by falling pole.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THIRD QUARTER OF 1922

THE following table compiled from information furnished by the Department of Immigration and Colonization gives some details respecting the total number of immigrants into Canada during the third quarter of 1922. For purposes of comparison the figures for the previous quarter and for the corresponding quarter of 1921 are also given.

The table on page 1243 gives the nationality, sex, occupation and destination of all immigrants who entered

Canada during the quarter under review.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1922.

Period	Great Britain and Ireland	U.S.A.	Other Countries	Totals
July	4,305	2,024	1,428	7,757
August	2,833	2,559	1,256	6,628
September	3,508	2,032	1,314	6,854
Third Quarter, 1922...	10,646	6,615	3,978	21,239
Second Quarter, 1922...	11,695	8,425	4,972	25,092
Third Quarter, 1921...	9,865	7,572	6,931	24,368

Workers in

Nationality	Sex			Workers in												Destination																	
	Adult males	Children Under 14	Total	Farming			Trading			Mining			Skilled n.e.s.			Unskilled n.e.s.			Domestic	Unclassified			Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	P.R. Island	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon Terr.	
				Farming		Trading		Mining		Skilled n.e.s.		Unskilled n.e.s.		Unclassified																			
				M	F	M	F	C	M	F	C	M	F	C	M	F	C																
African, South.....	3	1	2	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Arabian	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Armenian	2	5	7	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Australian	8	9	25	7	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Austrian and Hungarian.....	5	6	4	15	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Belgian	19	30	11	60	13	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Bermudian	1	1	3	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Bulgarian	2	4	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Chinese	32	14	67	113	3	9	6	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Czecho-Slovak	19	12	31	17	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Dutch	23	10	1	34	22	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Estonian	2	4	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Finnish	122	40	11	174	115	14	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
French	88	60	10	108	15	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
German	14	42	13	69	12	8	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
English.....	231	234	1418	6143	1117	292	401	103	85	31	88	18	9	476	177	159	192	54	67	555	1062	752	100	57	9	654	3469	400	401	573	1		
Irish	472	430	295	1107	284	44	32	23	13	10	46	6	5	166	69	189	183	8	6	106	158	117	72	75	78	75	78	75	78	75	78		
Scottish.....	1168	1417	654	3229	364	76	94	80	54	18	65	12	13	351	103	65	154	25	32	411	533	432	42	23	5	201	1843	276	200	215	333	1	
Welsh.....	71	37	18	157	41	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Greek	10	37	23	60	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Hebrew-n. e. s.	48	50	54	152	16	7	15	4	2	3	8	4	2	4	2	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Hebrew-Polish, Russian.....	176	275	197	558	48	35	22	8	6	2	8	6	4	3	6	4	4	5	16	18	20	29	21	14	1	143	292	79	45	34	14		
Hindoo	2	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Italian	68	106	69	243	25	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	53	132	8	1	30	15		
Jamaican	2	4	6	12	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Japanese	27	35	9	71	14	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Jugo-Slav	11	14	6	31	5	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Lithuanian	18	13	12	38	10	8	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Luxembourg	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Maltese	29	4	1	24	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Negro	2	23	2	27	4	2	3	15	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Newfoundland	105	174	101	470	6	2	3	15	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
New Zealand	7	3	5	15	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Persian	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Polish	281	384	194	859	254	191	101	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	53	227	359	154	123	8		
Romanian	21	47	21	89	18	12	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	27	5	16	21	5		
Russian	18	25	10	53	12	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	27	5	16	21	5		
Scandinavian	52	20	8	80	40	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	22	13	6	18	9		
Danish.....	6	5	2	13	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	22	13	6	18	9		
Icelandic.....	92	43	29	164	83	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	7	19	41	68	20		
Swedish.....	132	47	36	215	129	14	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	38	25	46	56	20		
Spanish	11	14	5	30	8	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	3	9	2	2	6		
Swiss	5	10	3	18	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	3	9	2	2	6		
Syrian	1	5	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	3	9	2	2	6		
Turkish	1	5	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	3	9	2	2	6		
Ukrainian	4	1	4	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	3	9	2	2	6		
U.S.A. citizens via ocean ports	4	1	4	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	3	9	2	2	6		
West Indian	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	3	9	2	2	6		
Immigration via ocean ports	551	8300	3223	14624	2677	769	779	260	186	76	175	32	94	908	336	232	621	111	127	1888	771	2568	1905	479	148	21	1776	7239	341	1238	1143	1297	3
Immigration from U.S.A.....	3594	17119	1392	6615	2114	549	632	148	70	46	35	10	10	354	107	89	228	73	52	179	415	731	47	82	174	14	841	1065	522	1155	1614	559	4
Total Immigration.....	9105	7609	4525	21259	5091	1215	1411	417	256	122	210	42	34	1352	445	341	840	184	179	2067	1186	2269	2438	561	322	257	357	854	1863	2393	2757	1856	5

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

THE two legal decisions which are summarized below have reference respectively to Workmen's Compensation in Quebec and Mechanics' liens in Alberta.

Quebec workman not receiving a "fixed wage" cannot deduct overtime in calculating yearly earnings for purposes of Compensation under Act.

A workman had both legs broken and received internal injuries when unloading a quantity of steel plates. He sued his employer under the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act for \$2,500 compensation for the period of total disability. Prior to these proceedings the plaintiff workman had accepted \$949.40 in settlement of any claim he might have against his employer, but he claimed that he did not understand the English language and that his condition was such as would justify the reopening of the case and the granting of additional damages.

The action was submitted to the Court on the following questions: (1) Did the plaintiff come within the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act? (2) If so was there any ground for revising the settlement which was arrived at between the parties on December 13, 1919? It was established that the plaintiff's wages for the twelve months preceding the date of the accident amounted to \$1,437.11, this sum being made up in part of hourly wages, in part of wages for piece work and in part of wages for overtime. The plaintiff contended that in virtue of an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act passed on March 17, 1919, he was not bound in calculating his year's

On another page of this issue an account is given of a legal decision recently delivered in connection with a printers' strike in England respecting findings of the Industrial Courts.

wages, to take into account any remuneration he may have received for overtime work and that deducting all overtime payments his year's wages amounted to less than \$1,200,* bringing him therefore within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation law.

The amendment referred to in the plaintiff's claim reads as follows: "In case where the workman receives a fixed wage, he shall not be bound, in calculating the year's wages to take into account any remuneration he may have received for overtime work."

The Court declared that in the interpretation of this amendment a distinction must be drawn between a "fixed wage," and a "fixed rate of wages." In every case the workman receives a fixed "rate of wages"; but the legislature evidently intended to make a distinction between the workman who receives a fixed rate of wages and the one who receives a "fixed wage," otherwise the amendment would mean not what it says, namely, "in the case of a workman," but that it would mean that in every case a workman shall not be bound, in calculating his year's wages, to take into account anything he may receive for overtime.

*An amendment to the Act in 1920 raised this maximum to \$1,500.

Therefore, a workman who works by the hour at, say, 40 to 47½ cents an hour, is bound to take into account his overtime work in ascertaining whether his claim comes under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act. The plaintiff did not receive a fixed wage, and the Court held that his claim did not therefore come under the provisions of the Act, as his yearly earnings including overtime amounted to more than \$1,200.

As to the other pleas of the plaintiff, the Court declared that with this view of the case it was unnecessary to adjudicate on them, but found that there

was no proof of any aggravation of the plaintiff's disability since the date of the settlement, that his earning capacity was not diminished to any appreciable extent, and that he had been fairly well compensated having received \$949.40 plus \$250 for doctor's fees and hospital charges, and having been given a light job by the defendant, where he earned as much as before the accident, and which he gave up of his own accord.

The action of the plaintiff was therefore dismissed with costs.

(Quebec. — *McCarthy vs. Canadian Vickers*).

All mechanics' liens in Alberta must be filed within certain time after completion of work in respect of which lien is claimed.

While a wage earner was engaged in working on a certain property in Alberta, the owner of the property posted a notice under Section 11 of the Mechanics' Lien Act of Alberta, disclaiming responsibility for the works or improvements being made thereon. Notwithstanding this notice the workman continued to work on the property as before. After he had ceased work he filed a claim of lien for wages earned prior to the posting of the notice. The law provides that a lien ceases to exist after the expiration of thirty-five days after the claimant "has ceased from any cause to work thereon," unless in the meantime he has filed his lien in the proper office. In this case the lien was not filed until more than thirty-five days after the work was done in respect of which the lien was claimed, that is, after the time of the posting of the notice by the owner, although it was filed within thirty-five days of the time he did the last work on the property. The parties applied to the Supreme Court of Alberta

to determine the question of law as to whether the lien was filed within the prescribed time or whether it had ceased to exist. The workman contended that the work performed by him after the posting of the notice availed him to keep alive his lien for the work done before the posting of the notice and that his affidavit in support of it was filed within the prescribed time because it was filed within thirty-five days after the time when he ceased to work on this land.

It was held by the Court that the ceasing to work, mentioned in Section 12 of the Act, referred to the work in respect of which the lien was claimed. The object of the section was to place a time limit upon the filing of a lien so that the owner might know whether or not the claimant intended to enforce it against the property, and so protect himself, if necessary, against the contractor. This object would be quite defeated if the claimant could add to the period of the work for which a lien was claimed a further period covering his

employment on the same construction, but in respect of which he could not claim a lien. The judgment of the Court therefore was that the period of time covered by the plaintiff's work subse-

quent to the posting of the defendant's notice could not be taken into account in determining the date within which the plaintiff's lien should have been filed.

(*Alberta.—Sutherland vs. Davison*).

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Prepared and edited in the Department of Labour, Ottawa

MINISTER—THE HONOURABLE JAMES MURDOCK.

DEPUTY MINISTER—F. A. ACLAND.

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Number 12.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

This issue in brief

In addition to the usual general review of the industrial situation that has been appearing monthly in the LABOUR GAZETTE, two new monthly articles have been added in this issue, one dealing in considerable detail with the employment situation during October as reported by employers, the other with the work of the offices of the Employment Service in the same month. Among the numerous items in this issue of general interest might be mentioned a report on the Fourth Conference of the International Labour Organization, various articles on the training of apprentices, and a summary of a report on Unemployment, issued by the International Labour Office.

At the beginning of November the percentage of unemployment as reported by trade unions stood at 4.0 as compared with 2.8 per cent at the beginning of October and with 7.4 per cent at the beginning of November, 1921. The volume of employment at the close of October as indicated by returns tabulated from over 6,600 firms showed a further moderate increase in employment generally, in continuation of the favourable movement manifested uninterruptedly during the previous six months. The apparent variation in these reports may be accounted for partly by a slight difference in the time of reporting and partly by a large increase during October in the number of bushworkers, who

are, in general, not members of labour organizations. The offices of the Employment Service of Canada reported a considerable expansion in the number of applications, vacancies and placements made during October. This increased activity of the offices was largely due to a heavy demand for, and placements made of, farm workers in Saskatchewan.

The average cost of the weekly family budget of 29 staple foods was \$10.29 at the beginning of November as compared with \$10.23 for October; \$11.08 for November, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the highest point reached); and \$7.96 for November, 1914. The cost of the weekly food, fuel and rent budget was \$20.88 for November, as compared with \$20.86 for October; \$21.60 for November, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the highest point reached); and \$14.36 for November, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number stood at 221.7 for November, as compared with 219.8 for October; 227.3 for November, 1921; 356.6 for May, 1920 (the highest point reached); and 137.5 for November, 1914.

The time loss due to industrial disputes was less during November than during either October, 1922, or November, 1921. There were in existence during the month 14 strikes involving about 2,190 workpeople with an estimated time loss of 52,046 working days. The time loss in the previous month amounted to

about 54,502 working days. One of the strikes was reported as having commenced during November. Two of the strikes commencing prior to November terminated during the month leaving 12 strikes, involving about 2,024 work-people, on record at the beginning of December.

**Proceedings
under the
Industrial
Disputes
Investigation
Act, 1907**

During November the Department received a minority report with reference to a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and certain of their employees being clerks, freight handlers, etc. During the month one application was received with respect to the establishment of a Board.

Jottings

**The Ontario Minimum
Wage Board opened**

at the end of November a public hearing in connection with the fixing of minimum wages and maximum hours for female workers employed in factories for drugs and toilet articles, in the manufacture of cereals, and in the sorting and packing of teas.

A delegation of garage men recently appeared before the motor vehicle committee of the Ontario Legislature to ask for legislation requiring that in future all automobile mechanics be required to pass an examination similar to that in connection with certificates for stationary engineers, and that every first class garage be required to employ 20 per cent first class men, 40 per cent second class, and 40 per cent unskilled workers.

Under the Ontario Mothers' Allowances Act the sum of \$1,382,138 was expended during the fiscal year ending October 31. Administration expenses amounted to \$73,924. During October 3,559 mothers received allowances, an increase of 724 over the number at the commencement of the fiscal year, and \$126,000 was distributed in relief.

According to a statement recently made before a special committee of the British Columbia legislature, 114 mothers and 280 children, or about 15 per cent of all the cases receiving allowances under the Provincial Mothers' Pensions Act are dependants of men who served overseas.

The Provincial Government of Quebec, replying to the labour delegation whose requests were noted in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, announced its intention to appoint two commissions, one to study workmen's compensation with a view to the amendment of the present act, and the other to consider the establishment of a system of minimum wages for women. It was stated that both commissions would consist of representatives of employers, employees and the government.

Regulations published on November 16 under the British Columbia Railway Act provide that operators of gas-propelled passenger cars, locomotives and motors, used in industrial railway service under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Department of Railways, must pass an examination on their operation and furnish medical certificates as to sight and hearing.

At a conference of the Canadian Council of Child Welfare, held in Toronto during the week of September 25, a resolution was adopted requesting the Dominion Government to place before the next meeting of the Provincial Prime Ministers the matter of the unification of child labour laws for the purpose of unifying and co-ordinating such laws.

Arrangements for a series of courses of instruction for employees looking after road construction, maintenance and repairs in Quebec have been made by the Quebec government. The course will be given at the Montreal and Quebec technical schools, and will be open to employees directing work in the different capacities, and others

who, though not qualified engineers, are responsible for the work done. In addition, the engineers of the Department of Roads are to be given a series of lectures during the winter.

A Needle Trades Association, an organization of employers in the various branches of the clothing industry, has recently been formed for Montreal and district, under the auspices of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

The Executive Committee of the National Council of Women of Canada, meeting at Montreal in November, decided to petition the Dominion Government to provide payment for the work of state prisoners, their earnings to go toward the support of their families, or where there are no dependants to be given to the prisoners on their release.

In a recent wage award, Lord Burton, chairman of the South Wales Coal Board allowed a supplementary wage of six pence a day more to the married than to the single men. As noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March last, the principle of the supplementary or "super wage" has for some time been applied to a limited extent in France and Holland, where supplementary wages are paid proportionate to the number of a wage-earner's children.

The New South Wales parliament has confirmed an agreement with the British Government and the governments of the Australian Commonwealth and New South Wales by which 6,000 British settlers will be placed on land in that state at a cost of £6,000,000. Each of the three governments will bear one-third of the cost.

The total expenditure on the public employment exchanges in France amounted in the year 1919 to 2,461,000 francs, of which 929,000 francs fell to the charge of the State. The total number of persons for whom employment was found was 882,000. In 1920,

the total expenditure was 3,492,000 francs, of which 1,287,000 francs was payable by the State. The total number of persons placed was 1,042,000. The average cost per person placed increased from 2.92 francs in 1919 to 3.34 francs in 1920.

Work of International Labour Office

An important part of the work of the International Labour Office (League of Nations) is the supplying of information in response to requests from public bodies and individuals in all parts of the world. The following list contains, according to the Office, some of the subjects on which information has been supplied during the past year: Profit-sharing and co-partnership in various countries. Swiss bill concerning apprenticeship. Collective labour contracts in various countries. Eight-hour day in Germany, Belgium, the United States of America and Great Britain. Regulation of hours of work in commercial undertakings in different countries. Collective labour contracts in commercial undertakings in different countries. Technical education in Germany. Classification of unhealthy occupations in various countries. Continuation schools for miners in various countries. Holidays in industry and commerce in various countries. Application of the eight-hour day in Serbia. Percentage of sailors and fishermen on board British merchant vessels and fishing boats. Legislation in force in various countries for the regulation of working hours in hospitals. Price-fixing by law of articles of necessity in various countries. Difference existing in various industries and in various countries between wages paid to permanent workers and those paid to temporary workers. Legislation existing in various countries with regard to Sunday rest for Jews. Swiss bill concerning compulsory labour for young persons. Organization and activity of British civil servants' associations. Amend-

ment of the Swiss factory law. New system of unemployment insurance in Great Britain. Legislation concerning the working conditions of caretakers and watchmen in various countries. State assistance to certain organizations. Legislation in various countries concerning night work in bakeries. Enquiry into the application of the forty-eight hour week in Great Britain.

U. S. and Announcement has
international been made of another
comm'ttee on appointment in an ad-
Traffic in visory capacity of a
Women and United States official to
Children to a committee of the
International Labour

Organization (League of Nations). Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the United States Children's Bureau, has been appointed to co-operate with the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Women and Children. Miss Abbott will serve in an unofficial and consultative capacity, under reservation of any binding effect upon the United States of any recommendation which may be made by the committee. This committee, which was organized by the International Labour Organization, is composed of experts appointed to watch developments and consider ways in which the traffic may be prevented. It is composed of representatives of nine governments, and in addition, representatives of five international voluntary associations devoted to the suppression of the traffic have been appointed as assessors to assist in its work. The first meeting of the committee was held from June 28 to July 1, 1922, in Geneva.

Uniformity of The Association of
Provincial Workmen's Compensation
Workmen's Boards of Canada,
Compensation at their fourth annual
Laws meeting held at Edmonton,
Alberta, during

September made the following recommendations: (1) that in all provinces where there is a Workmen's Compensation Board it is

advisable that all accident prevention measures should be centralized and enforced by such Board; (2) that there should be no "clerical exclusions" under Workmen's Compensation Acts and that no separate rate should be applied to clerical workers; (3) that every Provincial act should make provision for the rehabilitation of crippled workmen; (4) that it should not be necessary for Boards to give notice before entering judgment with respect to an overdue assessment under a Workmen's Compensation Act, and that Boards should have authority to enter judgment for an overdue assessment by filing a certificate in the manner provided in the Acts of Ontario, Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Manitoba.

The Association meets annually to discuss the operation of the various acts, and to suggest amendments tending toward uniformity in their provisions. The recent conference was attended by compensation officials from all the Provinces which have Workmen's Compensation Boards namely—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. The department of labour of Saskatchewan was also represented although the Workmen's Compensation law of the province does not provide for the establishment of a Board. The Province of Quebec also follows a different plan in the operation of its Workmen's Compensation Act.

The officers of the Association for the ensuing year are as follows: President, J. T. Stirling, Alberta; vice-president, V. J. Patton, Nova Scotia; secretary-treasurer, W. R. Rose, Alberta; additional executive member, J. A. Sinclair, New Brunswick.

New Brunswick The New Brunswick
employers and Lumbermen's Association
Workmen's and coal mine operators recently suggested
Compensation to the Provincial Government the following amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act: that the Board shall be judicial, or failing

this, that employers shall have the right to nominate one member of the Board, the employees another member, and that the Government appoint the Chairman. (The Board now consists of three members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council). If these suggestions are not adopted it is proposed that appeal be allowed from the decision of the Board on questions of law and fact, but that in all appeals on questions of fact the appellant be required to give reasonable security, and if necessary be penalized to prevent vexatious appeal; that the Board publish all their findings in the *Royal Gazette*; that a minimum charge of \$50 a year be imposed on each employer; that a contribution be made by employees on the basis of a percentage of payroll, to cover first aid and medical and hospital expenses; that doctors be compelled to file monthly accounts with the Board for service performed under the act, otherwise claims to be barred.

Proposed Ontario law to restrict price agreements An "anti-combine" bill which was referred to the legislative committee of the Ontario Legislature at its last session, has been under consideration of the committee since the adjournment. The measure as originally drafted has been dropped, but a re-drafted bill having the same objects in view will it is understood be introduced as a government measure at the next session of the Legislature. It is stated that the proposed measure will give the Attorney-General the power to investigate price agreements between manufacturers on the one hand, and retailers and wholesalers on the other, and subsequently to take civil action if his investigation should suggest the necessity for so doing. Previous to taking action in Court, the Attorney-General would thus be able to examine any firm regarding whose price agreement any citizen may have lodged complaint, and to demand production of books and papers. Under existing law,

court action must be entered before the affairs of commercial establishments are investigated. The design of the bill will be, it is said, to make effective the provisions of the trade conspiracy sections of the Criminal Code of Canada. The intention of the original bill was to prevent a manufacturer fixing upon his product a price at which the wholesaler or retailer must sell it.

Exclusion of Orientals The British Columbia Legislature, on November 20, passed the following resolution respecting Asiatic immigration:

Whereas the "Immigration Act" of Canada and regulations thereunder have failed to stem the tide of Asiatic immigration into Canada;

And whereas the industrial and economic life of Canada, and particularly of the Province of British Columbia, is threatened by competition forced by a growing foreign population with a lower standard of living than that necessary for the well-being of Anglo-Saxon civilization;

And whereas there is a strong and compelling sentiment developing in Canada, especially marked in the Province of British Columbia, at present most affected, that effective protective measures must be adopted;

Therefore be it Resolved, That this Legislative Assembly places itself on record as being in favour of the enactment of such amendment to the "Immigration Act" of Canada as is necessary to completely prohibit Asiatic immigration into Canada.

Another resolution on the problem presented by the settlement of Asiatics in British Columbia was passed unanimously by the Provincial Legislature on December 6 to the effect that the Dominion Government be requested to assist in securing the amendment of the British North America Act so as to exclude Asiatics from acquiring farm, timber and mineral lands, from owning fishing rights and from securing employment in agricultural, forest, mining and fishing industries.

Legislative proposals of B. C. railwaymen Changes in the Workmen's Compensation Act and other measures affecting labour were urged upon the government of British Columbia during November by a delegation from the Brotherhoods of locomotive Engineers, Conductors, Firemen, Enginemen and Trainmen. It was proposed that the burial allowance under the act be increased from \$75 to \$150, and that other benefits be increased by about 15 per cent; that a lump sum of \$100 be paid to the widow or person acting as foster mother in addition to other allowances, that in the event of the death of an unmarried workman or widower without dependants a sum of \$1,000 be collected from the employers and devoted to the purposes of a rehabilitation fund for the education of disabled workmen who would not otherwise receive compensation; and that the age of children in respect to whom compensation is allowed be raised from 16 to 18 years.

The delegation also asked that the government should provide school supplies free of cost to children, or alternatively, that text books be made uniform and supplied to the public at cost price; and that the school age of children be raised from 15 to 16 years. Stricter inspection of sanitary conditions in railway camps was also advocated.

Alberta Civil Service Joint Council The Government of Alberta has made an agreement with the Civil Service Association of

Alberta providing for the establishment of a civil service joint council. The council is to consist of six members, three appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and three by the Civil Service Association of Alberta. The objects of the Council shall be to secure a greater measure of co-operation between the government in its capacity of employer and the members of the Civil Service in matters affecting the service with a view to increased efficiency combined with the well-being of those employed, to con-

sider all matters affecting the conditions of the service; to suggest means for dealing with grievances, and generally to bring together the experience and opinions of representatives of the administrative clerical and manipulative services. It is provided that the conclusions of the council shall be submitted to the lieutenant-governor-in-council for approval.

University Extension Courses in Export Trade Extension Courses in Export Trade are to be given at the University of Toronto from January 15 to 27 and at

McGill University from January 29 to February 10. These courses are offered at the request of, and in co-operation with, the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. They are primarily for export managers, prospective export managers, and all persons engaged in export trade. At the University of Toronto lectures and discussions will be held on the following subjects: "Principles of International Trade," by Professor E. M. MacIver; "Economic Geography," by Dr. H. A. Innes; "Transportation," by Professor W. T. Jackman; "Trade Currents and Cycles," by Professor Gilbert E. Jackson. At McGill University lectures on the following subjects will be given: "The Theory of Money," by Professor Leacock; "International Trade," by Professor J. C. Hemmeon; "The Theory of Transportation," by Professor J. C. Hemmeon; and "Economic and Commercial Geography," by Professor B. K. Sandwell. At both courses discussions and demonstrations will be conducted by Lt.-Col. L. M. Cosgrave, D.S.O., and R. S. O'Meara, B. Com., of the Commercial Intelligence Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, on the following special trade topics: Government Services and their Relation to Foreign Trade; Documentation; Packing for Export; Foreign Correspondence; and Representation and Salesmanship Abroad. Lectures on the following trade topics will also be given at McGill

University: Marine Insurance, by Mr. J. L. McCulloch; Financing Foreign Trade, by Mr. H. M. Cameron; and Costing for Exporting, by Professor R. R. Thompson.

**Women's
Canadian Club
and Minimum
Wages**

The Women's Canadian Club, at Victoria, recently passed a resolution condemning the amendments to the Minimum Wage Act of British Columbia which had been proposed to the Provincial Government by a delegation from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. These proposals were outlined in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, at page 1144. The resolution claims that the delegation failed to recognize the "vital principle" of minimum wage legislation, namely, that wages must be adjusted to cost of living; it was also claimed that the proposal to allow an increase in the proportion of young girls, apprentices, and inexperienced workers employed at a plant, would tend to the exploitation of cheap labour. The further suggestion of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association that the Board should be reconstituted so as to consist of an equal number of employers and workers, appeared, it was claimed, "to disguise the fundamental lack of inequality in bargaining power between master and worker under a seeming equality in numbers, thus throwing the balance of power definitely on the side of the strong." Finally, the proposal to give the Board so constituted the power to reconsider any order on the motion of two of its members would have the effect, the resolution claimed, "of allowing employers to make their own regulations, thus practically neutralizing the effect of the Minimum Wage Act."

**Women's
Conference
on Industrial
Problems**

A Women's Conference on Industrial Problems is to be held in Washington under the auspices of the United States Department of Labour on January 11, 12 and 13. The conference is

to be nation-wide in scope and to bring together representative women from all walks in life. The call which is issued through the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labour is accompanied by a letter from the Secretary of Labour directing attention to the problems before the conference. The letter is in part as follows: "It appears from census figures, that approximately one-fourth of the wage earners of America are women, and apparently the proportion is increasing rather than diminishing. Every thinking American must realize that this situation creates a number of special problems and calls for careful consideration of ways and means for safeguarding the mothers and potential mothers of the nation who must so be employed. It is impossible to separate entirely the problems of our motherhood from the problems of our childhood, and there is nothing more important in our civilization than the protection of both of those in their strength and purity. The future of the nation depends on this more than on any other single factor."

**Transfer of
settlers in
Western
provinces**

Regulations were issued by the Dominion Government on October 21, 1922 [P. C. 2181], on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, in connection with proposals for the relief of settlers in Alberta and Saskatchewan who have suffered repeated crop failures owing to drought or other causes. After investigation of the conditions of these settlers, the Better Farming Commission of Saskatchewan and the Survey Board of Alberta had among other suggestions recommended that facilities be granted to the settlers affected to remove to districts further north "where the prospects for an adequate return for their labour seem more assured." The Dominion Government agreed to co-operate with the Provinces in giving effect to the proposals of the Provin-

cial bodies. The Minister of Agriculture took up the matter of the expenses connected with the transfer, and negotiations were opened with the railway companies and the Provincial authorities as to the basis on which such expenses should be met. The regulations of the Minister of the Interior, issued under the Dominion Lands Act of 1908, grants the settlers the right to exchange their former holdings of land for land elsewhere, performance of the usual settlement duties being required.

**Apprenticeship
rules in
building
industry**

In the October issue of the **LABOUR GAZETTE** on page 1043, a brief account was given of a new plan for the training of apprentices in the building trades in New York, which is being put into operation, by which it is proposed to place the supervision of apprentices under joint trade boards for each craft. The committee of the New York Building congress which originated the plan suggested that the joint boards draw up rules to cover the following subjects: Enrolment of apprentices; identification of apprentices in the trade or at work; maximum and minimum age for apprenticeship; term of apprenticeship; divisions of apprenticeship into periods for advancement; periodic examination of apprentices; granting of advanced credit to apprentices for previous experience in the trade; transfer system for interchange of employment; apprentice wage by periods, while at work, or in school; overtime limits; hours per week, while at work, or in school; determination of time for school attendance; enforcement of school attendance, by employers, and by unions; apprentice fees; statement of trade processes to be taught apprentices in each such classification, at work, and in school; approve courses of study to be taught apprentices in school instruction, including technical studies related to the trade in which

they are employed, and training for citizenship; supervision of apprentices, at work, and in school; periodic reports on apprentices to Joint Trade Board, from work, and from school; regulation of adjustments, for employer, and for apprentice; minimum ratio of apprentices to journeymen; approval of employer, indicating (1) that his work is sufficiently varied and equipment sufficiently complete to give the apprentice the required diversity of trade experience to cover the trade classification, and (2) his ability to provide continuous employment to the apprentice during his apprenticeship period subject to conditions not under control; granting of diploma upon termination of apprenticeship, and the definite provision of classes in school for the instruction of apprentices.

**Railway
apprentices
in New South
Wales**

Information with respect to the railway apprenticeship system of New South Wales, Australia, was recently supplied by the United States National Industrial Conference Board of New York. An instructional workshop has been maintained since 1920 by the Railway Department of the New South Wales Government Railway and Tramway Institute, with accommodation for fifty apprentices. Instruction is given in hand and machine tool operations, oxy-acetylene, electric and autogenous welding and the chemistry of paint and heat, treatment of metals, bookkeeping, shorthand and type-writing, arithmetic and higher mathematics, English, electricity and magnetism, locomotive engine driving, station management, telegraphy, applied mechanics, elementary chemistry, mechanical drawing, and platelaying. Trade classes are held in mechanical and electrical engineering and railway carriage construction. Apprentices are brought from country centres for periods of from two to three weeks of instruction in the workshop. While

taking the course, the apprentice works from 8 a. m. to 4.30 p. m. and is paid as for full time at his regular work. Each year twenty students selected by competitive examination are given one year's intensive training in traffic and administration work. In addition to courses in traffic and safety work and station management they are taught economics and business administration. Students attend classes from 9 a. m. to 4.30 p. m. five days a week for eight months, and at the end of a course a competitive examination determines preference of appointment to vacant administrative positions in the traffic branch of the service.

Library of Industrial Relations

Provision was recently made for the establishment at Princeton University in the

United States of a library to be known as the Library of Industrial Relations. Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., will provide the funds immediately necessary, namely \$12,000 a year for five years. Dr. Robert F. Foerster, Professor of Economics at Princeton will be in direct charge and will be assisted by a skilled librarian. The library will include pamphlets, documents, reports and books dealing with the interpretation and discussion of industrial relations and will seek to bring together all available data on the actual establishment and working out of industrial relationship plans. Digests will be issued from time to time concerning developments in the handling of in-

dustrial relations problems. It is intended that it shall be made equally practical and useful not only to students but to those who desire to avail themselves of the experience of others in dealing with industrial relationship problems. The suggestion for the establishment of the library grew out of Princeton's experience with the Pliny Fisk Library which has been a source of information for students and professors as well as business men and industries throughout the country.

Child Labour regulations adopted at Hong Kong

The British administration at Hong Kong, recently undertook to enforce the child labour principles adopted at the International Labour Conference at Washington in 1919. The new regulations provide that no children may be employed in the dangerous occupations of boiler chipping, fireworks or glass manufacturing. Children under 10 years of age are barred from factories of all kinds, and children under 12 are not permitted to carry coal, building material or debris. Employers are required to keep a record of all the child labour engaged in their establishments. One holiday every seven days is made compulsory under the new law and children may not be put to work between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m. It is stated that because of the poverty of many of the natives the new regulations will have to be applied gradually or long established social and economic conditions may be upset.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

The Labour Market, Strikes, Prices.

The Labour Market.

THE volume of employment during October as reported by the concerns making returns showed another increase on a moderate scale, sustaining the upward trend indicated since April. The situation continued to compare favourably with that reported during the corresponding period of last year. The percentage of unemployment as reported by trade unions at the beginning of November showed an upward tendency for the first time since the beginning of April, the percentage standing at 4.0 as compared with 2.8 at the beginning of October. The situation at the beginning of November was practically the same as at the beginning of August when the percentage of unemployment stood at 4.1, but was decidedly more favourable than at the beginning of November 1921, when 7.4 per cent of unemployment was reported. The offices of the Employment Service of Canada reported a considerable expansion in the number of applications, vacancies and placements made during October. This upward trend in business was largely due to a demand for, and placements made of, farm workers in Saskatchewan.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS Employment statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the month ending October 31, shows improvement to have been general in all provinces except British Columbia, where contractions were indicated. Of the larger cities, Montreal registered practically no change in the situation, varying conditions in different industries resulting in a nominal increase only. In this city garment, woolen, boot, shoe electrical appliance, chocolate and biscuit factories were busier, but tobacco and electric current plants were not as fully engaged. The employ-

ment afforded on the street railways declined. In Toronto considerable improvement was reported, there being a net increase in the payrolls of the concerns making returns of over 1,400 persons. Printing shops, garment, leather, copper, glass and musical instrument factories were busier. The production of electrical appliances and kodaks also increased. On the other hand, rubber factories were slacker. Employment on street railways declined to some extent and there was also a falling off in activity on the construction and maintenance of streets and roads. Building contractors reported larger payrolls, in an effort to complete the season's work before the cold weather commenced. In Ottawa the tendency was favourable, although the increases were on a much smaller scale than those registered in Toronto. Pulp, paper and textile factories were busier, while contractions were indicated in sawmilling operations and in the employment afforded on telephones. In the city of Hamilton employment was in somewhat greater volume than in September. The improvement was especially marked in rubber, tobacco, textile and confectionery factories. The construction industries on the other hand reported less activity. Winnipeg firms on the whole registered very little change. Retail establishments were decidedly more fully engaged, and confectionery, cereal, and flour factories recorded some extension of operations. Printing shops, sawmills and electric current plants were slacker, and building contractors reported smaller payrolls. In Vancouver marked contractions in employment were indicated, very largely in the shipping and stevedoring trades. The employment afforded in electric current concerns also declined. In the logging industry, large additions to payrolls were reported at Wapke,

N.B., New Richmond, St. Jovite Station, St. Gabriel de Brandon, Three Rivers, Louiseville, Price, and Eagle Depot, Que., at Pembroke, Nesterville, Tionago, Pickerel, Fort Frances, Thessalon, Midland, Gravenhurst, Kenora, Pakesley, Blind River, Pine and Chapleau, Ont. at The Pas and Bowsman, Man., and at Headquarters, Wattsburg and Yahk, B.C. Pulp and paper mills at Chandler and Timiskaming Station, Que., were decidedly busier. In the iron and steel group the most pronounced increase in activity occurred at Ford, Ont., where automobile factories, which had been temporarily closed down, re-opened with consequent reinstatement of large staffs. At Walkerville the automobile industry also absorbed a considerably larger number of workers than in September. In coal mining the most pronounced gains occurred at Joggins Mines, Springhill and Glace Bay, N.S. at Blairmore, Nordegg, Wayne and Hillcrest, Alta, and at Fernie, B.C.

Especially large reductions in staff were reported in sawmills at Campbellton, Carlow Station, Loggerville and Chatham, N.B., at Hull and Rimouski, Que., at Arnprior, Pembroke, Rockland, Byng Inlet and Field, Ont., at The Pas, Man., and at New Westminster and Port Hammond, B.C. Rubber factories at Merritton, Ont., oil refineries at Dartmouth, N.S. and asbestos mines at Black Lake, Que. were not as fully employed at in the preceding month.

An article appears elsewhere in this issue which gives in considerable detail the employment situation during October as reported by employers.

TRADE UNION REPORTS

A slight decrease in the volume of employment, as indicated by returns tabulated from 1,468 labour organizations with an aggregate membership of 153,642 persons, was reported during October, the percentage of unemployment standing at 4.0 as compared with 2.8 at the end of September and

with 7.4 on October 31, 1921. (Unemployment as used here has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.) Unions in New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia all registered less employment than in September, while the situation in Ontario remained unchanged and unions in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island reported slight increases in employment. The largest percentage increase in unemployment was reported in Manitoba owing to seasonal dullness in the building and construction trades and reductions in the manufacturing industries, particularly in the printing and publishing division. The situation in British Columbia also was less favourable than in September, employment among fishermen and workers in the manufacturing industries and in the building and construction trades being in somewhat lesser volume. In comparison with returns for October, 1921, improvement was registered in every province except Manitoba. The manufacturing industries reported more unemployment during October than in the previous month due to less activity in the printing and publishing division and among garment and leather workers and metal polishers. Reductions were reported in the iron and steel division as a whole but within the group employment for moulders and sheet metal workers was in greater volume. Cigar and tobacco, sugar refinery workers and bookbinders were also more fully engaged. Coal miners in Nova Scotia were not quite so busy during October as in the previous month but in Alberta slight improvement was indicated. In British

Columbia no change in the situation was shown. Quarry workers in Nova Scotia and asbestos miners in Quebec reported no members out of work during the month. A larger percentage of idleness than in September was reported by unions in the building and construction trades. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, granite and stonecutters, painters, decorators and paperhangers, tile layers, lathers and roofers and hod carriers and building labourers were not so busy. Unions of bridge and structural iron workers showed more employment than in the previous month while the situation among plumbers and steam-fitters remained on the same level, and steam shovel and dredgemen reported no unemployment during the month. All groups of the building and construction division with the exception of hod carriers and building labourers were more fully engaged than in October of last year.

The percentage of idleness in the transportation group was slightly higher than in September, reductions being recorded in the steam railway, street and electric railway and shipping and stevedoring divisions. Retail clerks, civic employees, barbers, hotel and restaurant employees, and stationary engineers and firemen were not so fully engaged, but theatre and stage employees were somewhat busier.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS

During the month of October, 1922, the offices of the Employment Service made 54,953

references to positions and effected a total of 53,013 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 43,010 (39,960 men and 3,050 women) and those in casual work numbered 10,003. Vacancies notified by employers to the Service numbered 56,797 (46,877 for men and 9,920 for women.) Applications for employment registered at the offices numbered 64,699, of which 54,230 were from men and 10,469 from

women. When a comparison is made with the preceding period, a considerable increase in the volume of business is shown, due to the abnormal expansion in the agricultural industry in Saskatchewan.

The following table gives the average number of applications, vacancies and placements, made daily by the offices of the Employment Service during October, 1922, as compared with the preceding month and with the corresponding month of 1921:—

	September, 1922	October, 1922	October, 1921
Applications	4,315	4,906	3,166
Vacancies	2,805	4,300	2,594
Placements	3,589	4,010	2,216

A detailed report of the work of the employment offices during the month is given elsewhere in this issue.

PRODUCTION REPORTS

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the production of pig iron in October showed an increase of 11,914 gross tons, or 47.7 per cent over the September output, and amounted to 36,888 tons as compared with 24,974 tons in the previous month. The increased tonnage was almost wholly basic pig iron manufactured for use by the firms reporting. Although the October production showed an encouraging increase and was the greatest since March of this year when an output of 41,733 tons was reached, it was still below the monthly average for 1921. The number of active furnaces at the end of October was unchanged at four, namely, one at Sault Ste. Marie, one at Hamilton and two at Sydney. The production of ferro alloys remained practically the same as in September at 1,823 tons.

The output of steel ingots and castings during October amounted to 52,735 gross tons, an increase of 47.3 per cent over the September production of 35,787 tons, but a decrease of nearly 5 per cent

from the average monthly production of 1921.

A report received from the Department from the Cobalt district states that 58 cars containing approximately 4,688,600 pounds of silver ore were shipped out during the month, as compared with 65 cars containing 5,023,200 pounds of ore in the previous month. The October tonnage, however, was made up mostly of residue which contained a large percentage of frozen moisture. The bullion shipments of the Nipissing Mine amounted to 308 bars containing 353,391 ounces of silver, and the shipments of the Mining Corporation of Canada amounted to 423 bars containing 427,157 ounces, making a total of 731 bars containing 638,381 ounces of silver for the month. This compares with 596 bars containing 638,381 ounces in the previous month.

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways (including electric lines), according to a preliminary statement issued, amounted in October to \$14,637,449 as compared with \$12,925,201 in October, 1921. The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for October were given in a preliminary statement as \$23,061,547 as compared with \$22,089,624 in October, 1921.

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

Employment in the building trades as indicated by the value of the building permits issued in 56 cities showed a decrease during October as compared with September, the value of permits issued falling from \$10,573,163 in the latter month to \$9,337,253 in October, a reduction of \$1,235,910, or nearly 12 per cent. In comparison with the returns for October 1921 there was a decline of \$5,580, or .1 per cent, the value of the permits issued in that month having totalled \$9,342,833. Ontario with a gain of \$629,954, or almost 14 per cent, was the only province to record an increase over September. Of the reductions re-

ported in the other provinces that of \$632,578, or over 21 per cent, in Quebec was the most pronounced. As compared with the figures for the corresponding month of last year Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta recorded increases in the value of the permits issued, the gain of \$628,373 or nearly 14 per cent in Ontario being the largest, while in the other provinces more than counterbalancing declines were registered. Of the larger cities Montreal and Vancouver reported less activity in building operations both as compared with the preceding month and with October, 1921, while the opposite was the case in Toronto, increases being recorded in both comparisons. In Winnipeg there was a loss in the former and a gain in the latter comparison. Of the smaller centres Halifax, Three Rivers, Chatham, Hamilton, Oshawa, St. Catharines, Brandon and Lethbridge indicated expansion both as compared with the previous month and with the corresponding month of 1921.

According to the *Canadian Building Review*, issued by the MacLean's Building Reports, Limited, the value of the contracts awarded during October amounted to \$24,270,300 as compared with \$29,313,500 in September and with \$18,997,200 in October 1921. There was, therefore, a decline of 17.2 per cent in the former and 27.8 per cent in the latter comparison. Of the total for the month under review \$17,509,700 or 72.1 per cent was to be spent in Quebec and Ontario; \$520,400 or 2.1 per cent in the Maritime Provinces; and \$6,240,200 or 25.7 per cent in the Western Provinces. A further analysis shows that \$8,794,600 was to be used for residential purposes, \$6,065,000 on business establishments, \$3,221,500 on industrial contracts, and \$6,189,200 on engineering contracts.

Strikes.

The time loss due to industrial disputes was less during November than during either October, 1922, or November, 1921. There were in existence at some time or other during the month 14 strikes involving about 2,190 workpeople with

an estimated time loss of 52,046 working days, as compared with 17 strikes involving 3,229 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 54,502 working days in October, 1922; and 18 strikes, 3,354 workpeople and 73,149 working days in November, 1921. On November 1, there were on record 13 strikes affecting 1,940 workpeople. One new strike was reported as having commenced during November as compared with two during October. Two of the strikes commencing prior to November terminated during the month, leaving 12 strikes involving about 2,024 workpeople on record at the beginning of December.

Prices.

In prices both the index number of wholesale prices and the family budget in terms of retail prices were slightly higher due to seasonal increases in certain farm products partly offset by decreases in other lines.

In wholesale prices the index number was up to 221.7 for November as compared with 219.8 for October; 227.3 for November, 1921; 356.6 for May, 1920 (the highest point reached); and 137.5 for November, 1914. The chief increases for the month were in grains and fodder and in dairy products with

slight increases in sheep, halibut, flour, sugar, fruits, textiles, hides, metals, and building materials. There were decreases in cattle, hogs, poultry, white-fish, vegetables, coke, gasoline, and raw furs. As compared with November last year all groups were lower except grains and fodder, animals and meats, textiles, hides, metals, and fuel.

In retail prices the average cost of a weekly family budget of 29 staple foods in terms of the average prices in sixty cities was slightly higher at \$10.29 for November, as compared with \$10.23 for October; \$11.08 for November, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the highest point reached); and \$7.96 for November, 1914. The increase of six cents for the month was due to a substantial increase in eggs, with slight increases in milk, butter, cheese, sugar, which increases, however, were counteracted to some extent by slight decreases in meats, bread, flour, rolled oats, beans, evaporated apples, and potatoes. Coal and wood averaged slightly lower. Rent was also down slightly in the average. The weekly budget including fuel and rent as well as foods averaged \$20.88 for November, as compared with \$20.86 for October; \$21.60 for November, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the highest point reached); and \$14.36 for November, 1914.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DURING OCTOBER, 1922

THE figures shown below are derived from a statement prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise showing the imports of various classes of commodities, free and dutiable, for the months of October 1921 and 1922, and for the seven months ending in October of those years, and

the exports domestic and foreign of similar classes of goods for the same periods.

The following table shows the imports free and dutiable and the exports, domestic and foreign, of the various classes of products, for the month of October, 1922:

Classes of goods	Imports		Exports	
	Free	Dutiable	Domestic	Foreign
Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods	\$ 14,905,873	\$ 49,763,126	\$185,770,294	\$ 461,432
Agricultural and vegetable products, other than foods	9,498,610	17,469,886	11,759,854	1,322,346
Animals and animal products.....	9,882,308	14,296,100	84,314,042	1,237,752
Fibres, textiles and textile products.....	27,561,547	61,007,017	4,765,199	668,310
Wood, wood products and paper.....	7,618,062	12,739,369	128,775,064	224,148
Iron and its products.....	9,167,635	70,334,562	23,619,753	2,158,340
Non-ferrous metals and their products.....	6,561,373	14,194,518	21,504,555	356,260
Non-metallic minerals and products.....	31,648,868	32,147,835	14,748,883	327,386
Chemicals and allied products.....	6,324,213	8,374,955	7,230,047	123,191
Miscellaneous commodities.....	12,581,573	14,663,507	8,420,952	1,576,389
Totals	\$135,750,062	\$295,040,875	\$490,908,643	\$8,455,554

In October, 1922, the duty collected amounted to \$11,347,737 as compared with \$9,270,498 in October, 1921.

The following comparative table shows the values of merchandise en-

tered for consumption and the merchandise, domestic and foreign, exported in the months of October 1922 and 1921, and in the seven months period ending October of these years, respectively.

	Month of October		Seven months ending October	
	1921	1922	1921	1922
Merchandise entered for consumption.....	\$ 59,518,248	\$ 66,875,201	\$438,333,498	\$430,790,937
Merchandise, domestic, exported.....	79,941,682	102,675,347	415,618,813	490,908,643
Total	\$139,459,930	\$169,550,548	\$853,952,311	\$921,699,580
Merchandise, foreign, exported.....	1,314,471	1,229,706	8,532,814	8,455,554
Grand total, Canadian trade.....	\$140,774,401	\$170,780,254	\$862,485,125	\$930,155,134

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1922

DURING the month of November the Department received a minority report with reference to a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and certain of their employees being clerks, freight handlers, roundhouse, shop and store labourers, etc., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. The report was signed by Mr. George D. Kelley, Ottawa, nominee of the railways on the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with this dispute. The report of the Board signed by the

other two members, Messrs. F. T. Costello, Alexandria, chairman, and Howard S. Ross, K.C., Montreal, nominee of the employees, had been received in October.

Application received

An application from employees of Bramson's Auto Service, Limited, Montreal, being auto and taxi drivers, members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, was under consideration at the close of the month.

Minority Report of Mr. George D. Kelley in Dispute between the Canadian National Railways and certain of their employees, being clerks, freight handlers, etc.

With reference to a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and certain of their employees being clerks, freight handlers, roundhouse shop and store labourers, etc., a minority report was received from Mr. George D. Kelley, Ottawa, nominee of the Railways on a Board to deal with this case. The report of the Board signed by Mr. F. T. Costello, Alexandria, Ont., chairman, and Mr. Howard S. Ross, K.C., nominee of the employees, appeared in the November issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE on pages 1160 to 1164.

The text of Mr. Kelley's report is as follows:

Minority Report

Re Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and *re* differences between the Canadian National Railways and certain of their employees being clerks, freight handlers, roundhouse, shop and store labourers, etc., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.

To the Hon. James Murdock, M.P.,
Minister of Labour for Canada.

Sir,

I regret that I cannot agree with the findings of the other members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed herein. After careful consideration I am of opinion that the course followed by the Canadian National Railways in dealing with its employees who were before this Board was the correct one. At the opening of our hearings and throughout them, it was repeatedly stressed by the representatives of the company that the reductions now made were more or less of a tentative nature and assistance was sought from the employees in arriving at what would be the permanent rates. The position of the employees before the Board was that they would refuse to

accept any reductions under any circumstances and that instead they would be justified in demanding an increase.

I do not consider that this Board is necessarily bound by the findings of any other Boards, but I believe that such findings should be given very careful consideration. Bearing this in mind and appreciating that the United States Labour Board is the Board that for several years past has been dealing with similar questions to those now under consideration, it would be well to glance at the Transportation Act passed in the United States in the year 1920. Section 307 of this Act sets out that:

In determining the justness and reasonableness of such wages and salaries or working conditions the Board shall, so far as applicable, take into consideration among other relevant circumstances:—

- (1) The scales of wages paid for similar kinds of work in other industries;
- (2) The relation between wages and the cost of living;
- (3) The hazards of the employment;
- (4) The training and skill required;
- (5) The degree of responsibility;
- (6) The character and regularity of the employment; and
- (7) Inequalities of increases in wages or of treatment, the result of previous wage orders or adjustments.

Besides the specific elements or factors above mentioned, the Act provides that the Board in determining wages shall consider "other relevant circumstances." Referring to this language, "other relevant circumstances," the Board in Decision No. 2 said:

This, it understands, comprehends, among other things, the effect the action of this Board may have on other wages and industries, on production generally, the relation of railroad wages to the aggregate of transportation costs and requirements for betterments, together with the burden on the entire people of railroad transportation charges.

Generally speaking the increases granted from year to year to railway employees in the United States have also been applied to employees on Canadian lines, though it was felt by different of the railway companies that such increases were not fully justified. Now that adjustments, some in the nature of decreases, are the order of the day, employees object to following the decisions of the United States Labour Board. The adjustment now under consideration follows a recent decision

of the said Board. To appreciate how the present class of employees have been treated in the past it is of interest to note that since September 1st, 1918, the monthly rated employees received increases amounting to \$51.50 per month against which is the reduction of \$12.24 per month in July, 1921, and the reduction of \$6.12 per month in July, 1922, or a total of \$18.36, leaving them a net increase of \$33.24 per month over August, 1918. The following table will assist:

	Increases p.r hour			Decreases per hour			Net increases per hour over August, 1918	Net increases per month over August, 1918
	Sept. 1918	May 1920	Total	July 1921	July 1922	Total		
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
Freight house porters and checkers.....	12	12	24	6	4	10	14	\$29.12
Baggage room staff.....	12	10	22	10	3	13	9	18.72
Janitors, elevator men.....	12	10	22	10	4	14	8	16.64
Stationary enginemen, firemen and oilers..	12	13	25	8	2	10	15	31.20
Engine house, classified labourers, such as engine cleaner, ashpit men.....	12	10	22	10	5	15	7	14.56
Common labourers in and around shops and engine house.....	12	8½	20½	8½	5	13½	7	14.56
Common labourers in and around stations, stores, warehouses and baggage rooms..	12	8½	20½	8½	4	12½	8	16.64

Considerable time was occupied before our Board in dealing with figures relating to the so-called cost of living. Different budgets based on suppositious families were laid before us. The tables published in the *Labour Gazette* (Canada) and in various United States publications were discussed. From these it was quite clear that, taking into consideration the period since decreases had first been put into force, wages have not dropped as fast as had the cost of living.

A witness from the Department of Labour stated that from his knowledge in regard to the cost of living (knowledge based upon many years' experience) that there was very little difference between the cost of living in Canada and the cost of living in the different states forming part of the

United States and located along, or close to, the border dividing the two countries. It is important to bear this in mind, since the cost of living was very thoroughly discussed by different railroad organizations and different railroad companies before the United States Labour Board prior to it announcing its decision, which involved a decrease of wages similar to that now being put in force tentatively by the Canadian National Railways.

The following table shows a comparison between the increase in the cost of living over July, 1914. The figures for Canada are taken from the *Labour Gazette* and the figures for the United States are taken from reports of the National Industrial Conference Board.

	Per cent increase in cost of living over July, 1914		Clerks	Freight Shed	Checkers	Freight truckers and porters		Engine house labourers						
								Classified	Common					
	U. S.	Canada												
July, 1917.....	31	30	73.04	67.50	72.50	.20	.24	.20	.25	.20				
Nov., 1918.....	65	52	98.00	95.00	100.00	.40	.43	.40	.45	.40				
July, 1920.....	105	90	124.54	127.50	141.50	.53	.55	.50	.53	.48½				
July, 1921.....	63	52	112.30	115.26	129.26	.47	.49	.40	.43	.40				
May, 1922.....	55	45												
July, 1922.....			106.18	109.14	123.14	.43	.45	.35	.38	.35				
Increase 1922 over July, 1917			33.14	41.64	50.64	.23	.21	.15	.13	.15				
Per cent increase 1922 over 1917.....	24	15	45	62	70	115	88	75	52	75				

For the first time during my experience as a member of Boards under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, oral evidence was adduced dealing with the cost of living, and which evidence was given by wives of certain employees. Conditions existing in each family are so widely variable that I felt this evidence could be of but little use. My opinion was confirmed by the fact that one lady giving evidence in Montreal stated that her husband had left a position in which he was in receipt of a higher rate of pay to accept his present position with the Canadian National Railway lines. Out of his salary, and he was not one of the higher paid employees, she was educating her children and had two of them at a boarding school. Two Toronto ladies in their evidence established to their own satisfaction that they could not support their children in comfort, health and decency on their husbands' earnings, though, in one case at least, the earnings were higher than that of the husband of the Montreal lady. In both cases the families were smaller than the family of the Montreal lady.

Evidence on behalf of the Canadian National Railways showed that wages paid to the employees who were before this Board were higher in many cases than wages paid to employees performing work of a similar nature for other employers. No attempt was made by the company to suggest that human labour is a commodity. At the same time it was stressed that the company could not disregard all economic laws and agree

to pay wages out of the ordinary for unskilled labour or clerks whose positions called for but little, if any, training. It was noted that one of the largest employers of ordinary labour in the United States recently increased its rate of wages by twenty per cent, but even with this twenty per cent increase such labour is still receiving a lower hourly rate than are similar employees now before this Board.

With all due deference, my fellow members on this Board appear to have gone astray in considering the employees represented before us were those who represented the lowest paid class. To appreciate the error, one need only refer to schedule of rates being paid, where it is shown that many positions pay upward of eighteen hundred dollars per year. True, junior clerks receive smaller amounts, but they have before them the opportunity of promotion, and a visit to the offices of the Canadian National Railways at Toronto and Montreal will show that those junior clerks are many of them of comparatively immature years. Section labourers, who constitute a very large group, are paid by all railroad companies much below the rate of pay which the majority of the employees now before us are in receipt of. My fellow members on this Board appear to have been impressed by the argument that the wages of locomotive engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen should have been reduced before the present class had their wages altered. It is quite true that many

(but not all) of the engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen earn more than the men before our Board, but they are men whose duties cannot be compared to the employees whose earnings are now in question. All of these men serve long apprenticeships and their work is arduous and is filled with continual risk of life. They are absent from their homes and the pleasures thereof for various and often irregular periods during each month, thus entailing considerable expense to themselves. They have responsibilities of the highest nature and their calling is one that of necessity requires men of special character and ability. Both before the United States Labour Board and before different Boards in Canada, the organizations representing the aforesaid engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen have repeatedly submitted material to show that increases granted to them have not been at all commensurate with the increases granted to the class of employees with whom we are now dealing.

In this contention such organizations are supported by a statement recently issued by the Chairman of the United States Labour Board.

Comparing the actual (but not theoretical) earnings of the general body of the locomotive engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen, with the actual earnings of the class of employees now before us, and appreciating the difference between the qualifications required in each case, one is forced to the decision that the class of employees with whom we are now dealing is not one that is properly described as being paid less in proportion than other employees of the Canadian National Railways.

Criticism always finds easy expression and at the present time different labour unions are strongly attacking the United

States Labour Board. Representatives of the employees before this Board also voiced such criticism. In this connection it is of interest to note that, during the two and one-half years that have elapsed since the United States Labour Board came into existence, it has disposed of eight thousand four hundred and seventeen questions brought to it by carriers and by employees. Of these, seven thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven have been disputes formally docketed, heard and decided. Among them were the disputes comprised in three general readjustments of wages and the revision of rules applicable to all the railroads and to their various classes of employees.

As to whether or not the above decisions of the Board gave satisfaction, one can judge from the fact that only two strike situations so far have confronted it.

I am therefore of opinion that the company has followed the proper course in deciding upon the tentative reductions. The company through its representatives reiterated at the close of its case the hope that the representatives of the employees would meet it in an attempt to arrive at a satisfactory settlement, and I trust that such meeting will take place. Failing it, the company would be justified in putting the tentative reductions in force as permanent reductions and making the same retroactive. This would not preclude the making from time to time of any adjustments that time or conditions might show to be considered advisable.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) GEO. D. KELLEY,
Member of Board.

Dated this 9th day of November, A.D.,
1922.

PERE MARQUETTE SHOP EMPLOYEES' DISPUTE

THE *Père Marquette Magazine*, published in Detroit, Michigan, in the interests of *Père Marquette Railway* employees, in its issue for the month of October, 1922, contains a summary of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with the dispute between the railway in question and certain of its employees in the shops at St. Thomas, Ontario. The article containing the report includes comments throwing an interesting light on the operations of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in this case, on the whole complimentary to all parties concerned in the dispute. The following extracts are taken from the article in question:

That intangible bond of good-will and mutual understanding between employer and employees, which has always existed on the Canadian Lines of the *Père Marquette Railway*, seems to have been strengthened rather than weakened by the Board of Conciliation which studied the differences under the "Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907," in St. Thomas and Windsor, recently. A telegram from Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labour, was received September 18th, releasing the report, which had been forwarded to Ottawa the week before by Chairman W. T. R. Preston. The report, which comprises nine pages of typewritten legal cap paper, single spaced, is perhaps one of the most comprehensive that has been addressed to the Minister of Labour, and it is characterized by the same moderation and good temper which were manifested throughout the proceedings. Associated with Chairman Preston were Mr. W. D. Robbins, of Toronto, representing the men, and Mr. A. Leslie, of Kingsville, representing the railway. The dispute had its origin because the *Père Marquette Railway* put into effect on the Canadian division of its railway the scale of wages adopted by the United States Labour Board, known as Decision 1074, the same to become effective July 1st, 1922. The

general question of the rates of pay of certain of the employees being members of the Brotherhood of Machinists, Boilermakers, Carmen and Electricians, had previously been referred to the United States Labour Board by mutual consent of the great labour organizations of the United States and the railway systems of that country.

Perhaps no Board of Conciliation in the history of industrial disputes in Canada has functioned so conscientiously, has been guided with such sound economies or motivated with such just morality as this Board which was presided over by Chairman Preston. Throughout the proceedings, which were lengthy and exhaustive, there never was even the suggestion of a "flare up". Chairman Preston, who has been much of a globe trotter in his day, having represented the Canadian Government in Europe and the Orient, and who is himself a farmer, brought to the Board an invaluable wealth of industrial information and a sympathy for the working classes, as well as a sound knowledge of the economies of industry. Mr. Robbins, who has represented the labour interests in many controversies, a veteran who has seldom lost a battle, is possessed of considerable iron in his veins and has cheek-mated many a professional arbitrator in such disputes. Mr. Leslie, who is one of the outstanding business men of Western Ontario, skilled in actuarial work and the meticulous problems of modern big business, proved a reasonable and sympathetic foil to Mr. Robbins. He at all times showed a breadth of sympathy for the cause of the worker. He met Mr. Robbins more than half way down the road with a smile. Throughout the proceedings Mr. Preston was hardly called upon to make a ruling. There never was the suggestion of a heated retort, or a caustic remark. The spirit of compromise prevailed throughout, which is rather exceptional in these days of violent clashes between employer and worker. Indeed, the most violent word in this meeting seems to have been in the title of Mr. Preston's brief, which was handed to him a "Dispute between The *Père Marquette Railway* and certain of the Employees".

COST OF LIVING ADJUSTMENT OF WAGES OF VANCOUVER ISLAND COAL MINERS

THE Cost of Living Commission appointed on January 21, 1919, to determine every three months the changes in the cost of living for coal miners on Vancouver Island, and to report the amount by which wage rates should correspondingly be increased or decreased, has forwarded its report to the Department of Labour for the quarter ending September 30, 1922.* The Commission consisted of Mr. Matthew Gunness, representative of the miners; Mr. Tulley Boyce, representing the operators; and Mr. D. T. Bulger, Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour, Chairman.

As in previous investigations, forms were sent out to the merchants and dealers with whom the majority of miners were accustomed to trade in the various localities. The forms contained the same list of groceries, provisions, meats, etc., that was used on previous occasions. The method of computing the changes for the period under review was the same as used for previous adjustments, namely, to determine the percentage of increase or decrease, as the case may be, of prices of September 30 over June 30, for groceries, provisions, meats, etc., and to add a further two-fifths of this increase (or decrease) as

*For previous orders see LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1922, and various preceding issues.

an equivalent to cover similar increases (or decreases) in clothing, etc., a decrease of 5.1 per cent was ascertained, which amounted to a decrease in wages of 15½ cents per day where the base rate was \$3 per day, and 16 cents per day where the base rate was \$3.15, the increase in wages to become effective November 1, 1922, and to apply to all underground service, clerical and office employees.

Retail price lists were received from general merchants and retail dealers in meats in the various mining centres.

Sharp increases were noted in sugar, jam, canned salmon, oatmeal, sodas, cookies, ham, tea and bacon. Slight increases were noted in small white beans, barley, rice, lard, molasses, split peas, sago, vinegar, pickles, butter, evaporated figs, prunes, peaches and apricots, and veal. Sharp decreases were noted in cornmeal, cream tartar, corned beef, all flours, fresh beef and pork. Slight decreases were noted in canned corn, canned tomatoes, rolled oats, cheese, flavouring extracts, lima beans, canned beans, lunch tongue, brooms, soaps, milk, coffee, currants, matches and mutton. No changes were noted in syrup, beans, tapioca, canned peas, roast beef and raisins.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1922

THE following table shows the number of strikes in existence in Canada at some time or another during November, 1922, together with the number of employees involved and the time loss in working days, as compared with the previous month and with November 1921.

	Disputes	No. of employees involved	Time loss in working days
November, 1922.....	14	2,190	52,046
October, 1922.....	17	3,229	54,502
November, 1921.....	18	3,354	73,149

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING NOVEMBER, 1922.

Industry, occupation and locality.	Number of employees involved.	Time lost in working days.	Particulars
(a) Strikes commencing prior to November, 1922.			
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Printing and Publishing:</i>			
Photo engravers, Montreal, Que..	28	728	Commenced May 2, 1921. For shorter hours. Un-terminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	42	1,092	Commenced May 2, 1921. Alleged violation by employers of 44-hour clause in agreement. Un-terminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	10	260	Commenced June 14, 1921. Objection of men to perform work that came from shop where strike existed. Un-terminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	410	10,660	Commenced July 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Un-terminated.
Printing compositors, Montreal, Que.	25	650	Commenced September 15. Employer refused to negotiate a new agreement with the union. Un-terminated.
Printing compositors, Toronto, Ont.	813	21,138	Commenced June 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Un-terminated.
Printing compositors, Winnipeg, Man.	190	4,940	Commenced July 1, 1921. Alleged lockout following refusal of employers to renew agreement. Un-terminated.
Printing compositors and pressmen, Halifax, N.S.	51	1,326	Commenced May 2, 1921. For shorter hours with same weekly wages. Un-terminated.
Printing compositors and pressmen, Ottawa, Ont.	152	3,952	Commenced June 1, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Un-terminated.
Printing compositors and pressmen, Vancouver, B.C.	42	882	Commenced May 2, 1921. For increased wages and 44-hour week. Un-terminated.
<i>Iron, Steel and Products:</i>			
Narrow gauge enginemnen of steel Company, Sydney, N.S.	16	352	Commenced June 9, 1921. In sympathy with employees of steel and coal companies. Settled by negotiations November 25, 1922.
TRANSPORTATION—			
<i>Steam Railways:</i>			
Railway employees of steel and coal companies, Sydney, N.S.	150	3,300	Commenced November 22, 1920. For increased wages and improved working conditions. Settled by negotiations November 25, 1922.
<i>Street and Electric Railways:</i>			
Motormen and conductors, Niagara Falls, Ont.	21	566	Commenced July 1, for recognition of the union. Un-terminated.
(b) Strike commencing during November, 1922.			
MINING NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Cardiff coal field, Alta.	250	2,250	Commenced November 21, for recognition of the union and improved working conditions. Un-terminated.

As in several previous months the greatest time loss during November was in the group including the printing and publishing trades, which began in the spring and summer of 1921, which resulted in a time loss of 45,578 working days.

One strike commenced during the month involving approximately 250 coal miners in the Cardiff coal fields, Alberta, and resulting in a time loss of 2,250 working days. Thirteen strikes were carried over from October, these causing a time loss of 49,796 working days during the months under review. Two of the strikes which commenced prior to November terminated during the month. At the end of the month there were, therefore, still on record 12 strikes, affecting 2,024 workpeople as follows: coal miners, Cardiff coal fields; photo engravers, Montreal; printing compositors, Hamilton; three strikes of printing compositors at Montreal; printing compositors, Toronto; printing compositors, Winnipeg; printing compositors and pressmen, Halifax; printing compositors and pressmen, Ottawa; printing compositors and pressmen, Vancouver, and motormen and conductors at Niagara Falls.

Disputes by Industries.

The following is a review of disputes by the groups of industries in which strikes or lockouts occurred during the month, in the order in which they appear in the statistical table.

MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING.

On November 21, a strike of 250 coal miners occurred in the Cardiff Coal Fields, Alberta, for recognition of the union and improved working conditions. This strike remained unterminated at the end of the month.

MANUFACTURING.

Printing and Publishing.—There was no change in the strikes in this group during November. Ten strikes were still in existence involving 1,753 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 45,578 working days.

Iron and Steel.—The strike of narrow gauge enginemen which began at Sydney in June, 1921, in sympathy with the railway employees of a steel and coal company, terminated November 25.

TRANSPORTATION.

Steam Railways.—The strike of railway employees in the employ of two steel and coal companies at Sydney which began on November 22, 1920, was terminated November 25, and work was resumed at the end of the month.

Street and Electric Railways.—There was no change reported in the strike of motormen and conductors at Niagara Falls during the month of November.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND DURING OCTOBER, 1922

THE British Ministry of Labour Gazette for November contains the following information respecting strikes and lockouts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, during October, 1922, based upon returns from employers and workpeople.

NUMBER, MAGNITUDE AND DURATION.—The number of trade disputes involv-

ing a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 32, as compared with 31 in the previous month, and 63 in October, 1921. In these new disputes nearly 5,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where

the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 9,000 workpeople were involved in 25 disputes which began before October and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes in progress in October was thus 57, involving nearly 14,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during October of 186,000 working days. The principal dispute in progress during the month was that which began on September 21, involving about 5,000 coal miners and coke oven workers at Ebbw Vale; this dispute terminated on October 25.

The number of workpeople involved in disputes in October was lower than that recorded for any previous month during the present year.

CAUSES.—Of the 32 disputes beginning in October, 16, directly involving about 2,000 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 8, directly involving about 1,000 workpeople, on other wage questions; and 8, directly involving about 1,000 workpeople on other questions.

RESULTS.—Settlements were effected in the case of 21 new disputes directly involving about 3,000 workpeople, and 11 old disputes, directly involving

about 7,000 workpeople. Of these disputes, 8, directly involving about 1,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople, 10, directly involving about 1,000 workpeople in favour of the employers, and 14, directly involving about 8,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of two disputes directly involving about 1,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The following table classifies the disputes in progress in October, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, by groups of industries:—

Groups of industries	No. of disputes in progress in October			Number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in October.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress in October.
	Started before October 1.	Started in October.	Total		
Building	3	2	5	1,000	5,000
Mining and quarrying	7	4	11	8,000	128,000
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	7	8	15	2,000	28,000
Transport	2	8	10	2,000	16,000
Other trades	6	10	16	1,000	9,000
Total, Oct., 1922	25	32	57	14,000	186,000
Total, Sept., 1922	30	31	61	15,000	142,000
Total, Oct., 1921	38	63	101	23,000	156,000

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Fourth Session of the International Labour Conference

THE Fourth Session of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations constituted under the provisions of the Treaties of Peace, was held in Geneva, Switzerland, from October 18 to November 3, 1922, twenty-one sittings in all being held. The following 37 countries were represented at the Conference:—

Albania
Austria
Belgium

Brazil
Bulgaria
Canada

Chile
China
Colombia
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Esthonia
Finland
France
Germany
Great Britain
Greece

Hungary
India
Italy
Japan
Latvia
Netherlands
Norway
Paraguay
Poland
Portugal
Roumania
Kingdom of Serbs,
Croats & Slovenes

Siam	Switzerland
South Africa	Uruguay
Spain	Venezuela
Sweden	

Of the delegates to the Conference, 61 were appointed on behalf of governments, 21 on behalf of employers, and 22 on behalf of workers. There were besides 91 technical advisers in attendance, of whom 44 were attached to government delegates, 24 to employers' delegates, and 23 to workers' delegates.

The International Labour Organization comprises a periodical Conference and a permanent office controlled by a Governing Body. Part XIII of the Treaties of Peace sets forth the objects for which this Organization was formed, being briefly to secure social justice as a basis for universal peace; to remove the causes of industrial unrest which imperil world peace and harmony; to improve labour conditions by international regulation; to foster the adoption of humane conditions of labour by setting up international standards; and to promote the physical, moral and intellectual well-being of industrial wage earners. No change has occurred since the last session in the membership of the International Labour Organization except the admission of Hungary. This state in consequence of its admission to the League of Nations by vote of the Assembly on September 18, 1922, has become, in virtue of the fundamental principle of Article 315 of the Treaty of Trianon, a member of the International Labour Organization.

Under the terms of the Peace Treaty the International Labour Conference, composed of delegates from states being Members of the Organization, meets at least once a year. Previous sessions of the Conference were held in Washington, D.C., in 1919; Genoa, Italy, in 1920; and Geneva, Switzerland, in 1921.

A resume of the proceedings of the first International Labour Conference, together with the text of the Conventions and Recommendations, was published in the December, 1919, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, see pages 1425-1440.

A resume of the proceedings of the second International Labour Conference, together with the text of the Conventions and Recommendations, was published in the October, 1920, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, see pages 1316-1323.

A resume of the proceedings of the third International Labour Conference, together with the text of the Conventions and Recommendations, was published in the January, 1922, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, see pages 40-59.

A report on the mission of the Deputy Minister of Labour as Government representative on the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization at its meetings in January and March 1920 was published in the July, 1920, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, see pages 844-865.

A bulletin of general information in reference to the International Labour Organization was published as a supplement to the February, 1922, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

The States which were parties to the Treaties of Peace are each entitled to four delegates to the Conference, two representing the government, and two representing the employers and workpeople respectively of the country, these last being chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations most representative of employers or workpeople as the case may be. The delegates are entitled to be accompanied by two advisers for each item on the agenda of the Conference, one of whom, it is specified, shall be a woman when questions especially affecting women are to be considered. The conclusions of the Conference may be cast

in the form of draft conventions or of recommendations to the national governments, a two-thirds majority in the Conference being required for the adoption of either a draft convention or a recommendation. The Treaty of Peace provides that members of the International Labour Organization will, within the period of one year at most from the conclusion of the session of the Conference, or if it is impossible, owing to exceptional circumstances, to do so within the period of one year, then at the earliest practicable moment, and in no case later than 18 months from the closing of the session of the Conference, bring the recommendation or draft convention before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies for the enactment of legislation or other action. The Treaty recognizes the limited power of federal governments and provides that in the case of federal states, which would, of course, include Canada, the authority of which to enter into conventions on labour matters is limited, the federal government may treat a draft convention as a recommendation only.

Mr. Arthur Fontaine, President of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, in declaring the Fourth Session of the Conference open, said that the Governing Body was aware that the parliaments of the various member governments could not keep pace with the decisions which the conference reached, and it was for this reason that it was thought the 1922 session might devote its attention to putting their constitution in order in the light of the experience which had been gained during the previous three years. Mr. Fontaine moved the election as president of the Conference of Lord Burnham, who presided at the Third Session of the Conference at Geneva, 1921. The nomination was supported by the employers' delegate from Belgium, and the workers' delegate from Belgium, and in the name of the delegation of Latin America, by the government delegate

from Cuba, and was carried unanimously. Dr. Aristide de Agueró y Bethancourt (Cuba) was elected vice-president of the Conference, Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, acted as Secretary-General, and Mr. H. B. Butler, Deputy Director of the International Labour Office, as Deputy Secretary-General.

President's Opening Remarks

The President, Lord Burnham, said in the course of his introductory remarks that the growing tendency to treat grave problems of trade and industry from an international standpoint, could not be ignored and that the balance of modern trade depending as it does upon international agreements, the place of the International Labour Organization in the order of the universe had become assured, and although that place may be somewhat indeterminate, it will never be declared vacant. The President referred to the fact that many of the acts of the last session had so far not been ratified by the members of the League of Nations in and through their respective parliaments, but added that after all such was to be expected, the paths of legislation in all the parliaments of the world being still blocked by the wreckage of war.

Agenda of the Conference

The following was the agenda of the Conference.

- I. Revision of Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding parts of the other treaties of peace;
 - (a) With a view to the reform of the constitution of the Governing Body;
 - (b) With a view to modification as regards the periodicity of the Conference.
- II. Communication to the International Labour Office of statistical and other information regarding emigration and immigration and the repatriation and transport of emigrants.

The Governing Body, in connection with the above Agenda, directed the attention of the various governments to the following observations:—

The decision to include Item II in the Agenda was made in order to give effect to a resolution adopted by the International Emigration Commission during its meeting at Geneva in August, 1921.

Regarding Item I of the Agenda (Revision of Part XIII of the Treaty), the reform of the constitution of the Governing Body referred to in paragraph (a) of this item was included in the Agenda of the Third Session of the Conference held at Geneva, August to September, 1921, and in conformity with the desire expressed by the Conference itself, this question was included in the Agenda of the Fourth Session. The Governing Body, in directing attention to paragraph (b) of the first item on the Agenda, pointed out that a revision of the Treaty of Peace as regards the question of the periodicity of the sessions of the Conference may not be considered indispensable. At a session of the Governing Body held in November, 1921, the general opinion was that it was desirable not to overload the agenda of the sessions of the Conference, and that an adequate interval should be allowed between conferences. Certain members of the Governing Body suggested that this object might be attained if it were possible to divide the sessions of the Conference into two classes, alternating from year to year; on the one hand, those sessions at which the Conference might be called upon to adopt draft conventions and recommendations, and on the other hand, those which it would only have to take note of results already obtained and difficulties encountered in the application of its decisions, and to settle any general question regarding the working of the International Labour Organization.

The Canadian Delegation

The Government delegates were the Honourable James Murdock, Minister of Labour, and the Honourable Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Marine and Fisheries. The employers' delegate, ap-

pointed on the nomination of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, was Mr. W. C. Coulter of the Booth-Coulter Copper & Brass Co., Ltd., Toronto, with Mr. H. W. Macdonnell of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, as technical adviser. The workers' delegate was Mr. Tom Moore, Ottawa, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, with Mr. John W. Bruce of Toronto, Canadian Representative of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, as technical adviser.

Although the items on the Agenda were not such as would fall within the scope of provincial legislation, the provincial governments were invited to be represented at the Conference under conditions similar to those in which they had attended previous conferences, namely as advisers to the Dominion Government delegates; advantage, however, was not taken of the invitation on this occasion.

Committees Established

Committees were established for the consideration of the different items of the Conference Agenda as follows: Migration Statistics, Reform of the Governing Body, and Procedure of Amendments to Conventions; the Honourable Mr. Murdock, Minister of Labour for Canada, being Chairman of the last mentioned committee dealing with Amendments to Conventions, while Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, was appointed vice-chairman of the Committee on Migration Statistics. Committees were also set up to deal with the Report on Unemployment, and the standing orders of the Conference.

Questionnaires from the International Labour Office had been in advance of the Conference distributed to all governments entitled to representation therein, these questionnaires being in the form of discussions of the different items on the Conference Agenda. The information contained in the governmental replies to the questionnaires was

subsequently published in pamphlet form for the information of the delegates to the Conference. The separate items of the Agenda were all referred by the Conference to the respective committees for examination and report.

Director's Report

At an early sitting of the Conference the Secretary-General introduced his yearly report as Director of the International Labour Office. The report dealt first with problems of internal organization with special reference to the budget of the International Labour Organization, and the construction of a permanent home in Geneva for the International Labour Office on the site generously offered by the Swiss Government, and with the work of international information carried out by the International Labour Office, which the Secretary-General described as two-fold—collection and distribution—referring particularly to the value of such services to newly developed countries. In connection with international labour legislation, the Secretary-General spoke of the endeavour, whilst following the principles established in the Treaty of Peace, to improve conditions of labour in each country and to secure through the application of conventions that the most advanced countries in the sphere of labour legislation are not affected by the competition of the more backward. This endeavour was described as the principal task of the Organization. Speaking of the ratification of conventions, the Secretary-General said:

It is our duty to adopt draft Conventions and to ascertain to what extent these are ratified and enforced. What is the present position? Recently I was able to inform the Fourth Committee of the Assembly that forty-six ratifications had been effected up to date. Since the close of the Assembly of the League seven fresh ratifications have been registered or communicated by States, and the number increases daily.

I may add that this very day we have received an official communication in a letter from the Japanese Government announcing that the Japanese Privy Council has

decided to adopt the Draft Conventions concerning Unemployment adopted by the Washington Conference and the Draft Convention concerning Employment of Seamen adopted at Genoa in 1920. The formal measures for ratifying these Conventions will be taken immediately by the Japanese Government.* As regards the Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons into industry, adopted at Washington, and the Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons on board ship, the Privy Council has decided that several provisions in existing legislation must be amended in order to bring them into conformity with the texts of the two Draft Conventions. But as soon as this has been done the two Draft Conventions will be ratified.

The number of ratifications is thus increasing from day to day and the figure has now reached 53. Those who participate in the daily political and administrative life of States know what an immense amount of effort this figure represents. Ratifications, alas, do not take place automatically. I say alas, but perhaps this is also a guarantee, for if ratification took place without any previous discussion, the possibilities of enforcement would clearly be much less. Still, fifty-three ratifications for all the Draft Conventions which have been passed is a small figure, much too small.

A report on the Unemployment Enquiry undertaken by the International Labour Office was laid before the Conference as a supplement to the Director's report. Further sittings of the Conference were devoted to the examination of the Director's report and a discussion by the full Conference of action taken by the various governments on the Draft Conventions and Recommendations of previous conferences.

The Committee on the Standing Orders of the Conference brought in a report which modified the existing Standing Orders only as to form, and the Standing Orders as drafted by the Committee were unanimously adopted.

Consideration by the committees and subsequently by the General Conference resulted in the adoption of a

*Advice has since been received that the two Draft Conventions referred to have been duly ratified by Japan.

proposed amendment to Article 393 of the Treaty of Peace, a recommendation as to emigration statistics and information, a resolution regarding unemployment, a resolution regarding the amendment of conventions, and a resolution regarding the periodicity of the sessions of the Conference.

Reform of the Governing Body

The Committee on Constitutional Reform, having examined the report presented by the Governing Body with a view to the amendment of Article 393 of the Peace Treaty, drafted a new article which was the subject of an extended discussion by the General Conference, resulting in the proposal to amend Article 393 of the Treaty of Peace as set forth hereafter. Article 393 as included in Part XIII of the Treaty of Peace states that the International Labour Office should be under the control of the Governing Body, consisting of 24 persons,—12 persons representing the governments, 6 members representing the employers, and 6 persons representing the workers. The proposed amendment adopted by the Conference increases the Governing Body to 32 persons, distributed in the same proportions as before.

Both the original Article and the proposed amendment set forth that of the persons representing governments, eight shall be chosen by the Member States of chief industrial importance, and the other persons representing the governments, numbering four under the original Article and eight under the proposed Amendment, shall be appointed by the Members selected for that purpose by the government delegates to the Conference, excluding the delegates of the eight Members mentioned above. The proposed Amendment further requires that of the sixteen Members represented, six shall be non-European states. The question as to which are the Members of chief industrial importance was left to the Council of the League of Nations,

which, having adopted a classification placing Canada amongst the first eight Member States of chief industrial importance, assures the Dominion Government of representation on the Governing Body, similar to that which it has had since the inception of the International Labour Organization. Under the terms of Article 422 of the Treaty of Peace, the proposed Amendment of Article 393, before going into force, will require to be ratified by the States represented on the Council of the League of Nations and by three-fourths of the Members of the League of Nations.

Periodicity of the Conference

A resolution was introduced recommending that the Conference should hold alternate sessions of preparation and of decision, and after discussion by the General Conference it was decided to refer the resolution, together with the observations made by the Committee to the Governing Body for consideration. It will be recalled that Article 389 of the Treaty of Peace specifies that the meetings of the General Conference shall be held at least once in every year. During the Session dealt with in this report, a vote was taken on the proposal by the Governing Body, which recommended biennial sessions, the proposal, however, being rejected by the General Conference. The Minister of Labour of Canada was among those who spoke in favour of biennial sessions.

Procedure of Amendment of Conventions

The question submitted to the Committee for its consideration arose out of the proposal made by the International Labour Office at the 1921 Conference for the insertion in future conventions of a clause which should permit amendments without resort to the procedure laid down by Article 405 of the Treaty. This question was referred by the 1921 Conference to the Governing Body for examination, but the Governing Body reported that

they had not reached any conclusion in the matter and had recommended that a special sub-committee of the Conference should be appointed to consider it. The commission appointed to examine the question was composed of eighteen members, six from each group, the Honourable James Mordock, Minister of Labour of Canada, being elected Chairman. This committee held several meetings and also appointed from its members a committee of legal experts to consider the proposal to arrange some plan whereby in future conventions a clause could be inserted to provide for desired amendments. The sub-committee of legal experts reported back that a further exhaustive inquiry should be made and the committee therefore unanimously recommended to the Conference that the International Labour Office should be directed to undertake a thorough study of the problems involved in the proposal to arrange for amendments to future conventions and to prepare a report to be submitted to member governments at least four months in advance of the next conference. The proposal and recommendation of the committee were adopted unanimously by the Conference.

**Communication of Statistical Information
referring to Emigration and Immigration**

Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, who was Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Emigration Statistics, presented the report of the Committee, including a draft for a Recommendation. The report was unanimously adopted by the Conference. The Recommendation, as will be seen by reference to the text at the end of the present report, recommends that each Member of the International Labour Organization shall communicate to the International Labour Office available information regarding emigration, immigration, repatriation, transit of emigrants on outward and return journeys, and measures taken or contemplated in connection with these questions. It is also recommended that the Members make every effort to com-

municate to the International Labour Office specified statistics as to sex, age, occupation, nationality, country of last residence, and country of proposed residence. Finally, the Recommendation suggests the adoption of a uniform definition of the term "Emigrant" and the determination of uniform particulars to be entered on identity papers issued to emigrants and immigrants by the competent authorities, and the use of a uniform method of recording statistical information regarding emigration and immigration.

**Resolution of Conference regarding
Unemployment**

The committee appointed for the examination of the special report presented by the Director in connection with the Enquiry into Unemployment which was confided to the International Labour Office by the Conference at its 1921 session, comprised 21 members in the proportion of 7 from each of the Conference groups. The enquiry, with which the report deals, was carried out by a special section of the International Labour Office in accordance with the instructions of the Governing Body. After indicating the extent of the unemployment crisis, the report makes a comparative study of remedies adopted in various countries, and analyses the causes of unemployment, drawing a distinction between unemployment as caused by normal economic conditions, and as connected with post-war conditions. These two sets of causes are classified as follows:—

Causes corresponding to the normal economic system:

Lack of vocational skill and the unsatisfactory distribution of workers among various industries; lack of mobility of labour and unsatisfactory distribution of workers among various localities; slack seasons; *force majeure*; faulty organisation of industrial undertakings; sudden changes in industrial methods; social disturbances; customs policy; periodical crises of over-production.

Causes arising out of the post-war economic system:

The international political situation; under-production in the impoverished countries; in-

stability of the exchanges; instability of national currencies; the increased cost of living and the consequent under-consumption; changes in the purchasing power of the various classes of the community; certain cases of injudicious government interference with private enterprise.

After discussion in the Conference of the Committee's report, a resolution was adopted calling upon the International Labour Office to continue actively its work as regards the collection of information and international co-ordination in the matter of unemployment, and further resolving that the International Labour Office should ask the Economic and Financial Organization of the League of Nations for all pertinent information concerning the influence on the demand for labour of both sexes of monetary, financial and commercial policy in different countries.

President's Concluding Remarks

In his closing remarks Lord Burnham, the President of the Conference, said:

This has been, in its essence, a constitutional Conference. The International Labour Organisation is not meant to be a legislative machine for turning out Conventions and Recommendations like papers from a printing-press, although our deliberations ought to be directed to practical issues. It is not a court of registration existing to place on record the decisions taken by outside bodies, right or left of us, it matters not which. It exists, primarily, for the collection and diffusion of full and accurate information on all the great questions of industrial movement and importance to the world at large. It is the servant and, in some ways, it may well be the teacher of Governments and governors in undertaking the satisfactory and comparative treatment of industrial problems. I ask you what functions can be more important for general progress and contentment when a round dozen of new States have been called into being, or revived, after the passing of long years in this principal continent, if I may still call it so, of Europe, and when in other continents there are so many states of immense extent and inexhaustible resources, whose statesmen and officials are always calling out to us for the fullest intelligence or what is being done here, there and everywhere, to promote the welfare and efficiency of the workpeople of every category and all conditions. There is no question which, intrinsically and actually, is of more urgent public importance than emigration and immigration, or, as we prefer to call it within the

British Empire, of migration and overseas settlement. What it means in fact and tendency is the readjustment of population to the means of subsistence as created and exploited by industry. New laws are everywhere being passed to control and direct it, yet no subject has had less scientific investigation and on none are the data more insufficient. Surely in having begun its consideration by the Commission of last year, presided over by Lord Ullswater, formerly Speaker of the British House of Commons, and in our decisions of this year on the collation of statistics, we have indeed been well advised.

It is a remarkable fact that from no country are more enquiries addressed to this Office than from the United States of America, and we welcomed with all sincerity the party of American employers who paid us an official visit this Session.

This Session, we spent four or five sittings in the consideration of the Director's very able and comprehensive Report. I may perhaps take to my credit, that last year I suggested that this should be the first item on the official Agenda after the formal business was concluded. I believe it proved of general interest and allowed of a general debate which a great body such as this is quite justified in holding, because it allows the industrial conditions of the year to be considered as a whole from the varying standpoint of all the continents and countries of which the Conference is made up. It is no waste of time, because subjects are then and there dealt with which would otherwise crop up on the reports of committees and the ground is thereby cleared for substantive proposals, or is shown not to be sufficiently explored and to necessitate further enquiry by the Office. Real and substantial progress in international agreements can only be made in the full light of knowledge and reason. Attempts to hustle and prejudice the issues submitted only lead to failure and disappointment, as this Conference well knows even within the short term of its existence.

The mission of this great and representative Council of the nations is to study and promote the well-being of the vast majority of the people in all parts of the world which has come under the mind and hand of man, step by step, and measure upon measure. "Work," said our great writer Carlyle in an academic address, "is the grant cure of all the maladies and miseries that ever beset mankind." So be it, and it is for us to do our best to ensure that work, as healthy, as happy and as productive as the skill and energy of man can make it, shall be undertaken and perfected in the spirit of good understanding and goodwill among the nations."

Texts of proposed Amendment, Recommendation, Resolutions, etc.

The following is the text, as published in the Provisional Record of the Fourth Session of the International Labour Conference, held at Geneva, October 18 to November 3, 1922, of the several propositions of the Conference, viz: Proposed amendment of Article 393 of the Treaty

of Peace; Resolution on Periodicity of Conference; Proposal Regarding Procedure of Amendment to Conventions; Recommendation Regarding Communication of Emigration and Immigration Information; and Resolution Regarding Unemployment.

Proposed Amendment of Article 393 of the Treaty of Peace

"Article 393 shall read as follows:—

"The International Labour Office shall be under control of a Governing Body consisting of thirty-two persons:—

Sixteen representing Governments,
Eight representing the Employers,
and

Eight representing the Workers.

Of the sixteen persons representing Governments, eight shall be appointed by the Members of chief industrial importance, and eight shall be appointed by the Members selected for that purpose by the Government Delegates to the Conference excluding the Delegates of the eight Members mentioned above. Of the sixteen Members represented six shall be non-European States.

Any question as to which are the Members of chief industrial importance shall be decided by the Council of the League of Nations.

The persons representing the Employers and the persons representing the Workers shall be elected respectively by the Employers' delegates and the Workers' delegates to the Conference. Two Employers' representatives and two Workers' representatives shall belong to non-European States.

The period of office of the Governing Body shall be three years.

The method of filling vacancies and of appointing substitutes and other similar questions, may be decided by the Governing Body subject to the approval of the Conference.

The Governing Body shall, from time to time, elect one of its number to act as its Chairman, shall regulate its own procedure, and shall fix its own times of meeting. A special meeting shall be held if a written request to that effect is made by at least twelve of the representatives on the Governing Body."

Resolution on Periodicity of Conference

"The Commission, while proposing that the present text of paragraph 1 of Article 389 should remain unchanged, recommends that the Conference should hold alternative sessions of preparation and of decision. In the examination of items inscribed on the Agenda, the first Sessions should be devoted to the general

discussion of drafts for Conventions or drafts for Recommendations, demanding a vote by a simple majority only. The final vote upon these decisions in the conditions provided for by paragraph 2 of Article 405, that is to say, by a two-thirds majority, should be held at the opening of the following session."

Proposal Regarding Procedure of Amendment to Conventions

The Commission is of opinion that the problem submitted to it is a very difficult and delicate one, and can be decided only after all the information capable of contributing to its solution

has been collected, and that consequently the Conference is not in a position to take a decision on the question of amendment to Conventions. While emphasizing the importance of the question, the

Commission proposes to the Conference that it instruct the International Labour Office to undertake a thorough study of the problem, and to prepare a report to be submitted to Governments for their observations at least four months before the next Conference.

Recommendation Regarding Communication to the International Labour Office of Statistical or other Information on Emigration, Immigration, and the Transit of Emigrants and Immigrants

I. The General Conference recommends that each Member of the International Labour Organization should communicate to the International Labour Office all information available concerning emigration, immigration, repatriation, transit of emigrants on outward and return journeys, and the measures taken or contemplated in connection with these questions.

This information should be communicated so far as possible every three months and within three months of the end of the period to which it refers.

II. The General Conference recommends that each Member of the International Labour Organization should make every effort to communicate to the International Labour Office, within six months of the end of the year to which they refer, and so far as information is available, the total figures of emigrants and immigrants, showing separately nationals and aliens, and specifying particularly, for nationals, and, as far as possible for aliens :

- (1) Sex.
- (2) Age.
- (3) Occupation.
- (4) Nationality.
- (5) Country of last residence.
- (6) Country of proposed residence.

III. The General Conference recommends that each member of the International Labour Organization should, if possible, make agreements with other Members providing for:

- (a) The adoption of a uniform definition of the term "emigrant."
- (b) The determination of uniform particulars to be entered on the identity papers issued to emigrants and immigrants by the competent authorities of Members who are parties to such agreements.
- (c) The use of a uniform method of recording statistical information regarding emigration and immigration.

Resolution adopted by the Conference Regarding Unemployment

1. The Conference resolves that the work which has been begun with a view to making unemployment statistics more comparable internationally, and to improve them from the national point of view, shall be continued;

2. The Conference resolves that the International Labour Office shall actively continue its work as regards the collection of information and international co-ordination in the matter of unemployment in accordance with the previous decisions of the International Labour Conference; that, in particular, the permanent documentary enquiry carried out by the International Labour

Office shall be made to bear on the respective movements of production and consumption of the various classes of goods;

3. The Conference resolves that the Governing Body shall consider the periodical publication of the results of the above investigations in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the International Economic Conference of Genoa;

4. The Conference resolve that the International Labour Office shall specially investigate the causes and remedies of seasonal unemployment;

5. The Conference resolves, with a view to combatting unemployment crises, that the International Labour Office shall be instructed to make, in collaboration with the Economic and Financial Section of the League of Nations, a special study of the problem of the crises of unemployment, their recurrences and the fluctuations of economic activity, to collate and compare, in particular, the results of the investigations made in various countries, and to make known the measures taken with a view to sustaining economic activity, and thus stabilising the labour market;

6. As regards the present crisis, the Conference, having taken cognizance of the resolution of the Third Assembly of the League of Nations, expressed in the following terms:—

The Assembly, having taken note of the decisions of the General Labour Conference of 1921 calling for an enquiry into the national and international aspects of the unemployment crises and the means of combatting it, and

requesting the International Labour Office to call into co-operation the Economic and Financial Section of the League of Nations for the solution of the financial and economic questions by the enquiry.

Requests the Economic and Financial Organization to arrange the scope and method of such collaboration at an early date, and to bring to the enquiry conducted by the International Labour Office any information which it has in its possession.

Resolves that the International Labour Office, in conformity with the resolution already adopted by the Conference itself as its Third Session, whilst determining in agreement with the Economic and Financial Organization of the League of Nations the course to be pursued for the compilation of the necessary statistical data, shall ask the said Organization immediately for all pertinent information concerning the influence on the demand for the labour of both sexes of monetary, financial and commercial policy in different countries.

REMEDIES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT — REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

THE International Labour Office (League of Nations) recently issued a report based on the results of an enquiry into measures adopted in various countries for relieving unemployment or its consequences. (International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland, 1922: "Remedies for Unemployment," price 60 cents). This enquiry was undertaken in accordance with a resolution of the International Labour Conference of 1921, instructing the Office to institute a special inquiry on the national and international aspects of the unemployment crisis and on the means of combating it. It is the intention of the International Labour Office to keep this report continually revised and to publish it from time to time, and a request is made that all States and employers' and workers' organizations furnish the data on this subject that they possess. The measures reviewed are classified under

three main heads: (1) relief of the unemployed; (2) distribution of available labour; (3) development of the possibilities of employment.

Relief of the Unemployed

Unemployment relief takes the form of either insurance or public assistance. The advantages of unemployment insurance are, according to the report, that it mitigates some of the most dire individual suffering and reveals, in part at least, the cost of unemployment to society thereby causing an impelling demand for the application of the necessary remedies. Frequently a combination of the two methods is adopted, unemployment insurance funds being supplemented by state grants. In some countries the insurance funds have been so greatly supplemented by public grants that the contributions of the insured represented only a small proportion

tion of the amount paid out to the unemployed. In Belgium out of 1,415,795 days lost in unemployment during February, 1922, the benefit societies paid out of their funds for 159,066 days, the remainder of the lost time being provided for by an emergency fund supported entirely by state grants. A similar scheme prevails in the Netherlands. In Switzerland the unemployment insurance funds, subsidized by the Federal Government, is supplemented by contributions from employers, and by part of the proceeds of a tax on war profits.

In Great Britain, Belgium and Italy there is a marked tendency towards administering unemployment insurance by industries rather than through a general fund for all industries.

Unemployment insurance may be either voluntary or compulsory, but the tendency has been towards compulsory insurance. Compulsory insurance now operates in Austria, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy and Luxembourg. Compulsory insurance is also provided for in Portugal by a decree of May 10, 1919, and bills on compulsory insurance are under examination in Belgium, Chile, Germany, the Netherlands, Poland, and Wisconsin, U.S.A. Voluntary insurance, subsidized by public authorities, exists in Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Finland, France and Norway, and Switzerland is establishing a definite scheme along these lines.

Where the principle of voluntary unemployment insurance through trade unions has been in force, there is a tendency to make it compulsory for their members by trade union rules. In all countries where unemployment insurance is of a voluntary character it is in the hands of private associations almost always trade unions, but subject to regulations approved by public authorities, but sometimes voluntary insurance is organized by official bodies as in the Canton of Besli-Ville, Switzerland, where in addition to trade union insurance funds aided by grants from the Canton, there is an official unemploy-

ment fund to which workers of the Canton, other than those insured in a trade union fund, may belong. On the other hand under existing compulsory schemes insurance is in principle administered directly by public authorities, but there is an increasing tendency to make provision for the co-operation of trade unions.

In cases where unemployment insurance is instituted by the workers themselves through their trade unions, insurance is specialized by industry according as the trade unions are themselves so specialized. In Italy special compulsory funds for specific trades may be approved by ministerial decree, as circumstances may require, and insurance funds organized by trade unions or by agreement between workers and employers may likewise be approved for the purpose of applying compulsory insurance within their jurisdiction. The law in Italy provides as well for the organization in each province of a compulsory joint industrial unemployment fund.

In Great Britain, contributions imposed by statute upon employers and workers are collected by means of stamps affixed to unemployment books and are paid into the unemployment fund. Payment of benefit is made either by the employment exchanges direct to claimants or indirectly through trade unions or other associations to their members. Under the latter plan the total provision made by the Association must be at least one-third greater than the unemployment benefit payable under the Act. The Ministry of Labour repays to the Association the amount its members would have received in the absence of such an arrangement and contributes toward the administrative expenses. In 1921 such arrangements had been made with 193 associations of which 171 were trade unions and the others mostly provident societies. About 2,110,000 members were insured in this way out of about 12,000,000 compulsorily insured workers. In July, 1922, the number of associations continuing these arrangements was re-

duced to 140 with a membership of 1,100,000, many being unable to keep up the payments owing to the prolonged unemployment.

In Great Britain by the original act of 1911 there was instituted one general unemployment fund, administered by the State for the benefit of certain trades to which alone the act applied. It also provided for applying the act to certain trades through trade unions. By the act of 1920, while these plans were continued, two new forms of insurance according to industry were added, called "special schemes" and "supplementary schemes." Under provisions relating to special schemes, an industry, on the approval of the Minister of Labour, may contract out of the general scheme, by setting up a scheme of its own which would ensure to the unemployed workers of that industry benefits not less favourable on the whole than those provided by the act. The supplementary schemes guarantee benefits not provided for by the act, such as payment in respect of the waiting period of partial unemployment due to bad weather and other causes.

Distribution of Labour

The chapter on the distribution of available employment deals with the regulation of engagement and dismissal, employment agencies, and the international distribution of labour.

In order to deal with the temporary disturbance of the labour market following the close of the war, laws were passed in Belgium, France, Great Britain and other countries to compel employers to take back their former employees after demobilization. In Austria employers, who had not less than 15 workers, were compelled to engage a number of unemployed persons equal to one-fifth of the staff already employed. Employers were also compelled to replace all workers who had been dismissed between April 26 and October 31, 1919. Austria, Germany and Italy have passed laws compelling employers to engage disabled ex-service men. The

German law includes also workers disabled through industrial accidents.

In recent years laws have been passed concerning collective agreements which include provisions dealing with the period of notice of dismissal and with bonuses on dismissal. In Austria and Belgium the length of notice to be given to commercial employees is laid down. Austrian decrees also compel employers to engage a new worker for every one dismissed, unless the dismissed worker has been given notice proportionate to his length of service and has received an adequate bonus on dismissal. In France, after the Armistice, bonuses equal to twenty working days' wages were allowed on dismissal to all workers employed in war industries who had worked at least a month before the Armistice. In Greece decrees were issued for the benefit of dismissed workers in the cigarette industry, and it was laid down that the maximum dismissal bonus should be one year's pay, but the recipient would not in future be allowed to find employment in the tobacco industry. This rule was made on account of the large amount of unemployment due partly to demobilization and partly to the sudden development in the use of machinery.

In some countries government regulations exist providing for compensation for partial unemployment, that is, in cases where the whole staff of an undertaking is kept on but at reduced hours. In Germany an order of November 5, 1921, provides that workers whose hours are less than normal are to receive a grant equal to the difference between half their weekly or fortnightly wages and the benefit paid to totally unemployed persons. One half of the expenditure is borne by the central government, one-third by the state and one-sixth by the municipality. In Denmark a circular of the Minister of the Interior dated March 21, 1922, declares that a benefit is to be paid to partially unemployed persons whose weekly working hours have been reduced by more than one-third, but the total wages plus the benefit may not exceed the wages the

worker would receive if his hours had been reduced by only one-third.

Employment Agencies

The earliest public employment agencies, according to the report, were municipal institutions which developed principally between 1900 and 1910 in Austria, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. In several of these countries the municipal agencies organized themselves in national federations. The first national system of public employment agencies was set up in Great Britain by the Labour Exchange Act of 1909. Many other countries have since adopted a similar plan, and there is at present an increasing tendency to make employment agencies state institutions or else subject to the direct control of the state. In a number of countries there are also many free private employment agencies, most of which were instituted by employers' or workers' organizations. In Germany, Finland, Great Britain, Italy, Roumania and Switzerland these agencies are co-ordinated with the public employment offices.

The opinion is expressed in the report that employment agencies which charge fees are doomed to disappear, and that their existence is in contradiction to Part XIII of the Treaty of Peace, which

declares that labour must not be regarded as a commodity. These agencies have been abolished in several of the provinces of Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, Italy, and Roumania. In Australia, agencies finding employment for sailors are forbidden to charge fees. In various other countries these agencies are licensed by the state or municipality.

Public employment agencies under the management of joint committees representing employers and workers exist in Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Italy and some of the Swiss cantons. Recourse to public employment agencies is compulsory in Denmark, Germany and Switzerland, in the Argentine as respects manual and domestic workers, and in the Netherlands as respects the cigar industry.

Various other matters are dealt with in the report including vocational training of unemployed persons, vocational guidance for young persons, measures for the encouragement and regulation of emigration and immigration and international conventions respecting emigration and immigration. In the chapter dealing with the development of the possibilities of employment an account is given of relief works instituted in various countries, the means of recruiting labour for these works and the rates of wages paid on such works.

THE INDUSTRIAL IMPORTANCE OF CANADA

STRIKING recognition of the industrial importance of Canada is contained in a recent decision of the Council of the League of Nations. This decision was rendered under the authority of Article 393 of the Treaties of Peace which declared that eight out of the twelve Government seats on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office should be held by the countries of "chief industrial importance" and that any question arising as to which are the countries of "chief industrial importance" shall

be decided by the League of Nations Council.

A special commission was appointed to consider the criteria to be adopted in this matter and it was agreed that the seven characteristics following should be utilized, namely:—

- (1) Industrial population (including mines and transport).
- (2) Relation of industrial population to total population.

- (3) Length of railway track.
- (4) Relation of railway track to area.
- (5) Horse-power used in industry.
- (6) Relation of horse-power to total population.
- (7) Size of mercantile marine.

Statistical information on these points was obtained from the various countries comprising the League of Nations and calculations were made therefrom on two different bases. On one of these calculations Canada was ranked as the fourth state of "chief industrial importance" and on the other calculation as sixth.

On the first basis of calculation an index number was calculated for each of the seven characteristics, the maximum figure in each table being taken as 100. In order to arrange the states according to their industrial importance these index numbers were then totalled, double weight being given to characteristics 1, 5 and 7. On this basis the first eight countries were, in order of importance: Great Britain, Germany, France, Canada, Italy, Belgium, Japan and India.

Under the alternative method of the calculation each country was number-

ed from one to eighteen, according to its rank for each of the seven characteristics. These numbers were then totalled, double weight being given to characteristics 1, 5 and 7, and the countries arranged in the resulting order. The smallest total of this indicated the highest position. The eight states of "chief industrial importance" on this basis of calculation were shown to be Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Canada, Belgium and Sweden.

The report of the Commission of Enquiry was considered by the Council of the League of Nations and hearings were also accorded to representatives of certain countries which desired to submit special representations. The resolution adopted by the Council of the League of Nations was that the eight countries, members of the International Labour Organization which are of "chief industrial importance" are at present in the alphabetical order of the names in French as follows: Germany, Belgium, Canada, France, Great Britain, India, Italy and Japan. The United States, as is known, is not at present a member of the League of Nations or of the International Labour Organization which is connected therewith.

CANADIAN PULP INDUSTRY AND ALL-BRITISH TRADE

Sir Frederick Becker on Canada's pulp resources

FOLLOWING upon the promise of the Prime Minister (the Right Honourable A. Bonar Law) to call an economic conference of the British Empire for the development of Empire trade comes the news that the Provincial Government of Quebec have decided to spend 2,000,000 dollars on a dam which will increase by 30,000 tons a year the output of wood pulp from the Chicoutimi Mills, the largest not only in the Empire, but in the whole world. After the experiences of paper

users during the war the possibility that the British Empire may become self-supporting in this regard holds more than ordinary interest. It was discussed in an interview yesterday by Sir Frederick Becker who, with his associates, control the Chicoutimi concern.

"I have the greatest confidence," he said, "in the future of Canada as a producer of raw materials in the form of wood pulp for the world. At the

present moment Canada supplies only about one-fifth of the total consumption of wood pulp in the United Kingdom. I look forward to a time, and that not far distant, when the British Empire will produce at least fifty per cent of the wood pulp required within its boundaries.

"Since the termination of the war, the pulp and paper trades of the world have, in common with other trades, passed through many vicissitudes. We have had our booms and our slumps, but a study of the conditions governing these trades shows nothing in the future to prevent a steady and persistent rise in prices of both wood pulp and paper throughout the world until the point is reached when there is a fair business profit for everyone. I do not mean that I expect to see such a boom as there was in 1920; I mean a rise sufficient to make the pulp and paper industry one of the most economically sound in the world. The United States itself, perhaps the largest individual consumer of paper among the countries, has already, after passing through a severe depression in 1921, re-asserted itself, so that there is now an active market there in both wood pulp and paper. France and the continent also show signs of revival after a severe depression. There is evidence of recuperation in the countries to which paper is exported from Great Britain; and even Great Britain, usually the last to come round after a depression, is in a very much sounder position to-day than it was two months ago.

"An election, which usually spells slump to many trades, has always been a blessing to the paper trade. Apart, however, from that, there can be no doubt that the general trade in paper, which means added consumption of wood pulp, is making progress. As education spreads, so the demand for paper increases. Natural growth in demand is eight per cent per annum in Europe—more in America. Speak-

ing for our own mills, their entire production has been sold under contract at fair prices for the next ten years to paper makers and newspaper proprietors in Great Britain, France and the United States; and the capacity of our mechanical wood mills is 1,000 shipping tons of mechanical wood pulp a day, and of our sulphite mills two hundred tons of chemical or sulphite pulp a day.

"My future plans? They are still bound up with the ideal which I set myself when a boy after seeing trees grow in the forests and a ragged urchin selling newspapers in the street. I made up my mind that between these two a great inter-Empire organization could be founded. I have for some time been directing my attention to the more efficient working of two great entities—economic production of raw material and of the finished article. I have already a system of transport by which large ocean-going steamers owned by us pick up the wood pulp from the mill wharf in Canada, transport it across the Atlantic, and deposit it wherever practicable, at the paper mill's wharf in this country. In view of what I consider is to be a sure and increasing demand for wood pulp from Canada, I am making the necessary arrangements so as to be ready at short notice to increase the production of our mills, and in this respect we have been greatly assisted by the provincial Government of Quebec, to whose sound business sense and commercial foresight too great a tribute cannot be paid. They have not only offered to raise a large dam on Lake Kenogami for the Chicoutimi mills, which, with a constant and regular supply of water throughout the year, will thus be able to increase their production by 30,000 tons of woodpulp per annum, but are also supporting the industry by isolating certain forests adjoining our present limits and reserving us the option to take up these lands when we are ready for further development. The finest pulp wood lands in the

world are in Quebec—they replant themselves, and fire is their only, but a deadly foe.

“Without doubt” Sir Frederick concluded, “there is a great and growing tendency on the part of European manufacturers, particularly those in Great Britain, to follow the line so ably enunciated at the recent Empire Press Conference held in Canada, and to see that the Empire shall be able

more and more to get wood pulp from within and so become less dependent upon foreign supplies either of wood, pulp or paper, and this Conference and Lord Burnham’s patriotic support, caused these negotiations to be consummated and the newspaper world to be emancipated from the Scandinavian domination, and the principal Canadian mills to be economically developed and extended.”

IMMIGRATION POLICY OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT

AN announcement of the immigration policy of the Dominion Government was recently given to the press by the Honourable Charles Stewart, Acting Minister of Immigration. The announcement was in part as follows:

From the immigration point of view it must be recognized that one of the magnets which was most potent in attracting settlement to Canada in the early years of the century—the granting of public lands as free homesteads—is no longer a factor to the extent it previously was. There are still large areas of Crown lands in the hands of the Government, but they are for the most part too remote from railways to be an important factor in our immediate colonization undertakings. The Government is more disposed, for the present, to concern itself with the settlement of the available lands convenient to existing lines of railway which have not as yet been brought under production. Even with the lure of the free homestead largely removed Canada is in a pre-eminent position in its ability to offer fertile and productive lands at a lower price than any other country in the world. With cheap and fertile lands convenient to railways, and with an era of agricultural prosperity reasonably within view, Canada can confidently invite settlers from other lands to take advantage of the opportunities which she offers.

Our agents have made reports on the possibilities in the various countries from which we hope to draw suitable settlers. The principal obstacle mentioned in these reports is the greatly increased cost of transportation, which is at least fifty per cent higher than before the war. This is a serious difficulty, particularly to those who contemplate moving large families—and large families are popular with us—long distances. The Department has approached the transportation companies with a view to bringing about an amelioration of

these conditions, and hopes that materially lower rates of transportation will result.

Another difficulty, with respect to the settler from Great Britain, has been the discount on sterling exchange, which bears heavily upon the settler proposing to transfer capital to Canada. This condition is steadily righting itself and will probably not continue to be a barrier to British settlers with capital.

This is a very brief outline of conditions as they exist today. In spite of the difficulties which I have mentioned I feel that there are grounds for a sane and reasonable optimism, and it is in that spirit that we purpose to go forward. If conditions were more attractive in the countries from which we hope to secure settlers our task would be a hopeless one, but reports from Great Britain and those from European countries in which acceptable settlers are available, and also from the United States, indicate that notwithstanding our rather serious difficulties their conditions are very much worse. The inflation of prices during war had a tendency to inflate land values to a very much greater degree than in Canada, and thousands of people who would be desirable settlers are anxious to relinquish their contracts on very expensive land and come to Canada where they can buy land at very reasonable prices. We are, therefore, concentrating attention upon settlers of this type, but one of the practical difficulties is that many of these very desirable immigrants have not the necessary funds with which to buy land in Canada. In order to assist as much as possible we are bringing our immigration agents in the Western States to Canada to make a survey, and to list desirable farms which the owners will rent for a year or two in the hope that the renter may eventually purchase and become the owner. This is something that has not before been attempted in the way of immigration work by our agents. It is an attempt to render a real service to the incoming settler of the tenant class by placing him in

touch with available farms at a minimum of expense and delay to him, and so pave the way for his success. It is not paternalism, but it is an attempt to place departmental machinery at the command of the settler in the way in which it can give him the most practical help.

Some assistance can be looked for from various organizations interested in settlement, and—to mention one of these,—the Canada Colonization Association intends to enter the field vigorously to secure settlers who have sufficient means to purchase land on long term payments. The assistance given by the various colonization interests will enable the Government to concentrate its efforts on tenant farmers and agricultural workers who may be induced to come to Canada. As a commencement, it is our intention to greatly increase our publicity and advertising activities, concentrating our efforts on Great Britain, the Scandinavian countries, Holland, Belgium, France and the United States. As a result of conferences held with various organizations interested, it is anticipated that perfect co-ordination of effort will be effected as between the Government and the various interests mentioned. Educational work among boys and girls in the schools of Great Britain and the United States, which is already an important phase of our publicity activities, will be continued and greatly increased, and steps will be taken to make Canada more widely known, not only by advertising, but through news services in other countries.

An effective follow up by our agents in the United States of prospective settlers in their territories will be established, and special steps will be taken toward the repatriation of ex-Canadians. It is believed that many former Canadians who have been attracted to the industrial centres of New England would gladly return to their native land. Through co-operation with Provincial governments it is hoped to repatriate a large number of such settlers.

A vigorous advertising campaign will be immediately initiated, particularly in the agricultural and rural papers of Great Britain and the United States, and improved facilities will be provided for spreading abroad information about the opportunities which Canada has to offer to settlers. During the months of the coming winter all the available machinery of the Department in Great Britain will be employed in giving stereopticon and motion picture lectures and personal interviews on settlement conditions in Canada.

Increased efforts will be made to secure a much larger number of women household workers, the need for which is quite apparent both in rural and urban centres, and great care will be taken to see that suitable women

are selected and placed in the proper environment.

Some pressure has been brought to bear upon the Government to consider an assisted land settlement scheme, but there would appear to be many difficulties in the way of such a suggestion. It is the purpose of the Government, however, to introduce a nominated scheme in connection with the movement of people from Great Britain and other favoured countries. It is hoped that all organizations interested in immigration will take up this work enthusiastically and will hold out special inducements to desirable settlers who would come out with them and be received by them, and placed in employment and generally cared for. The Government feels little hesitation in asking the co-operation of the general public in a work of such national importance. The Department of Immigration and Colonization stands ready to act as intermediary, and to give all the assistance at the command of its organization, reserving, of course, the right to pass upon the physical and mental fitness of every person who makes application to come to Canada.

Our attention has also been directed to a very promising field for securing immigration to Canada, namely: that of the orphan children—many of them families of ex-soldiers—in Great Britain. A careful survey has been made of this field and there would appear to present very great possibilities. In looking into the question of placing them in Canada, the Department feels that five or six thousand of these children could be placed annually. Under the supervision of Mr. Smart careful plans have been worked out for the proper inspection of these children in Great Britain, who would largely be between the ages of 8 and 12 years, and the placing of them in foster homes.

In our investigation into the child immigration problem one of the first things we discovered was that the increased cost of transportation was a serious handicap to the various organizations engaged in this work. It has been decided to approach the British Empire Settlement Board for the purpose of ascertaining if they will join the Canadian Government in paying the passages of these five thousand odd children it is proposed to establish in Canada. I look with a great deal of confidence upon this particular branch of our immigration work. There is no question—the records kept through many years demonstrate it beyond all doubt—that those who come to our shores as children grow up virtually as Canadians. Where proper selection is applied at the source they become almost invariably good citizens.

These, then, are our proposals. We propose to initiate at once an active advertising and

publicity campaign in Great Britain and the United States, and to extend it into the favoured countries of Northern Europe as circumstances permit. We propose to make it known to the world that Canada wants settlers, but at the same time to select only such settlers as are worthy to share in our Canadian heritage. We shall particularly seek settlers with some capital in a position to buy and cultivate the vacant lands now adjacent to our railways, but we shall also provide departmental machinery to bring the tenant farmer into touch with rental opportunities which will give him a chance to make a start

in Canada. We hope, through the co-operation of the transportation companies, to see an era of lower transportation rates. We hope for the co-operation of public bodies who have the interest of Canada at heart. We realize that the development of Canada's resources by means of immigration is a big problem, and we are prepared to face it in a big way, but we feel that success can only be assured if the fullest degree of co-operation is forthcoming from the Canadian people. That the hands of the Department and the Government will be strengthened by such co-operation from the people of Canada I have the fullest confidence.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY EMPLOYEES AND JURY SERVICE

SINCE the Dominion Government took over control of the Canadian Northern Railway the question has been raised to what extent the civil rights and standing of the employees are affected by their transfer to the class of government employees.

It may be noted with respect to workmen's compensation, that employees of the Dominion government were by a Dominion statute of 1918 placed under the general compensation law of the province in which they were employed, contributions in regard to such employees being paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

With respect to jury service the position of the employees of the Canadian National Railways is not affected by the transfer of the system from private ownership. No Dominion legislation is in existence (except as regards the North West Territories) which exempts railway employees from such service. Juries, however, are selected and summoned under provincial laws, and under the jury acts in force in all the provinces of Canada except New Brunswick railway employees are expressly exempted. In this connection the classes of workers who are exempted in the various provinces besides certain well recognized professional and official classes, may be noted as follows:

NOVA SCOTIA.—All persons actually employed in the operation of railway trains; labourers employed in the De-

partments of Customs, Inland Revenue, Post Office and Railways; teachers, lighthouse keepers, ferrymen, pilots, marines, and deep sea fishermen, mail carriers, firemen belonging to a regular company, etc.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Officers of customs and revenue; professors and teachers; firemen, etc.

QUEBEC.—All persons employed in the running of railway trains; workers in grist mills; pilots (during open season); masters and crews of steamers and masters of schooners during navigation; persons in the employ of the Dominion or Provincial Governments; professors and teachers; firemen, etc.

ONTARIO.—Persons employed in the management or working of a railway or street railway; telegraph or telephone operators; millers, Dominion and Provincial civil servants; pilots and seamen while in pursuit of calling; teachers; editors, reporters and printers of a public newspaper.

MANITOBA.—Persons actually employed in the running of trains; telegraph operators in actual employment; millers; Dominion or Provincial civil servants; pilots, school masters, firemen; etc.

SASKATCHEWAN.—Persons actually employed in the running of railway trains; telegraph and telephone operators; millers in actual employment; all salaried officials and employees of the Governments of Canada and Sas-

katchewan; ferrymen; mail carriers, teachers; firemen, etc.

ALBERTA.—(Consol. Ordinances of N. W. T., 1898, Chap. 28). All persons employed in the running of railway trains; telegraph operators while so employed; all salaried employees of the Dominion or North-West Governments; ferrymen, teachers, etc.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Persons actually employed in the management or working of any railway; persons holding certificates as managers of coal mines and actually so engaged; Dominion and Provincial civil servants; pilots and seamen; certain municipal employees; teachers and other school employees; editors, reporters and printers of a public newspaper.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN MANITOBA AND ALBERTA DURING 1921

THE report of the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Board for 1921 has a particular interest as being the first report to be issued under the new Workmen's Compensation Act of the province which became effective on January 1, 1921. The Act of 1916 established an accident fund made up of contributions from private insurance companies in which employers were compelled to insure their risk. The agency of private insurance companies was abolished by the Act of 1920, which established the plan of exclusive state insurance already followed in the compensation acts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. The present report contains a comparison of the expenditures incurred under both systems, the conclusion being reached that the handling of the insurance by the Board under the new act has effected a very large saving as shown by the remarkable reduction appearing in the amount charged against administration expenses in 1921 as compared with the previous years. Thus in 1921 the cost of administration amounted to 8.6 per cent of the assessments collected, whereas during the years 1917 to 1920 inclusive the insurance companies required 36 per cent to meet the charges for operation and profit. The Board concludes that a sum in excess of \$380,000 would have been saved to the employers of the province had the present system of insurance prevailed in the years 1917 to 1920. A considerable part of this saving went to injured work-

men and their dependants by virtue of the increased benefits provided under the new act. During the year the Board issued regulations requiring employers of ten or more workers to provide a first aid kit, and furnished financial assistance in connection with the classes in first aid instruction which were held during the year under the auspices of the Provincial Bureau of Labour. Another new departure was to have cases of minor injuries treated by the chief medical officer's staff. In connection with the movement referred to elsewhere in this issue to make provision under Workmen's Compensation for the rehabilitation of workmen who are unable through injuries to continue at their previous occupations, the Board, in the present report, expresses the opinion that definite provisions should be made to provide the funds and the necessary authority for undertaking this very important work. The business handled during 1921 showed a large increase over the preceding year on account, mainly, of the reduction under the new act in the length of the "waiting period," from six to three days and also because of the fact that the cost of medical aid is now paid to the worker whether or not any disability ensues. The actual number of accidents reported in the year under review was 6,688, as compared with 3,854 in 1920. The actual cash disbursements by the Board during the year amounted to \$421,945, exceeding those of 1920 by over \$120,000.

The following table shows the pay-rolls of the industries, with the premiums paid thereon by employers under the new and old acts:

	Payroll	Premium
1917 (March 1 to December 31).....	\$26,184,748	\$ 449,431
1918.	37,700,380	690,178
1919.	44,554,705	753,963
1920.	61,030,972	1,042,419
1921 (estimated).....	53,000,000	622,803

During the year 547 cases of permanent disability and 157 fatalities were recorded. The number of persons including dependants, in receipt of monthly payments from the Board at the close of the year was 249. Of these persons 78 were widows, 158 children under 16 years, 5 mothers, 6 fathers and 2 persons in other relationship to the deceased workman. The report contains full statistics of the operations of the year.

Report of Alberta Board

The fourth annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Alberta reviews operations under the Act during 1921. Practically all classes of industrial labour are now protected, with the exception of retail store employees, casual, itinerant and outworker classes, and certain employees of railway companies. Important amendments to the act were made by the Legislature during the year. These amendments, which were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1922 (page 193) included one amendment which substantially increased the rates paid to dependants in fatal cases.

In the administration of the act during the year special attention was given to accident prevention and first aid work. The Board held conferences with groups of employers and workmen in various industries, accident prevention regulations being subsequently issued which were based on conclusions thus reached. These discussions brought good results, the report states, both directly by preventing accidents, but also by producing a better understanding between employers, workmen, and the

Board. The regulations provided for the organizing of workmen's committees to inspect at least once each month the plant in which they are employed and to make the recommendations they may think necessary to ensure safety. These recommendations are forwarded to the Board and to the employing firm, and if judged practicable they are adopted. One hundred and seventy-three committees have already been organized in the province, and, in words of the report "it has been conceded by the employers generally that the work of these committees has resulted in bringing about much safer conditions of employment." The workers and employers work jointly in meeting the requirements of the Board in providing facilities for first aid treatment. Many have already been reported which would probably have proved fatal but for the efficient aid rendered by men on the spot who had received first aid training. The report contains full statistics, from which the following extracts will show the extent of the work accomplished during the year.

The total amount paid for compensation and for medical aid in 1921 amounted to \$367,102, as compared with \$243,936 in 1920, and \$104,739 in 1919.

The total number of accidents reported in 1921 was 7,069, as compared with 6,418 in 1920, and 3,466 in 1919. Of this number 55 were fatal, as compared with 81 in 1920 and 43 in 1919. The average amount of compensation and medical aid paid per accident during 1921 was \$102.93 (of which \$71.13 was for compensation and \$31.80 for medical aid, as compared with \$63.11 for compensation and \$26.15 for medical aid in 1920). The average rate of assessment paid by employers for all industries coming within the scope of the act was .93 on the gross payroll during 1921. The total assessments collected during the year amounted to \$685,961, while administration expenses totalled \$59,783, the expenses thus showing at 8.7 per cent of the assessments collected.

REPORT OF MINES BRANCH OF ALBERTA FOR 1921

THE annual report of the Mines Branch of the province of Alberta for the year ended December 31, 1921, shows that 2 shale mines, 1 copper ore mine, and 333 coal mines were in operation during the year. This number includes 90 new mines which were opened, 17 which were re-opened and 17 which were abandoned. In addition to the mines abandoned, during 1921, 33 that were closed during 1920 were abandoned, and 43 were temporarily closed. The value of the mineral production in 1921 totalled \$28,893,593, of which gold amounted to \$1,269; coal, \$25,928,945; natural gas, \$1,104,444; petroleum, \$48,925; and structural materials and clay products, \$1,810,010.

Coal Mining

There were 5,937,195 tons of coal produced during the year, of which 2,943,141 tons were produced in the domestic field, 2,897,380 in the bituminous field and 96,674 in the anthracite field. The output for 1921 was 971,728 tons less than for 1920. New mines opened during the year produced 59,861 tons. The largest monthly production was in November when 717,338 tons were produced, and the lowest was in May when 287,662 tons were produced. There were employed during November, the month of greatest production, 12,140 persons, of whom 7,585 were in the domestic field, 4,277 in the bituminous, and 298 in the anthracite field. In May the month of lowest production and employment there were 3,588 workers in the domestic, 3,370 in the bituminous and 278 in the anthracite field; the workers were employed only about half time. Of the total production during the year, 3,438,935 tons were sold for

consumption in Alberta (including coal sold to railway companies, a large portion of which is used outside the province), 1,915,816 tons for consumption in other provinces of Canada, and 133,823 tons for consumption in the United States. The report shows the per capita production of mines in the province for the years 1906 to 1921 inclusive to have been as follows:

Year	Gross tons of coal mined	Total average No. of men employed	Average No. of men employed under-ground	Tons of coal mined per man employed under-ground
1906.....	1,385,000	2,800	2,000	692
1907.....	1,834,745	3,600	2,700	679
1908.....	1,845,000	3,780	2,681	688
1909.....	2,174,329*	5,207	3,893	566
1910.....	3,036,757	5,818	4,030	742
1911.....	1,694,564*	6,689	4,517	375
1912.....	3,446,349	6,661	4,861	708
1913.....	4,306,346	8,068	5,837	737
1914.....	3,821,739	8,170	6,052	631
1915.....	3,434,891	6,445	4,493	764
1916.....	4,648,604	7,570	5,536	839
1917.....	4,863,414*	8,310	6,017	804
1918.....	6,148,620	8,818	6,141	1,001
1919.....	5,022,412*	7,573	5,150	958
1920.....	6,908,923	9,688	6,651	1,055
1921.....	5,937,195	10,018	7,203	824

*In 1906, 1911, 1917 and 1919 strikes of lengthy duration took place.

During the year under review, 21 persons lost their lives through accidents as compared with 29 during 1920. Of these fatalities, 2 occurred above ground and 19 below ground. There were 5 serious accidents above ground and 59 below ground. The greatest number of accidents in any one month occurred in February, there being six fatal and 10 serious reported, while the month of July showed the fewest accidents, 2 fatal and one serious being reported. The per capita production of coal per fatal accident was 282,723 tons. The following summary gives the tons of coal mined per accident during the years 1906 to 1921 inclusive:

Year	Accidents		Tons of coal mined per accident	
	Fatal	Serious	Fatal	Serious
1906.....	10	11	138,500	125,909
1907.....	19	18	96,565	101,930
1908.....	11	38	167,727	48,552
1909.....	9	42	241,952	51,760
1910.....	61*	41	49,782	71,067
1911.....	7	32	242,080	52,975
1912.....	21	338	164,111	90,698
1913.....	28	60	152,789	71,732
1914.....	209*	44	18,286	86,857
1915.....	18	33	190,827	104,087
1916.....	20	51	222,450	91,149
1917.....	24	62	202,642	78,442
1918.....	22	60	279,483	102,477
1919.....	21	56	239,162	89,685
1920.....	29	53	238,733	130,371
1921.....	21	64	282,723	92,769
Total.....	530	703	114,168	86,072

*There were 31 deaths due to an explosion in 1910 and 181 deaths due to an explosion in 1914.

Training in mine rescue work was carried on under the auspices of the

Workmen's Compensation Board, there being three mine rescue cars and six mine rescue stations in operation. There was a considerable increase in the use of electric portable lamps over previous years.

Copper and shale mining

In the copper mine there were six men employed and the days worked were 160. In the shale mines there was an average of 13 men employed and the days worked averaged 218.

During the year 28 persons were prosecuted for contraventions of The Mines Act, a convention being obtained in each case.

CONVENTION OF THE CANADIAN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

THE first convention of the Canadian Educational Association since 1918 was held in the Normal School, Ottawa, on November 1 to 3, immediately following the meeting of the Dominion Educational Council held in Toronto during the last two days of October. The dates were arranged so that the Ministers and Deputy Ministers of Education, who comprise the Council, could attend both gatherings.

The Canadian Educational Association, which, prior to 1918, was known as the Dominion Educational Association, is composed of representatives of the provincial departments of education, presidents of universities and teachers' associations, representatives from university departments, trustees' associations, secondary schools and auxiliary educational activities connected with provincial school systems. Provision is also made in the constitution for the membership of others interested in education. The delegates to the Ottawa convention represented all branches of educational work under public control, and there were a few

representatives from privately controlled schools and industrial corporations.

The programme consisted of morning and afternoon sessions with addresses and open discussions, a public meeting on the evening of November first and an informal dinner for the delegates on November second. The convention opened with an address by the President, Dr. F. W. Merchant, Director of Technical Education for Ontario. Dr. Merchant outlined some of the practical problems demanding the attention of educationalists in Canada and indicated how these were being met.

The convention gave considerable attention to papers and discussions on the preparation and distribution of maps, books and visual aids for the better teaching of geography, and the preparation of a national history for Canadian elementary schools. The discussions on aids for the study of geography brought forth valuable information regarding visual instruction

in Canadian schools and the need for better school maps, also for text books on industrial, commercial and human geography. Prof. Adam Shortt, of the Dominion Archives, outlined the form and contents of a proposed national text book on Canadian history which met with the hearty approval of the convention, though it was agreed that it would be very difficult to find a man with the ability and time to prepare the book. No definite action was taken in regard to either matter.

An effort was made to formulate plans for the issuing of elementary school teachers' certificates which would be valid in all parts of Canada. The objections to such a move appeared to be too difficult to surmount in the immediate future, although progress was made in this direction. A committee was appointed to prepare and publish a bulletin containing the legislation, regulations, etc., governing teacher-training and certification in all provinces. It was thought that this information would be of great assistance in determining "equivalents" or standing, when granting certificates to teachers who move from one province to another, and would enable each province to become more familiar with the training and classification of teachers in other provinces.

A session was devoted to discussions affecting the Dominion Agricultural Instruction Act which expires at the close of the present fiscal year. Under this Act the provinces have received ten million dollars during the past ten years for the promotion and development of agricultural education and instruction. A small proportion of the money has been expended on agricultural education in the elementary and secondary schools. The agricultural colleges have received substantial grants and the balance has been spent by the provincial departments of agriculture. The delegates were unanimous in their belief that the government assistance should be continued, al-

though it was felt that a larger proportion of the money should be used to assist the educational work of the schools. A resolution requesting the continuance of this financial aid was approved and copies sent to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion.

The third day of the convention was devoted entirely to papers and discussions on vocational education. The difficulties of introducing vocational education into small cities and towns were dealt with by Mr. Peacock, Director of Technical Education for New Brunswick, and Mr. J. Kyle, Organizer of Technical Education for British Columbia. The new type of composite high school, in which academic, commercial, homemaking and industrial courses are conducted on an equal footing, was fully described by Mr. D. A. Campbell, principal of the new school at Sarnia, Ont.

Dr. F. H. Sexton, Director of Technical Education for Nova Scotia, gave a very interesting and instructive address on the development of correspondence courses in the United States and Canada, and told of the work being done in Nova Scotia by the new correspondence department and the short intensive courses in the provincial technical institute at Halifax.

Mr. R. B. Vaughan, Director of Technical Education for Manitoba, outlined the various types of courses being developed in the technical schools of Manitoba, and pointed out the necessity for close co-operation between academic and vocational work.

A special feature of the convention was introduced in the round table conference, when Mr. A. H. Williams, supervisor of apprenticeship for the western lines of the C. N. R., gave a very interesting paper on the training of apprentices. The paper was thoroughly appreciated by the delegates, and a full discussion on the methods of co-operation between the schools

and industry followed. Mr. Williams' paper is reproduced in greater part elsewhere in this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

At a public meeting on the third evening the delegates and citizens of Ottawa had the privilege of listening to two addresses, one by Sir Arthur Currie, Principal of McGill University, and the other by Dr. H. M. Tory, President of the University of Alberta. Sir Arthur Currie dwelt on the importance of a good general education as a foundation for technical training and emphasized the importance of training for life rather than for living. Dr. Tory laid particular emphasis on the need for close co-operation between the

representatives of all branches and grades of education. The singing of the Elgin Street Public School Choir and the demonstrations by groups from the first, second and third years' classes in violin playing, taught by Mr. Heins in the Ottawa public schools, were highly appreciated by everyone present.

The report of the nominating committee was accepted without change, Dr. G. W. Parmelee, English Secretary, Department of Public Instruction of Quebec, being elected president, and Dr. J. H. Putman, Inspector of Public Schools, Ottawa, being re-elected secretary-treasurer.

APPRENTICE TRAINING ON WESTERN LINES OF THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Paper read by Mr. A. H. Williams, Supervisor of Apprentices, Canadian National Western Lines, before the Canadian Educational Association, Ottawa, Nov. 3, 1922.

IN presenting this paper for your consideration, we wish to say, at the outset, that the many ramifications we have met with in the eight years' experience in aiming to train boys to become skilled mechanics in the various crafts operating in railway shops will, if justice is to be done to the subject, necessitate our occasionally diverting from the main issue. We also desire to emphasize the fact that whatever appears in this paper is the outcome of a gradual development which circumstances have forced upon us.

Several centres, both in Canada and the United States, have been visited, where vocational training is being carried on, but we have been unable to discover a plan that would fit in with our requirement better than the one it has been our privilege to develop.

Some eight years ago, in the Canadian Northern shops at Fort Rouge,

Winnipeg, it was felt by the management and workers alike that not a few of the apprentices, at the completion of their apprenticeship, were unqualified to do the work of skilled mechanics, and still fewer possessed the experience and ability to hold positions of responsibility in the Company's service. This fact was patent, so much so, that one often heard the shopmen ask, "What is the good of a boy serving five years' apprenticeship when at the end of it he cannot qualify for a position of a skilled mechanic"? At the same time the management was becoming perplexed about the inability of their apprentices. Something was wrong! Bue wherein lay the fault? In the system of training. The system, if system it can be termed, embraced no regular scheme of following the apprentice through the different branches of his trade; it contained no periodical inspection of the work executed by the boy, it could boast of no

well thought out and helpful programme to keep the boy at his work; it offered no advice or encouragement to the boy to put into his work the best he possessed; it outlined no helpful studies for him to follow, nor did it offer him any educational facilities. And, perhaps, saddest of all, it exercised no jurisdiction over the boys' morals. In fact, it would appear to the careful observer, that the apprenticeship days lack discipline and interest, and were for the boy merely a matter of time. His apprenticeship was fraught with retrogression rather than progression, in some cases boys' ambitions were thwarted. Who will dare to gainsay the criminality of five years spent in such an apprenticeship?

When it became evident to the management and the workers that something was wrong with the system of apprentice training, both were awakened to their responsibility. Representatives of the former met delegates of the latter, and a conference was arranged, with the result that an instructor was appointed who would devote three hours of each working day to the instructing of apprentices and the arrangement of their practical shop work. It needed only a short time to demonstrate that this step was a profitable one both to employer and employee. Later the instructor was asked to give the whole of his shop time to the overseeing of the apprentices. At this time there were something like fifty apprentices working in the Fort Rouge shops. One or more engaged in each of the following trades:—Machinists, Electrical, Patternmaking, Boiler-making, Blacksmithing, Pipefitting, Moulding, Tinsmithing, Carpentry, Painting, and Upholstering.

A syllabus for each trade was drawn up embracing all branches of the different crafts. So much time was allotted to each branch of the trades, every apprentice being afforded the same privilege offered by all branches

of his trade. All apprentices being promoted alike in their respective turns.

Of course, some boys are brighter than others; for them it is comparatively easy to learn. Such boys derive added value from the privileges a progressive system affords. Other boys are dull, but even these, with certain additional care on the part of the instructor, often develop into very fair mechanics. So that, in spite of the varying types of boys, experience has proved that a well arranged curriculum of work and a regular plan of promotion through the different branches of the trades is the one which will give successful and gratifying results.

Today in Transecona and Fort Rouge shops there are apprentices in their third and fourth years whom we term general machine boys. These boys are fully capable of going on to any machine and taking up the work where the mechanic left off. These boys are a valuable asset to the shop management, since the machine of a mechanic, away sick or absent from his work, can be taken over by standby apprentices, obviating any delay or inconvenience in the shop operations or the progress of the shop work.

Apprentices are being trained to become skilled mechanics. A fair foundation has been laid, a fair superstructure is being raised. So far so good. Should we lean on our oars and declare all is being done for the apprentice that might be done? We believe that much of the trouble and unrest that is rampant among the workmen today is the outcome of ignorance due to lack of education. It is no uncommon saying among some people today, "My boy is not getting along very well at school. He is in only the fifth grade. I'm going to take him away from school and put him to learn a trade." A dire insult to the trades. Such an attitude towards the trades will exist until that day

when all classes of society awaken to the fact that the trades are just as honourable as the professions and every bit as necessary for the complete operation of daily life.

Many a sad story can be told about first class practical men who have had to be content with the position of working mechanics all because they were unable to utilize the knowledge they possessed to qualify for foremen, general foremen, master mechanics, and so on, perhaps to the top of the ladder. Many a man can tell what gears are required on the lathe to cut a certain thread, but how to calculate those gears, and why it is possible for him to use them and none other, he has but a faint idea, if any. Another mechanic may be able to set valves providing everything is in regular order, but let some irregularity enter into his work, and he is at once beyond his depth.

Why do such conditions exist? In my opinion the trouble goes farther back than the apprentice days. The evil seed was sown when he was allowed to do a problem without understanding why he did it. His father did it that way; his grandfather did it that way; why can he not do it that way. If thinking mechanics are necessary then the youth must be trained to think for himself. He must be trained to absorb knowledge in such a way that when he executes a piece of work, he knows why he does so, and what results he can justly expect when the work is completed.

What remedy shall we offer for the eradication of this everyday self-evident defect? Side by side with practical mechanical training we must provide scientific technical training. Time will not permit me to tell of cases we meet with daily, in our shop experience, in which the lack of knowledge of the simple rudiments of education is appalling and often disastrous. All because some one has blun-

dered, someone misinterpreted his responsibility.

Pleased with the results of a systematic plan of practical work, but not wholly satisfied with the apprenticeship training, the instructor suggested to the management of the Canadian Northern Railway that an arrangement be made with the Winnipeg school board whereby night classes might be organized for the study of mathematics, physics, machine drawing, etc. The suggestion was cordially received by both the management and the school board, the necessary arrangements were made and the classes commenced. After four years of experience it was evident that the venture was profitable but not altogether satisfactory. The reasons are as follows:—First, the boys were called upon to attend classes at the fag end of the day, when their bodies were tired and their minds lacked concentration. Secondly, it was difficult to get teachers sufficiently familiar with shop experience to make this work practical and interesting for the boys. They could not see the boys' point of view; they taught over their heads, and though their scholarship was of the highest, they did not possess the faculty of imparting their knowledge in a manner intelligible to the shop boy. Thirdly, the evening school term was so short that no sooner had the boy settled down to his study than holidays came along, and the settling down process had to be gone through again. For these and other reasons, we were of the opinion that the night school plan for the shop could be improved upon for our requirements.

The night school plan having failed to meet our needs, another method of technical education had to be sought.

After much thought, lengthy enquiries and the perusal of many schemes, it was decided to try the International Correspondence Schools, and find out what could be done with

their courses to make them meet our needs.

An Apprentice Class instructor was appointed in charge of this branch of work. In the twenty months the classes have been in existence at Transecona and Fort Rouge shops, a marked change in the attitude of the boy to his work has been noticed. In fact, in many cases the general demeanour of the boy has changed. He knows something of the why-and-wherefore of certain operations. In one or two cases, his personal appearance has changed. An unkempt, careless attitude of person and dress has given way to a thoughtful expression and neat appearance.

It has been no easy task to win the boys to the present scheme of study. Many pitfalls have been met, many obstacles surmounted.

A boy wishing to enter the Canadian National service as an apprentice at Transecona or Fort Rouge makes an appointment with the Supervisor of Apprentices (who originally was the first Apprentice Instructor). During the interview the boy is questioned. He is asked what reason he has for choosing the trade in which he is applying for apprenticeship. The supervisor makes certain notes, and if the applicant is considered by him a suitable boy, he is sent to the class instructor who questions him regarding his general education. Suitable candidates are required to write examinations in arithmetic, grammar, spelling, composition and Canadian geography. The papers are equivalent to seventh grade entrance examinations and candidates must obtain 65 per cent in each subject for a pass mark. The examination successfully passed and birth certificate produced, the applicant's name is placed on the waiting list. When his turn comes to enter the service he is given an order to present himself to the company doctor for a physical examination.

If he passes the examination he is given a certificate to take to the Supervisor of Apprentices. Arrangements are then made for him to enter the service as apprentice. The technical training of the new apprentice is arranged by the class instructor. The boy attends the shop classes two and one half hours each week, for which time he is paid at his regular rate of pay.

The course he studies in one relative to his trade. And since all trades require mathematics, he begins with that subject. Time is allowed for him to review arithmetic, beginning with the first principles. This to ensure a thorough knowledge of the subject before he goes on to more advanced branches of mathematics.

The boy is required to do at least one half hour study each working day in his own time. This is insisted upon.

The discipline in the school is strict, no unnecessary talking is allowed, no needless interruptions are permitted. Any infringement of the school rule is punishable by suspension and pay deducted for the duration of suspension.

Monthly and quarterly examinations are written on sight, the pass mark being 45%. In case of failure to obtain the required percentage the apprentice must review his work until he can merit the stated percentage.

This plan is working very satisfactorily, meeting with the approval of and receiving the highest commendation from the management.

Apprentice work during the past eight years has made many strides. When the first instructor took over the work, he devoted only three hours each working day to this work, and he had only 50 apprentices to oversee. Today, besides himself, there are two shop instructors, one at Transecona, one of Fort Rouge, who give all their time to the work, and one class instructor who gives his mornings to Fort Rouge and afternoons to Transecona. At some of

the large shop centres throughout the West, there are men giving part time to shop and parttime to class instruction. The number of apprentices has increased to 300.

It goes without saying that the results of our system must warrant the time and expense, otherwise its expansion could never have reached its present proportions under the keen eyes of such men as our Vice-president S. J. Hungerford, and Mr. A. E. Warren, General Manager Western Lines, and the alert mind of A. H. Eager, General Superintendent of Rolling Stock for Western Lines.

The practical and technical side of the work having been outlined, permit us a word or two concerning the moral side of the work. Plans have been inaugurated and plans have failed, not because the shop scheme was out and out inferior, not because the technical end was wholly unsound, but sometimes because the moral atmosphere was not pure, the moral fibre not developed. No scheme was introduced whereby the boy's mind and body might be trained to engage in healthy, manly pursuits.

We make the boast that not a man engaged in the work of training boys of the Canadian National shops, Western Lines,—from the General Superintendent of Rolling Stock to the shop instructors—is other than one whose heart is in the work. Their thoughts

are occupied by the three outstanding phases of the work—practical, technical and moral.

We cannot conclude this paper without emphasizing and emphasizing with all our being, the importance of the choice of men for instructors. They must be men of sterling character, capable of sympathy, unlimited patience, willing sacrifice, defenders of principle, men who have learned by the hard knocks of life to appreciate the value of a thorough practical training, the helpfulness of a sound technical education, the pleasure and contentment of a moral life.

We cannot speak in terms too highly of the encouragement and support we have always received from Mr. A. H. Eager, Superintendent of Rolling Stock. He has ever shown a keen and unflagging interest in the work, never too busy to be able to spare us a moment of his crowded day to hear a suggestion or offer advice. We value his support most highly. We know that the work could never have reached the proportions it has without his aid.

To him the future mechanics of our road will owe much. To him in days to come the Canadian West and the Canadian National Railways will say, "Thank you Sir, for the splendid men you helped to train, for the type of citizenship you fostered in our boys of yesterday, the officials of today."

APPRENTICESHIP SCHEMES IN NEW SOUTH WALES AND SOUTH AFRICA

IN the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1921, an outline was given of an interesting report on apprenticeship, which was issued in 1920 by the New South Wales Board of Trade. In addition to an outline of the history and theory of apprenticeship, this report contained a statement of principles which should govern the State in the

exercise of its powers of general control of apprenticeship in industry. The practical application of these principles has lately begun, and a set of regulations has been adopted for the building trades.

The general scheme represents an effort to deal more methodically with

the training of boys (and to a more limited extent of girls) on attaining the age of 14 years. The Board proposes, in conjunction with the Department of Public Instruction, and later on, it is hoped, with the assistance of voluntary trade boards, to secure "that community control of juveniles which makes for better citizenship." The Education Department will be asked to cooperate by establishing a series of "vocational bureaux", which would secure from schoolmasters information as to the tastes and capacities of every boy leaving school. Parents will be canvassed, and supplied with information as to trades requiring apprentices, and advice as to the most suitable vocation for their sons. The boy who will not enter one of the skilled trades will be directed and influenced, and as a condition of his entry into any occupation will be required to continue his education for a stated period each week until he reaches the age of 16 or 17 years.

Many of the old established conditions of apprenticeship are now to be abandoned. Thus, the old method of limiting the number of apprentices which can be taken by one employer gives way to a general limitation based on the requirements of the industry. The old limitations respecting the age of boys entering apprenticeship disappear, and the skilled trades are thrown open to candidates of any age over 14 years, with reductions of the term of apprenticeship according to the maturity of the candidate. Liberal provisions are made for transfer from one employer to another. Apprentices under 16 years of age are compelled to attend a continuation or trade school for a prescribed period in the employer's time and after the age of 16 are encouraged to continue such attendance in their own time. The new regulations as a whole are framed with the intention of vesting apprentice administration in councils representing the different interests in each

industry. For the present it is held advisable to clothe such councils with only advisory and educational powers, but it is believed that when the whole of the Board's scheme has been applied, actual administration will be more efficiently carried on by councils for the several industries than by one centralized authority.

REGULATIONS FOR BUILDING TRADES.

The chief regulations defining the conditions of employment of apprentices in the callings of carpenters, stonemasons, plumbers, plasterers, painters, bricklayers, builders' labourers, etc., are as follows:—

No minor to be employed except as an indentured apprentice or probationer.

No minor under 14 years to be admitted.

Apprenticeship may be to any employer or group of employers.

Articles of Apprenticeship shall be in prescribed form.

The members of any association of employers shall be jointly, but not severally, liable for the performance of contracts.

Apprentices to such association shall from time to time work for any employer member as may be directed by its authorized officer.

The number of apprentices to each occupation shall not be more than sufficient to keep up the supply of mechanics needed to maintain and provide for the expansion of the industry concerned.

Any employer may employ an apprentice for 3 months on probation, but no second probationary period shall be served for more than four weeks. The time spent on probation shall be part of apprenticeship term with the same employer.

The term of apprenticeship shall not exceed five years, but shall vary according to the age of the apprentice as follows:— for apprentices under 16, term five years; between 16 and 17, four years; between 17 and 18, three years; over 18, term as ordered by the prescribed authority.

For bricklayers the term of apprenticeship shall not exceed three years.

For builders' labourers the term shall not exceed two years; on completion of such ap-

prenticeship the apprentice shall be eligible for apprenticeship in any of the other occupations covered by these regulations for such term as may be appropriate at his age.

Any workman of over 21 years may, with the consent of the prescribed authority, enter into a special contract of employment on a prescribed form for the purpose of learning a trade, for such time as such authority may decide.

Where facilities exist, apprentices for the first 3 years of their term shall attend a continuation or trade school, technical college, or other approved institution, for not less than 6 hours each week. Apprentices under 16 shall attend such schools in their employers' time.

For apprentices who have attended such schools in their own time and obtained certificates of proficiency, the term of their school courses shall be counted as part of their term.

No overtime shall be worked by any apprentice under 17 years of age.

If overtime is worked, the apprenticeship shall be paid additional wages proportionate to journeymen's rates.

The hours of a normal working week shall be those fixed for the industry.

The wages payable during apprenticeship are set out in a schedule.

A register of apprentices shall be kept, recording all details of indenture, and shall be submitted by the registrar for review to the Board at the end of each half year.

Every employer shall report transfers of apprentices to other employers, and in the event of an apprentice failing to complete contract, or absenting himself from work, except for sickness, the registrar of apprentices shall be immediately notified.

A copy of every indenture of apprentices shall be filed with the registrar of apprentices.

Disputes between apprentices and employers shall be referred to the Board.

BUILDING TRADES APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL.

There shall be established a Building Trades Apprenticeship Council, composed of representatives appointed by the associations of employers, by trade unions whose members are engaged in the industry, and by the Department

of Public Instruction. The functions of the Council shall be as follows:

(1) To stimulate interest in craftsmanship by arranging for addresses and distribution of literature to boys in school upon the possibilities of the trades within the industry.

(2) To interview boys and the parents of boys desiring to enter a trade within the industry, the council having at their disposal the boys' school records.

(3) To recommend suitable boys to employers.

(4) To prepare lists of employers having the necessary facilities for training in a given trade.

(5) To insure by means of visits, regular reports, and occasional interviews, that apprentices are receiving the right kind of training, both in the workshop and in the technical institution during the period of apprenticeship.

(6) To consult with the Department of Public Instruction in regard to the equipment, selection of instructors, curriculum, etc., in the technical institutions, with particular reference to the courses to be provided in the continuation schools.

Apprenticeship in South Africa

In South Africa a bill designed to establish apprentice training as a part of the state system of industrial education was recently submitted to Parliament. The bill was prepared on lines suggested by an Apprentice Committee appointed by a National Conference of Employers and Employees which was held in 1919. This committee declared in its report that the existing system of apprenticeship is not successful, and that an entirely new system is required to provide for self-government in each industry, for enforcement by the State of conditions of approved contracts of apprenticeship, and for the treatment of appren-

ticsmanship as an integral part of the system of national education. Self-government will be effected by means of Apprenticeship Committees in the several trades, invested with the necessary powers for the general supervision of apprentices. These committees will be composed jointly of employers and employees. Knowing the circumstances of each trade they will be able to estimate the number of apprentices required and thus relax the restrictions hitherto laid by the trades unions on the proportion allowed in respect to journeymen. The scheme is to be applied to special trades employing skilled workers, and for these trades it will be compulsory. Among other features involved are the registration of apprentices, and prohibition of premiums.

Writing in the *South African Journal of Industries* on the recent move-

ment in South Africa in the direction of a regulated system of apprenticeship, Mr. H. Warington Smith, secretary for Mines and Industries, says: "[It] has come from employers of labour, from trade unions, and from educationists, who are all impressed with the necessity of making proper provision for the improvement of the standard of workmanship in the rising generation, especially among the whites. In this country, where the colour problem is so prominent, it is more than anywhere else necessary for the white race to excel in knowledge, efficiency, and capacity, and the danger of the growth of the 'poor white' problem has impelled consideration of the best methods of insuring that in the skilled trades the leading part shall be taken by thoroughly educated craftsmen."

TRAINING OF APPRENTICES IN PAINTING AND DECORATING

AS a result of a report of the Advisory Board on Industrial Education, the Board of Education of New York City adopted a plan in October for training apprentices in the painting and decorating industry. The report stated that after a recent survey in New York City it became clear that apprentices in the painting and decorating industry were not receiving an all-round training. Both the employers and workmen appreciated the necessity for teaching apprentices all branches of the trade, and the intensive training, vestibule schools, etc., which had been fitting men for particular jobs were not satisfactory.

A summary of the plan, taken from a letter of Mr. F. F. Moran, executive secretary of the Advisory Board on Industrial Education is given below:

The union agrees to allow the boy one year off his regular apprenticeship period for the two years spent in the day vocational school. Of course, you know that one-half of this time will be devoted to the shopwork in the school and the other half of the time devoted to

high school subjects. The employers guarantee to take all of the graduates of this class into the industry as second-year apprentices, which means, at the present time, these boys graduate possibly at the age of 16, 17 or 18, and will be given a position as advanced apprentices at \$4.00 a day.

When these boys become apprentices, the employers' associations and the union will compel them to attend the evening classes for the training of apprentices of the painting and decorating industry for two nights a week, two hours a night. The employers further agree to pay the boys who attend the evening classes, one-half the regular hourly wage scale for the number of hours in attendance in these evening classes. If a boy will not attend he will be discharged by the employer and his apprenticeship card will be taken from him by the union, thereby driving him out of the industry.

If this day vocational class does not supply the regular number of apprentices taken on by the trade each year, the employers agree to apply to the continuation schools to secure selected boys for this industry. These boys will be required to serve four years' apprentice training instead of the three years permitted to the graduates of the day vocational schools.

The work that the boys do in the shop and in the school will be checked up by the advisory committee from the trade, which consists of representatives of the employers' associations and the unions. A boy will not be permitted to leave one employer to go to another unless he passes through this joint apprenticeship committee. The joint apprenticeship committee will have the power to adjust all differences that may arise relative to the training, placement, etc., of apprentices. If a boy receives a passing mark at work in both the school and the shop, he will receive an increase at stated periods.

The results that I hope will be accomplished by this agreement are that there will be an incentive for boys who might ordinarily leave school at the completion of the 8-B grade to enter the day vocational school and to stay in the day vocational school for the full two-year course. There is every reason for a boy

to do this, as there is a guarantee of a position, good wages, and at the expiration of the three years he is guaranteed a journeyman's card at a living wage of \$9.00 a day, and as much more as he may possibly be able to get for his ability. Real decorators at the present time are receiving as high as twenty and twenty-five dollars a day for their work. Another result will be, and it has already shown itself, that there will be a better understanding between the representatives of the unions and the representatives of the employers' associations. When they get together to agree on education, they get to know each other much better, with the result that, when the wage scale or working condition agreement is to be written up, they get together in a much finer spirit than in the past, due to the fact that they are better acquainted, that they realize there is a great deal of good in each of the representatives of both sides.

"IDLE DAY" COSTS IN COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN UNITED STATES

AN estimate of the annual losses incurred by coal mine operators and miners in the United States owing to the number of days on which the mines are idle was given by Mr. Francis S. Peabody at the last annual convention of the International Railway Fuel Association which met at Chicago. The speaker, who has under his own management 36 mines, placed the total yearly producing capacity of the bituminous mines at 1,000,000,000 tons and the invested capital at \$2,000,000,000, which includes the value of improvements and developments and an estimated life for each mine of twenty-five years. The consumption for a normal year was estimated at from 450,000,000 to 500,000,000 tons. During the past five years the average working time of the mines was 200 days per year leaving an average of 100 idle days.

On the basis of these figures, and from his own experience as mine operator Mr. Peabody estimated the total annual loss to capital from this cause to be about \$123,912,000 made up as follows:

Interest at 6 per cent for 100 idle days	\$40,000,000
Labour and supply costs on idle days \$0.128 per ton, based on actual production, 1921.....	51,968,000
Depreciation on 25 years life of mine	26,666,000
Taxes and insurance \$0.013 per ton on actual production, 1921	5,278,000

The loss in wages to the bituminous miners of whom there are about 700,000, reckoning an average wage of \$4 per day, was placed at \$280,000,000 for the 100 idle days. The combined loss to capital and labour for the hundred idle days was therefore over \$400,000,000 yearly.

While the above figures were only estimates, the speaker gave some additional figures showing the idle day costs of the 36 mines under his management. With a total capital investment of \$40,000,000 and a capacity of 21,000,000 tons per annum, the actual production was 12,000,000 tons, and the actual loss to the company on account of the idle days was over \$3,500,000 a year.

The loss, according to the speaker, was due entirely to the over development of the bituminous coal industry. He mentioned three possible solutions of the

difficulty: (1) Bankruptcy and consequent retirement from operation of one-third of the mines now worked; (2) Government ownership; (3) a revision of the Sherman Anti-trust law to allow agreements among the mine operators in regard to running time. He was of the opinion, however, that a revision of the Sherman law could not be expected to improve the situation since the mines were too scattered and conditions too varied to permit of any workable agreement being reached, and that if it were possible to reach such an agreement it could only lead to a restriction in out-

put which would result in the charging of higher prices to compensate operators and men in part for the lost time. He believed that Government control had believed that Government control had been made thoroughly unpopular through war time control of the railroads and the coal industry. The only solution in his opinion lay in the elimination of the excess mines through bankruptcy brought about by unrestricted competition, and he estimated that it would take about ten years to bring about a fairly even balance between supply and demand.

THE THREE-SHIFT SYSTEM IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

THE International Labour Office (League of Nations) has published an account of an investigation on the application of the three-shift system to the iron and steel industry. (Studies and Reports, Series D—Wages and Hours—No. 3). The enquiry was conducted upon the request of the Research Committee of the Taylor Society of the United States, an association of production managers, engineers and others. The results of a somewhat similar investigation in the United States conducted by the Federated American Engineering Societies were given in the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE on pages 1,115-6.

The enquiry of the International Labour Office was limited to blast furnaces (including coke works) open hearth furnaces, Besserer converters and rolling mills (including plate mills, tube works and wire works). It did not cover foundry work, forging, fabricating or any of the more refined manufacturing processes in iron and steel. A questionnaire was sent, in December, 1920, to the Governments of the States members of the International Labour Organization and to representative associations of employers and workers with the object of eliciting the following information:

(1) The extent to which the three-shift system had displaced the two-shift system; the circumstances and date of the change; and the opinion of employers and workers on the effect of the system.

(2) The change in the number of men, output per man per day, quality of product, consumption of materials, labour cost, and total cost, consequent upon the substitution of the three-shift for the two-shift system.

(3) The effect of the three-shift system on the health, accident frequency rates, energy, and interest of the worker; the use made by the workers of their greater leisure.

(4) The arrangement of shifts adopted in order to give each worker one day's rest each week; any improvements in the technique for carrying through the change of shift-system which have been suggested by recent experience.

The replies received, however, are said to be inconclusive, the eight-hour day having been in operation in the iron and steel industry for only a very short time under conditions utterly unlike those prevailing before the change was made from the twelve-hour day. No statistical testing of the results was therefore possible, only opinions being available, which were by no means consistent or based on scientific study.

In this industry, according to the report, the three-shift system is in operation in almost every country in

Europe with only a few exceptions where the industry is unimportant. Outside of Europe it has been introduced in isolated cases in Canada, India, Japan and South Africa. In Canada, information secured by the Department of Labour showed that out of 15 firms operating blast furnaces, electric furnaces and rolling mills three were partly on a three-shift basis, one adopted the three-shift system in 1917, but replaced it again by the two-shift system, and the remainder operated under the two-shift system and were not contemplating any change. The system was generally introduced in European countries in the years 1918, 1919 and 1920, but one firm in Great Britain reported the introduction of the eight-hour shift in 1897, and in Sweden its adoption in blast furnaces and converters dates from 1916. In nine countries the three-shift system was brought about by laws or government decrees and orders in three countries by industrial agreements between employers and their employees. In Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany, Lithuania, Poland, the Serbo-Croat-Slovene Kingdom, and Switzerland, the 8-hour laws limit the hours of work in continuous industries to 56 per week or 168 over a period of three weeks. In Denmark no more than 160 hours may be worked over three weeks. An average of 48 hours per week may be worked in Norway, while in Portugal hours of work must never exceed 48 in any

week. In Spain, by agreement between employers and workers, work in excess of 48 hours per week may be permitted up to a maximum of 60 hours. In Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Serbo-Croat-Slovene Kingdom, and Spain all work in excess of 48 hours per week must be paid for at overtime rates, which are from 20 to 100 per cent higher than rates for normal hours.

The reduction of wages by reason of any shortening of the hours of work is forbidden by the laws of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Poland, Portugal, the Serbo-Croat-Slovene Kingdom and Spain; but in the collective agreements instituting the three-shift system in the British iron and steel industry, the principle is recognized that the cost of providing the third shift should be borne partly by the workers.

No conclusion was drawn in the report with respect to the effects on output and cost of the introduction of the three-shift system, owing to the brief time in which it had been in operation and to the abnormal conditions prevailing since the war. Similarly with regard to the effects on the workers no conclusions were drawn, as the replies of employers and workers were contradictory, and where the change was followed by a decrease in energy it may have been due to abnormal post-war conditions rather than to the eight-hour day.

DECISION OF UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOUR BOARD INCREASING WAGES OF MAINTENANCE OF WAY EMPLOYEES AND SHOP LABOURERS

THE United States Railroad Labour Board issued a decision on October 25 increasing the wages of labourers and section foremen engaged on the maintenance of way work, and of railroad shop labourers employed by the principal railways in the United States by two cents per hour, the increase to be effective from October 16.

The decision was in connection with one of the disputes over reductions in wages of various classes of employees which had been dealt with by the Board earlier in the year, the representatives of the employees on a number of the railroads not having reached agreements with the railways as to the reductions proposed by the latter. Such decisions of the Board do not apply to railway employees who have reached agreements with the railway companies. In May and June the Board had issued decisions reducing wages approximately 10 per cent from July 1, upon which strike votes were taken by a number of organizations and a strike was called for July 1. At this juncture the Board undertook to reconsider the wage dispute of the maintenance of way employees, shop labourers, etc., and these classes did not go out with the Federated Shop Crafts on July 1, but accepted tentatively the reduced rates of wages. Hearings on the reconsideration of the wage reduction began towards the end of August, the representatives of the employees proposing a minimum wage of 48 cents per hour for the classes affected on the ground that this rate was required to provide a living wage. The rates for unskilled labourers in the maintenance of way departments including the sectionmen, track labourers, and shop labourers prior to July 1, 1922, ranged from 28 cents per hour to 40 cents, the low rate being paid only on some railroads in the south, while large numbers

of employees in these classes further north were receiving 35 cents and 40 cents per hour. The reduction of five cents per hour in effect from July 1, therefore, reduced rates for labourers from 28-40 cents per hour to 23-35 cents per hour, and the decision rendered in October raised the rates after October 16 to 26-37 cents per hour. Section foremen were also increased by two cents per hour, but the other classes of maintenance of way employees whose wages were reduced on July 1 were not affected by the recent decision.

As wages on railroads in Canada have in recent years been adjusted to a great extent in conformity with changes in the United States, negotiations for similar changes for various classes of employees in Canada have been proceeding since June and were still being carried on at the beginning of December.

Maintenance of way employees and railroad shop labourers in Canada agreed to a tentative reduction from July 16, but early in December an agreement was reached providing for an increase of two cents, thus raising the rate for labourers from 35 cents to 37 cents as compared with 40 cents per hour from July, 1921 to July, 1922, and 48½ cents per hour from May, 1920 to July, 1921.

United States Railroad Labour Board Decision No. 1267 (Docket 2500)

Issued October 21, 1922, effective October 16, 1922.

United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers et al, vs. Alabama & Vicksburg Railway Company et al.

SUBJECT OF THE DISPUTE.

This decision is upon a series of controversies or disputes between the carriers and the classes of employees represented by the or-

gанизations, named below. The subject matter of this dispute is what shall constitute just and reasonable wages.

PARTIES TO THE DISPUTE.

(1) The carriers parties hereto, each of which has a dispute with one or more of the organizations hereinafter named, are:

Alabama & Vicksburg Railway Company, etc.

(2) The organizations parties hereto, each of which has a dispute with one or more of the above-named carriers, are:

United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, Brotherhood of Railroad Station Employees.

NATURE OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

In conformity with the provisions of the Transportation Act, 1920, the carriers or employees named herein have held or attempted to hold conferences on the subject matter of this dispute, and all controversies not having been decided in such conferences were referred to the United States Railroad Labor Board for decision.

Both parties made a full presentation to the Labor Board of their respective contentions by testimony and argument, oral and written.

HISTORY OF THE CONTROVERSY.

In the month of March, 1922, there was presented to the Labor Board the evidence upon which was subsequently based Decision No. 1028, establishing the wages of the classes of employees represented by the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers. Decision No. 1028 was protested by the employees and they have petitioned the Board for an increase in wages, based, first, upon a reconsideration of the evidence presented in said decision and secondly, upon the contention that changes in industrial conditions since March justify an increase.

In so far as the petition of the employees seeks a revision of Decision No. 1028, it is denied—a majority of the Board being of the opinion that said decision was just and reasonable.

That portion of the petition which asks for a wage increase on the ground that industrial conditions have undergone changes since the evidence was submitted, upon which Decision No. 1028 was predicated, is granted to the extent herein below set out. It has not heretofore occurred that the

Board has handed down a decision either increasing or decreasing wages after the lapse of such a short period as three and one-half months since the effective date of a former decision, but the evidence in this case is so clear and satisfactory as to justify promptness of action.

Perhaps, the sudden and unexpected fluctuations to which industry has been subjected since the war have not been more strikingly exemplified than by the sharp upturn of wages which began in April of this year in various industries affecting particularly common labor. When the evidence was submitted in March, upon which Decision No. 1028 was based, this upward wage-trend had not set in and could not with any certainty be anticipated.

The employees, in their Exhibit No. 2, herein, quote from the monthly wage bulletins of the National Industrial Conference Board the wage increases and decreases for certain months. Supplementing the figures there quoted by the corresponding figures taken from the bulletins of the same authority for other months, we have the following record of the number of wage increases and reductions reported for the respective months:

Monthly Period	Increases	Reductions
Feb. 15th to March 5th....	0	35
Mar. 5th to April 15th....	0	81
Apr. 15th to May 15th....	9	54
May 15th to June 15th....	26	23
June 15th to July 15th....	21	25
July 15th to Aug. 15th....	8	7
Aug. 15th to Sept. 15th....	119	4

While the foregoing is not all the evidence before the Labor Board on this point, it is typical.

Employees' Exhibit No. 2 also quotes from the June report of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York City in support of the proposition that there is a marked upward trend in wages. An excerpt from said quoted report reads as follows:

The continued increase in the volume of business activity has been reflected in a marked change in the employment situation. Evidences of this change are found in a number of instances of wage increases, which have resulted from shortages of workers, and in reports from employment agencies.

Wages increases have been taking place, particularly in the case of common labor, which has been difficult to secure at the low wage rates which many firms adopted in the last months.

Following this upward wage movement, United States Steel Corporation increased its wages for unskilled labor on August 22 to thirty-six cents (36c) an hour. For more than a year previously it had been paying only thirty cents (30c) an hour. Many other

steel companies followed with increases for common labor to rates of thirty-five cents (35c) and thirty-six cents (36c) an hour. Under this decision the minimum for common labor on a few roads will be twenty-five cents (25c) an hour, and the minimum on others will be thirty-seven cents (37c) an hour. The minimum of twenty-five cents (25c) will prevail in a very restricted territory and apply comparatively to a very small number of men. As a matter of fact, this 25-cent minimum is a higher wage than the 37-cent minimum when considered in relation to the living conditions of the respective territories. This is evidenced in part by the fact that certain carriers in the territory where the high minimum prevails have been paying to common labor a wage slightly in excess—and a few have been paying a rate considerably in excess—of said minimum; for example, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company is paying forty cents (40c) an hour to trackmen. On the other hand, certain roads in the southeastern territory had been paying for some months prior to the issuance of Decision No. 1028 and are still paying a rate to common labor considerably lower than the lowest minimum fixed by the Labor Board for other carriers in the same territory, but this has been by agreement with the employees. Examples of this are the contracts on the following roads at the rates indicated for section men and other common labor:

Charleston & Western Carolina Ry...	\$0.175
Central of Georgia Railway Company	.18
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co....	{ .188
	{ .20
	{ .20
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company..	{ .21
	{ .22

The territorial differentials established in 1918 have not yet been disturbed by any of the decisions of the Labor Board and are not changed by the present decision.

The Labor Board in its present decision considers all the seven elements or factors set out in the Transportation Act, 1920, for its guidance in fixing just and reasonable wages, but lays special stress upon the first, which reads as follows: "The scales of wages paid for similar kinds of work in other industries.

As to the cost of living, the reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that there has been no pronounced change since March 1922. The June report shows a slight decrease in the cost of living for the previous quarter—namely, two-tenths of one per cent. The September quarterly report again shows a decrease of two-tenths of one per cent.

In view of these facts and circumstances and all the evidence adduced in this case, the Labor Board is of the opinion that a conservative increase of wages is clearly due to the three groups of unskilled labor and to the section foremen.

Certain carriers have raised the question in this case that a portion of the employees embraced in the class herein involved are on strike on their respective properties and are therefore not entitled to be heard before the Board at this time. The fact that some of these employees are on strike does not preclude the organization from presenting a dispute in behalf of those employees who are actually in the service of the carrier. The employees in the service cannot equitably be deprived of their right to appear before the Labor Board because others are out on strike.

In the case of certain carriers there are submissions before the Board from two rival organizations, in which both ask for wage increases. In such cases, it is not now necessary to pass upon the jurisdictional question involved.

DECISION.

The Railroad Labor Board therefore decides:

1. That each of the carriers party to this dispute shall make increases in the rates of wages heretofore established by the authority of the United States Railroad Labor Board in Decision No. 1028 for the specific classes of its employees named or referred to in Article II in amounts hereinafter specified for the classes named in the schedule of increases.

2. That the scope of this decision is limited to the carriers named under Article II, to such carriers as may be included hereafter by addenda, and to the specific classes of employees named or referred to under each particular carrier.

3. That the increases in wages hereby authorized shall be effective as of October 16, 1922, and shall be made in accordance with the following articles which establish the schedule of increases, designate the carriers and employees affected, and prescribe the method of general application.

ARTICLE I—SCHEDULE OF INCREASES.

For the specific classes of employees listed herein and named or referred to in connection with a carrier affected by this decision, use the following schedule of increases per hour:

Note—For the specific classes of employees listed herein, for which no increases have been provided, reference to section numbers has been omitted.

Maintenance of Way and Structures, and Unskilled Forces Specified.

Sec. 1.—Bridge, building, painter, construction, mason and concrete, water-supply, and plumber foremen (except water-supply and plumber foremen coming under the provisions of section 1 of Article IV, Decision No. 147).....No Increase

Sec. 2.—Assistant bridge, building, painter, construction, mason and concrete, water-supply, and plumber foremen, and for coal-wharf, coal-chute, and fence-gang foremen, piledriver, ditching and hoisting engineers and bridge inspectors (except assistant water-supply and plumber foremen coming under the provisions of section 1 of Article IV, Decision No. 147).....No Increase

Sec. 3.—Section, track and maintenance foremen, and assistant section, track and maintenance foremen.....2 cents

Sec. 4.—Mechanics in the maintenance of way and bridge and building departments (except those that come within the scope of agreements with the Federated Ship Crafts).....No Increase

Sec. 5.—Mechanics' helpers in the maintenance of way and bridge and building departments (except those that come within the scope of agreements with the Federated Ship Crafts)....No Increase

Sec. 6.—Track laborers, and all common laborers in the maintenance of way department and in and around shops and roundhouses not otherwise provided for herein.....2 cents

Sec. 7.—Drawbridge tenders and assistants, pile-driver, ditching and hoisting firemen, pumper engineers and pumpers, crossing watchmen or flagmen, and lamp lighters and tenders.....2 cents

Sec. 8.—Laborers employed in and around shops and roundhouses, such as engine watchmen and wipers, fire builders, ash-pit men, flue borers, coal passers (except those coming under the provisions of section 3 of Article VIII, Decision No. 147) coal-chute men, et cetera.....2 cents

Sec. 9.—For miscellaneous classes of foremen and other employees named in connection with a carrier affected by this decision, but not specifically listed under any section in the classified schedules of increases, add an amount equal to the increases specified for the respective classes to which the miscellaneous classes herein referred to are analogous.

ARTICLE II—CARRIERS AND EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.

Each of the following carriers shall make increases in the rates of wages heretofore established by the authority of the United States Railroad Labor Board in Decision No. 1028, for the specific groups of its employees named or referred to in this article, in amounts hereinbefore specified for such groups in the schedule of increases.

[List omitted.]

ARTICLE III—GENERAL APPLICATION.

The general regulations governing the application of this decision are as follows:

Sec. 1.—The provisions of this decision will not apply in cases where amounts less than thirty (\$30) dollars per month are paid to individuals for special service which takes only a part of their time from outside employment or business.

Sec. 2.—Increases specified in this decision are to be increased on the following basis:

(a) For employees paid by the hour, add the hourly increase to the hourly rate.

(b) For employees paid by the day, add eight times the hourly increase to the daily rate.

(c) For employees paid by the month, add two hundred and four (204) times the hourly increase to the monthly rate.

Sec. 3.—The increases in wages and the rates hereby established shall be incorporated in and become a part of existing agreements or schedules, or future negotiated agreements or schedules, and shall remain in effect until or unless changed in the manner provided by the Transportation Act, 1920.

Sec. 4.—It is not intended in this decision to include or make increases in wages for any officials of the carriers affected except that class designated in the Transportation Act, 1920, as 'subordinate officials,' and who are included in the Act as within the jurisdiction of the Labor Board. The Act provides that the term "subordinate officials" includes officials of carriers of such class or rank as the Interstate Commerce Commission shall designate by regulation duly formulated and issued. Hence, whenever in this decision words are used, such as "foremen," et cetera, which may apply to officials, such words are intended to apply to only such classes of subordinate officials as are now or may hereafter be defined and classified by the Interstate Commerce Commission as "subordinate officials" within the meaning of the Transportation Act, 1920.

ARTICLE IV—INTERPRETATION OF THIS DECISION.

Should a dispute arise between the management and the employees of any of the carriers as to the meaning or intent of this decision which cannot be decided in conference between the parties directly interested, such dispute shall be referred to the United States Railroad Labor Board in the manner provided by the Transportation Act, 1920.

Sec. 1.—All such disputes shall be presented in a complete and joint-signed statement setting forth:

- (a) The specific question involved;
- (b) The facts in the case;
- (c) The position of the employees; and,
- (d) The position of the management thereon.

Where supporting documentary evidence is used it shall be attached to the application for decision in the form of exhibits.

Sec. 2.—Such presentations shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the United States Railroad Labor Board, who shall place same before the Labor Board for final disposition.

By order of

UNITED STATES RAILROAD
LABOR BOARD,

BEN W. HOOPER,
Chairman.

Dissenting Opinion

In dissenting from the decision of the majority, the undersigned refers to the dissenting opinions of the minority in Decisions Nos. 1028, 1036, and 1074, all of which are re-affirmed and to be considered as if reproduced herein.

The submissions filed by the employees in this dispute quite uniformly requested the restoration of the rates of pay established by Decision No. 2, and on August 28, 1922, this request was supplemented by the representative of the employees by the filing of a formal motion reading:

We wish formally to request that the living-wage principle be accepted by the Board and made the basis of its action in the present case. We make this request as a formal motion and ask the Board to take it under consideration and give us a formal ruling before we proceed further with the case:

1. That the Board recognize the living wage as the basis of its decision in this case.

2. That in applying this principle, a minimum rate of not less than forty-eight cents (48c) an hour be awarded to all of our members, who, under your last wage Decision No. 1028 (Docket 1300) are receiving twenty-eight cents (28c) an hour or less.

3. That for those who are now receiving more than twenty-eight cents (28c) an hour, their differential in cents above twenty-eight cents (28c) be added to the new minimum rate of forty-eight cents (48c) an hour. This will mean a minimum rate for our people of forty-eight cents (48c) an hour.

In deciding this request, two resolutions were offered—the first by the chairman, and the second by Mr. Wharton—reading as follows:

(1) By the chairman:

It is superfluous for the Board to announce in advance the principle or theory upon which it will fix wages in the pending dispute. It may be assumed by the parties in this case that the Board will give full consideration to every circumstance set out in the statute for its guidance but it will not go beyond that. The Transportation Act, 1920, requires the Board to establish wages that are "just and reasonable." It is within the province of the parties herein to make such contentions as they may respectively see fit as to what will constitute a "just and reasonable" wage. If the wage which the motion defines as the "living wage" should be demonstrated to be a "just and reasonable" wage, the Board would adopt it; otherwise, it would not. The Board will neither limit nor enlarge the right of either party to present to the Board his conception of what constitutes a just and reasonable wage within the meaning of the law.

(2) By Mr. Wharton:

The right of all workers including common laborers, to a living wage is hereby affirmed.

In fixing wages, minimum rates of pay shall be established which will insure the subsistence of the worker and his family in health and reasonable comfort.

The resolution offered by the chairman was adopted by a vote of five to two, seven members present.

The decision of the majority in this case is fundamentally unsound and unacceptable on the same grounds which were set forth in the dissenting opinion of the minority in Decision No. 1028. At that time the views of the minority were developed in great detail, and are applicable to the case under discussion. They may be briefly summarized by the fol-

lowing excerpt from the dissenting opinion to Decision No. 1028:

(1) The rates of pay established under this decision as the basic minimum rates of the transportation industry will merely perpetuate the low level of purchasing power possessed by this large class of workers in pre-war years * * *

(2) The rates of pay established under this decision will mean annual earnings far below any minimum standard of subsistence which has been formulated, even below those of most conservative employer groups.

(3) The rates of pay established under this decision are not based upon the human needs of the hundreds of thousands of families involved. They are insufficient to provide these families with the absolute essentials. The earnings of this large group of railroad employees will not provide the father of a family with as much food as is allowed convicts in the Cook County, Illinois, jail.

(4) The pre-war standard perpetuated by this decision was the product of inequitable wage bargains. It is considerably below the level recognized at that time as necessary for the maintenance of health and energy.

AN INADEQUATE WAGE IS UNJUST AND UNREASONABLE.

The fundamental error of the majority rests upon their refusal to inquire into the adequacy of the rates of pay established for section men and unskilled laborers. Although these rates may be placed on a higher level than those paid by private industries, this does not meet the requirements imposed on the Labor Board by the Transportation Act, 1920. The specific and fundamental mandate of the law is that wages shall be just and reasonable. The relation of rates of pay to those established in private industry, or the relation of rates of pay to the cost of living, is a *secondary* consideration which does not come into play until the *primary* requirement of a "just and reasonable" or an adequate or living wage has been satisfied. Under these duties of the Board it is manifest that the rates of pay of unskilled workers, or those at the bottom of the wage structure, must first be established on an adequate basis—a basis sufficient to maintain and perpetuate in a reasonably comfortable and decent way the unskilled worker and his family—and after this has been done just and reasonable differentials above this basic wage for unskilled labor must be established in accordance with skill, experience, productiveness, hazard, training, et cetera, or, in other words, in accordance with the seven relevant circumstances specifically mentioned in section 307, as well as others unenumerated but covered by section 301 of the Transportation Act, 1920.

THE LIVING WAGE IS LEGALLY SOUND.

Under any proper interpretation of the Transportation Act, therefore, I hold that an adequate or living wage to unskilled railroad employees is a legal right of such employees, and that the Labor Board is not meeting the mandates imposed upon it by the law in its failure to accept the living-wage principle. The principle should, of course, be applied with discretion and with due caution; nevertheless it

is the duty of the Board to accept and apply it. No better proof of the propriety of such action can be had than the statements of Senator Albert B. Cummins, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce and one of the authors of the Transportation Act, 1920. On April 17, 1922, when a hearing was in progress before his committee relative to whether the Transportation Act, 1920, contemplated the sanction of the living-wage principle to unskilled railway employees, Senator Cummins publicly said:

The Chairman: My view of it is that here are two men, and one man may agree to work for the other at any wage that he would be willing to accept, whether it is just and reasonable or not, but when organized society comes to fixing the wage, it is no more right to fix a wage below the point of living and comfortable living than it is to fix a return on capital below a reasonable point.

Witness: That is our contention exactly, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: I think you are right about it.

Senator Cummins' attitude was further elaborated in a statement submitted by the representatives of the employees during the hearings in the present case. In presenting their motion for a ruling on the living-wage principle, in this connection, they said: (Transcript of Proceedings, pp. 127 and 128.)

Recently, after the shopmen's strike had been in progress about three weeks, or about July 19 last, Senator Cummins was quoted in a newspaper interview as declaring it to be his early intention to sponsor legislation which would empower the Railroad Labor Board to pay a living wage.

"Some way must be found," he said, "to enable the Government to determine what is a 'living wage' just as the Government is enabled to determine what is a fair return on capital invested. I believe if the Railroad Labor Board had at least attempted to fix a 'living wage' in seeking to reduce the earnings of railroad workers, most of the present difficulty could have been avoided."

THE LAW HAS SET ASIDE THE FORCES OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

The Board must accept some fundamental principle as the basis of wage-fixing; otherwise, it can follow no guide but the relentless, inhuman, fluctuating forces of supply and demand. It cannot be denied that in private industries the wages of unorganized and unskilled workers are very largely fixed by these forces. As industrial development progresses, however, supply and demand enters less and less into the wage question, until a condition of affairs is oftentimes reached where employees and employers are organized and are of about equal economic strength, and where both parties agree to meet together and bargain collectively, referring such matters as cannot be settled in conference to an impartial tribunal for final adjudication. When this is done, as is the case in many private industries, there can be no place for the invocation of the law of supply and demand. An arbitration board selected must ignore these factors, and in its deliberations and decisions attempt to establish rates of pay which are adequate and equitable, or, in other words, just and reasonable.

Likewise, the Transportation Act, 1920, under which the Labor Board functions, by establishing a tribunal for determining wages, to which all wage controversies must be referred, sets aside the law of supply and demand. It also prohibited the acceptance, as a basis of action by the Labor Board, of the rates in private industries determined by the law of supply and demand. The duty of the Board in this respect cannot be better expressed than by quoting in part from the decision of the neutral arbitrator in the arbitration case in 1920 of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company and its employees. On this point, he said:

So far as my examination of the authorities goes, no employer has before a board of arbitration ever disputed the proposition that the workingman in America is entitled to a minimum fair living wage.

* * *

Nor does the company dispute this proposition now. It says that the men are receiving a fair living wage, as is proved by the law of supply and demand. I do not believe that the law of supply and demand, however applicable to the purchase and sale of merchandise or to industry in general, should have much, if any, weight in fixing the wage scale in public utilities. The only way in which the applicability of the law can be tested in any case is by the men going on strike and fighting it out to the bitter end. If they are to test it by fighting, then a fair fight requires that they be allowed to strike all at once and use every means legally possible to win their fight. Such a struggle, with its inevitable concomitants of public inconvenience and distress, interruption of business, dislocation of all transportation facilities, and possible disorder, is emphatically not to the public interest, and therefore the whole economic progress of the last 50 years has been away from the strike as a means of testing whether under the law of supply and demand any wage scale in force is adequate.

The conclusion is irresistible, from the pronouncements of other arbitration tribunals as well as from the statements of Senator Cummins, that "wages in outside industries," or in other words, the supply of and demand for labor, cannot be used as a guide for the Labor Board in fixing adequate basic rates for unskilled railroad employees.

The law establishing the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations is framed in similar terms to the Transportation Act, 1920. The Kansas Court is required (sections 8 and 9 of the law) to establish wages which shall be "reasonable" and "fair." The Court of Industrial Relations has not hesitated to interpret these requirements of the law to mean a living wage to unskilled workers with higher differentials to the more skilled and experienced wage earners. In the case of State of Kansas vs. Topeka Edison Company, it said:

A living wage may be defined as a wage which enables the worker to supply himself and those absolutely dependent upon him with sufficient food to maintain life and health; with a shelter from the inclemencies of the weather; and with sufficient clothing to preserve the body from cold and to enable persons to mingle among their fellows in such ways as may be necessary in the preservation of life. But it is not a living wage only which this court is commanded by the people of this State to assure workers engaged in these essential industries. The statute uses the word "fair" and commands us to assure to these workers a "fair" wage. What is a "fair" wage? Upon this subject, of course there may be a great variety of opinions expressed. It seems safe to say, however, that the circumstances above enumerated should be considered in arriving at a conclusion as to what

constitutes a fair wage. The skilled worker, in fairness, should have a higher wage than the unskilled worker. The worker who has spent years of time and effort in preparing himself for a peculiarly technical line of work is entitled to greater consideration from the public than the more unskilled worker. The hazards of the employment should also be noted, and the worker engaged in such an employment as that under consideration should receive a higher wage than his fellow worker who may be engaged in a safe occupation. The degree of responsibility placed upon the worker is a matter of importance. The continuity and regularity of employment should be considered, for it is apparent that an employment which is seasonal in its nature must have a higher wage than one in which regular, steady work is offered, because, after all, it is the annual earnings that are to govern rather than the daily wage in many instances.

THE LIVING-WAGE PRINCIPLE.

The Labor Board should give expression to its acceptance of the living-wage principle and then give it a practical application. This principle has been nowhere better expressed than in the code or series of principles which made up the constitution, so to speak, of the former National War Labor Board. It was as follows:

1. The right of all workers, including common laborers to a living wage is hereby declared.
2. In fixing wages, minimum rates of pay shall be established which will insure the subsistence of the worker and his family in health and reasonable comfort.

During the period of the war emergency, labor gave up the right to strike. In order that its status might be protected, a national conference of representatives of employers and employees agreed to accept the above principle and a series of others as a guide for the purpose of adjusting wage disputes during the war period. The principles were proclaimed by the President and made mandatory upon industrial relations and conditions. The present chief justice of the United States Supreme Court was a member of the conference which agreed upon the principles to be established, and later, as one of the chairmen of the National War Labor Board, interpreted and practically applied these principles.

THE BUDGETARY METHOD IS NECESSARY AND PRACTICABLE.

The use of a family budget is essential to any attempt at ascertaining practically what a "living wage" should be. Our basic industries do not offer rates of pay which, under normal working conditions, enable an unskilled worker to earn an amount sufficient to support himself and his family in health and modest comfort. His wages must be supplemented by the earnings of his wife and children, or by the taking of boarders and lodgers into the home. Otherwise, the family income is inadequate. The prevailing wage in American industry, in other words, is a family wage. The energies of all the members of the family capable of working are required in order to secure an income sufficient for average needs. That this condition of affairs is also true of the families of maintenance of way employees of the railroads has been demonstrated by the

personal testimony of section men and their wives who have appeared before the Labor Board.

Existing rates of pay in private industries cannot, therefore, be used as precedents in determining what a living wage should be. A tribunal such as the Railroad Labor Board in attempting to give practical application to the living-wage principle, cannot rely on *what is*, but must find out *what should be*. A budget must be constructed to cover the quantities of foodstuffs and clothing which an average family requires in order to be properly nourished and decently clothed, necessary housing facilities and fuel, and sundries or miscellaneous articles essential to modest and frugal comfort. When the quantities of the different classes of articles necessary to the healthful consumption of an average family have been determined, the different articles can then be priced, and the sum of these prices indicates what annual income should be had. If the aggregate cost of the articles required to maintain a conservative standard of healthful and decent living is then divided for a given period by the normal working time, the average rate per hour or day may be ascertained which should be paid to the average unskilled worker in order that he may support his family in reasonable health and comfort. It is not claimed, of course, that a living wage rate can thus be determined with mathematical precision, but the approximate amount which is necessary to support an average workingman's family in health and decency can be found out, and on this basis the Board could proceed conservatively and with due discretion to fix a rate of pay which would be reasonably adequate.

The practicability of the budgetary method has already been demonstrated by experience. It has been used in many states by wage boards and commissions to establish minimum rates of pay for women in mercantile and manufacturing establishment. It has also been adopted by the former National War Labor Board, the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations, and by the Commonwealth and other arbitration boards in Australia.

Many objections, both from the standpoint of equity and of a practical statistical character, have been submitted against the budgetary method by the representatives of the railroads. Some of these objections are merely technical; others involve more serious considerations. None are insurmountable, and all can be overcome by the exercise of sound judgment and discretion by the Board.

It has also been claimed that the practical application of the living-wage principle by the budgetary method would be financially impossible, or would involve such a financial outlay as would constitute a grievous burden to the shipper and to the consumer. If established on

the railroads, it is also declared that it would have to be met by private industries, and the resultant cost would mean a general increase in prices or an industrial breakdown.

Similar arguments and prophecies have been developed in the past against the establishment of the eight-hour work day and other measures of industrial equity or amelioration. The dire results which have been predicted have never materialized. Likewise, a conservative, practical application of the living-wage principle would undoubtedly be attended by better and more advantageous conditions of railway operation. Added labor costs would be absorbed completely or to a large extent by increased labor efficiency and by managerial ability. The practical experience in Australia where this same argument was used against the adoption of the living-wage principle as the basis for wage-fixing is of much value, and shows the unsoundness of the position of those who have taken an attitude of extreme opposition. That this experience in that country has been most favorable is indicated by the following quotations from opinions of the president of the Industrial Court of South Australia:

The president is bound by law to award not less than a living wage. If that wage is higher than has been previously fixed, the excess may come out of the profits of the employer. But if it should so happen that the excess cannot be paid out of profits, there are other sources to be drawn on. There is the possibility of increased economy or increased efficiency in the conduct of the business concerned. There is the possibility that an increased output on the part of employees may enable the employers to avoid shutting down. A great deal of evidence might be adduced to show that in Australia the sources to which I have referred as available for paying higher wages—increased economy or efficiency of business organizations and an increased output on the part of the worker—are sources from which, under the stimulus of necessity, much more might be drawn than at present. I do not speak of all industries, but my remark is fairly applicable to a large number. * * * I dwell upon these things because I wish to show that if this Court, in declaring a living wage, declares a wage which apparently cannot be paid by the industry concerned, the Court is not necessarily shutting down the industry. In a number of cases which have come before Australian industrial tribunals, the argument has been brought forward that a particular business of industry would have to be closed down if the wages were raised, and yet the industry or business has continued despite increased wages, and is today paying reasonable dividends. Whether the result be due to the potential economy of high wages, or to the fact that employers have discovered that necessity is the mother of invention, or to other circumstances I need not pause to consider. The fact is indisputable.

Nor is it sound business to underpay the worker. It is true that particular employers may make profits by the award of a wage lower than the true living wage. But the interests of the employers as a whole are not to be promoted by sweating wages, or even by a bare subsistence wage. * * * I cannot too strongly emphasize the fact that it is for the interests of the employers themselves, as well as for the employees, that the living wage awarded by this Court should be such as to insure to every workman a wage sufficient to maintain him in a high state of industrial efficiency, and to provide his family with the necessities for health and well being. When economists speak of the potential economy of high wages, they are not talking in the air. They are talking of something which has been demonstrated in the industrial development of modern communities.

The mistake that is often made by private employers is the mistake so commonly, and I fear justly, attributed to Governments—the mistake of seeking efficiency through economies rather than economy through efficiency.

Sound national economy embraces the recognition of the need for securing such a return for work, whether mental or physical, as will maintain the worker in health and efficiency and stimulate his or her ambition. The realization of the fact, in its bearing upon maximum production at lowest cost of production, leads to the conclusion that lowest cost of production should be sought for less in low rates of wages than in increased skill in the management, and in increased efficiency of the worker.

It may be conceded that an increase in the price of a commodity produced has sometimes been inevitable where wages have been increased. But I do not hesitate to express the opinion that, in a majority of cases, the increase of prices, aside from fluctuations in the world's markets and omitting for the moment the possibility of some diversion of profits to wages, might have been avoided by a greater efficiency on the part of employers and employees by eliminating, as far as possible, the waste of disorganized industry by the installation of up-to-date plants, and the adoption of the most effective methods of business organization. (South Australia Industrial Reports, Vol. 2, 1918-19, pp. 3-4, 45-46, 80-81, and 235.)

The experience of Australia in establishing adequate basic wages without industrial dislocation is also further corroborated by the experience of Great Britain under the Trade Boards Act of 1909, and of the various states in this country which have established minimum wages for women engaged in trade and industry.

As a matter of fact, there is no sound reason why the budgetary method cannot be employed to determine what the minimum income essential to the reasonable living requirements of an unskilled laborer, wife, and three dependent children should be; furthermore, there is no sound reason why such a standard cannot be ascertained and applied to the transportation industry without impairment of its economical and efficient operation. Under a proper application, it would undoubtedly reduce, rather than increase, labor costs. The only criticism indeed which has been made has not been against the budgetary method but against its application. It has been twofold: (1) The standard of living which should be allowed as the basis of a living wage; and (2) the size of the family unit. But the request of the employees in this case for a recognition of the living-wage principle, and its application to the extent only of an opportunity for laborers and section men to earn a maximum of \$1,175 a year, has been so reasonable, conservative, and so financially practicable that it has seemed to me that it should have been granted by the Labor Board pending a more exhaustive inquiry as to what a living wage should actually be. The requests of the employees, in other words, have impressed me not only as being reasonable and conservative, but clearly within the range of practical application.

NEGRO AND MEXICAN LABOR AWARDED FAVORABLE WAGES.

Reference is made by the majority to rates of pay established for section men and common labor by certain carriers in the Southeast and that these rates are below the minimum of

twenty-five cents (25c) per hour established by this decision, but nothing is said to indicate how these rates were put into effect. It is my information that a committee composed of section foremen conducted these negotiations, and that the Negro laborers whom they assumed to represent and for whom they agreed to accept these reductions had no proper opportunity of expressing their wishes. It is significant that the section foremen on the same roads quite generally received increases in their rates of pay. The Labor Board had information as to the rates of pay established by certain of the southeastern roads prior to the issuance of its Decision No. 1028, and none of these roads were, so far as this class of employees are concerned, parties to the dispute resulting in the issuance of Decision No. 1028.

In the case of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company which has since the issuance of Decision No. 1028, established a minimum rate of forty cents (40c) an hour for trackmen, this carrier, named in Decision No. 1028, after receiving the Board's decision granting their request to the extent of reducing the rates of pay of trackmen five cents (5c) an hour, arranged to negotiate with a committee, other than the duly authorized committee members of the organization party to this dispute, and granted trackmen an increase establishing a minimum of forty cents (40c) an hour.

In this case the carrier dealt with the organizations parties to this dispute regarding a reduction in wages, but for obvious reasons it did not do so when it proposed to increase wages. The carrier is now contending that the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers does not now represent a majority of this class of employees and is, therefore, protesting the right of this organization to represent these employees in the present dispute arising from the request for a wage increase, and because of this protest the New Haven has not been included in the present decision.

The minimum rate of twenty-five cents (25c) an hour established by this decision represents an annual full-time wage of \$612 or \$51 per month. This is the definition of a just and reasonable wage as decided by the majority of the Board. The majority state:

"As a matter of fact, this 25-cent minimum is a higher wage than the 37-cent minimum, when considered in relation to the living conditions of the respective territories."

As this rate applies in the territory where Negro and Mexican labor predominate, then it is a fair assumption to say that the majority has established a more favorable standard of living for these nationalities than for others.

We ask that you visualize a typical family and habitation of a Negro laborer in any of the southeastern or southern states, and judge whether or not a decision that establishes a standard of living on that basis is justifiable in the eyes of God or man.

EFFECT OF WAGE REDUCTIONS ON COUNTRY.

Mr. William Randolph Hearst recently published an article which I herewith reproduce:

The great injury inflicted upon the business of the country by the coal and railroad complications and upon the people of the country and upon the nation itself, is due primarily to the fundamental economic error that wages should be reduced and that any benefit can come to a country by reduction of wages.

If the late great war has anything at all to its credit, anything at all that we can look to as a general advantage to humanity, it is the fact that the war and the conditions which it created tended to raise the wage scale.

The effort of all intelligent people, as well as humanitarian people, the effort of all people familiar with social and economic principles and objectives should have been to maintain this wage scale and the standard of living made possible by a high wage scale, even though the cost of living should be somewhat reduced.

We know perfectly well that the supremacy of American products is not due and never has been due and never will be due to the cheapness of American labor.

It is due to the skill of American labor, the intelligence and education of American labor, the contentment, energy and enthusiasm of American labor, and, of course, in addition to this superiority of American labor, the superiority of American machinery.

The superior skill, education, contentment, energy, enthusiasm of American labor are due primarily to the superior American standard of living and the opportunities, ambitions and interest which that high standard of living creates.

To strike at that standard of living of the American laborer is to strike at the very base of all his superiority, to kill his superior skill and intelligence, his contentment, enthusiasm and interest at the very root.

It is the extreme of false economy; it is the utmost of bad management—to say nothing of the social and ethical questions involved.

It may be taken as an elemental proposition that no saving from wage reduction compensates for the loss of production from dis-

contented labor, or labor rendered less efficient through a reduction of the standard of living and a consequent limitation of those opportunities for education and individual improvement which make American labor the most efficient in the world.

In addition to the injury which a reduction of wages inflicts upon labor and through labor upon production, there is the general injury upon all business which a reduction in purchasing power of the mass of the community inevitably involves.

It is possible that we business men do not realize that a great part of the general prosperity of the war period and the immediate post-war period was due to high wages and the general distribution of those wages in purchases—for the working man generally spends nearly all that he earns.

When wages were high the working man and his family bought freely, the shops prospered, store stocks were exhausted, the factories were overwhelmed with orders, and the fullest market prevailed for raw material furnished by the farm and the mine.

Do you, fellow business man, who owns a store, fail to realize that the hand which reduces wages dips into your till to deprive you of a proportionate part of your patronage and your profits?

Do you, fellow business man, who runs a factory, fail to realize that your orders come from those shops, and are dependent in turn upon the patronage and prosperity of those shops?

Do you, fellow farmers and fellow miners, fail to realize that the demand for your products depends upon the demands from the factories, and that these factories depend upon the orders from the shops, and the orders from the shops depend upon the prosperity and the patronage of those shops, which are in turn dependent upon the prosperity of the wage earners, the greatest individual element in the whole nation?

The conditions of prosperity are a very economic "house that Jack built," and the foundation of the house is the welfare of the worker, based on good wages and consequent high purchasing power.

Therefore, when the mine owners and railroad owners demanded a reduction of wages without absolute necessity they committed a fundamental economic error. When the Railroad Labor Board authorized a reduction, they sanctioned a blow not only at the welfare of the workers, but at the general welfare of all business and at the prosperity of the country.

Of course, the workers would not tolerate this reduction in wages wholly unnecessary and unjustifiable at this time; and, whether moved by selfish considerations or not, they were performing a patriotic service in not tolerating it.

The plain truth of the matter is that any management of any business which cannot succeed, and still pay good wages is not only inefficient, but un-American, because good wages for good work not only is but is recognized to be a fundamental American proposition.

Most of our American business men are able to conduct their business successfully and pay high wages; and they conduct their businesses successfully not in spite of the high wages, but on account of the high wages, because success is a combination of efficient management and efficient labor.

The proof that reduction in wages was in no way necessary at this time in the coal mines and on the railroads is shown in the fact that great industries like the steel trust, under the skillful management of Elbert H. Gary, were raising their wages 20 per cent at the time these mining and railroad industries were attempting to reduce wages, and is further shown in the fact that the coal operators have finally put their men back to work at the old wage, and can, and will, not only conduct their business successfully with wages at that standard, but profiteer very handsomely in addition.

The railroads must not only eventually pay the previously established wage, which they attempted to reduce, but will probably soon have to pay an added wage.

The demand for labor is increasing throughout the nation. Wages will increase in proportion, and the opportunity to take advantage of the necessities of the working man will not exist, even for those who shortsightedly desire to take such advantage.

The fundamental mistake, therefore, which has precipitated all the injury of these strikes and these interruptions of the business of the country, and these burdens upon business and upon individual citizens, which will endure as long as the limitations on fuel and transportation endure, was made by the coal operators and the railroad managers when they unjustifiably demanded lower wages, and by the Railroad Labor Board which sanctioned these unjustifiable demands.

Perhaps these mistakes may not be made so often when it is thoroughly realized how important high wages and a high standard of living and a high purchasing power are not only to the general prosperity of the nation, but to the prosperity of every in-

dividual business, to my business and to your business and to every business and profession and occupation throughout the whole country.

A. O. WHARTON.

Statement

For the reasons set out in the decision, I believe that an increase for employees in maintenance of way service is justified, but I do not feel that the increase contemplated by this decision is sufficient. However, I felt obliged to vote for the proposition when it appeared that the long delay in reaching a decision was working to the detriment of the men affected. The Labor Board took up the question of establishing just and reasonable wages for this class of employees on October 2, 1922, and after a period of nineteen days, no decision had been reached.

The increase of two cents (2c) per hour is equivalent to nearly \$23,000,000 per annum, or approximately \$70,000 a day. This delay in the Board's action therefore meant a loss to the employees of about one million dollars in earnings, and failure to reach a decision would not only have further augmented this loss in earnings, but might have resulted in this class of employees receiving no increase.

W. L. McMENIMEN.

Supporting Opinion

The fundamental difference between the decision herein and the dissenting opinion is that the former is based upon the Transportation Act, 1920, and the latter upon a fantastic theory, the very essence of which its own proponents expressly characterized in the hearing before the Labor Board as a "guess and a makeshift."

The theory of the dissenting opinion, if carried to its legitimate conclusion, would wreck every railroad in the United States and, if extended to other industries, would carry them into communistic ruin.

The law directs the Labor Board to establish "just and reasonable" wages for this class of railway employees and it sets out seven factors or elements which the Board shall consider, among other relevant circumstances, in reaching a conclusion as to what is a just and reasonable wage.

The factors so named in the statute are as follows:

- (1) The scales of wages paid for similar kinds of work in other industries;
- (2) The relation between wages and the cost of living;
- (3) The hazards of the employment;
- (4) The training and skill required;
- (5) The degree of responsibility;
- (6) The character and regularity of the employment; and
- (7) Inequalities of increases in wages or of treatment, the result of previous wage orders or adjustments.

The Board is impressed with the idea that Congress has thus enumerated the considerations which any intelligent business man of just social conceptions would naturally adopt in fixing a just and reasonable wage.

It is the view of the majority that it is its duty to give due weight to all seven of these factors, but the dissenting opinion summarily excludes the first and argues that it should receive no consideration.

The contention of the expert economists in their presentation of this case for the employees was that the Board should fix for common labor "the living wage." This is likewise the basis of the dissenting opinion.

If the contentions were that the Board should establish "a living wage," the majority would readily accede to the proposition, and, as a matter of fact, the Board in this instance, as in all others, has granted a living wage.

But the abstract, elusive thing called "the living wage," confessedly based upon a makeshift and a guess, can not receive the sanction of the Board, because it would be utterly impractical and would not be "just and reasonable," as the law commands. The living wage is defined by its proponents before this Board as follows:

A wage which will support a family of five in health and reasonable comfort, such family being assumed to consist of a husband and wife and three dependent children under sixteen years of age.

This constitutes a bit of mellifluous phraseology, well calculated to deceive the unthinking. It has frequently been demonstrated that a melodious slogan contains more possibilities of danger and destruction than a dynamite bomb.

To ascertain what is reasonable comfort, it is proposed that experts shall prescribe a standard of living for a family of five, setting out in minute detail what the experts think such a family should have in food, clothing, furniture, housing and all the other necessities of life. The fallacy of this proposal is inherent and fundamental. That it would be wise and practical to undertake to establish an arbitrary standard of living for several millions of people is not apparent. That the desires and requirements of all men are equal and alike is not correct, and that any committee of experts could set up an average living standard upon which a wage scale could be practically based has not been demonstrated anywhere. If theorists should evolve such a standard of living, it would not be possible to obtain any general conformance to it by those for whom it was designed. Standards of living have never been theorized into men. A man cannot be picked up by the scruff of the neck and hoisted into a new standard of living. Such a change in the individual man is a matter

of growth and development. When brought about by natural processes, it is socially and economically beneficial, but, if attempted by legislation, it is a wasteful absurdity. To provide a somewhat expensive standard of living for a man who by habits, training and ambition is not prepared for it, wastes money and confers no real benefit on the individual.

It may be observed that this theory of standardization necessarily fails to take into account many of the economies that are practiced by thrifty people who desire to get ahead in the game of life.

That standards of living are gradually improving in this country is undoubtedly true, and this is as it should be. There is no member of the Labor Board who does not profoundly desire improved living conditions for common labor, but it is our belief that this movement must be continued along the lines indicated by human experience and that it cannot be consummated in the twinkling of an eye by artificial expedients.

As a matter of fact, the expert representative of the employees in this case, admitted that the immediate establishment of "the living wage" would, to adopt his language, "throw a monkey wrench into the industrial machinery." He therefore suggested that the Board only make a start in that direction at this time. Such a proposition is entirely illogical. If the living wage is the just and reasonable wage authorized by the statute, it is the duty of the Labor Board to establish it now. If it is not the just and reasonable wage commanded by the law, then it is not the duty of the Board to adopt it now or hereafter, unless the law be changed.

If it would now be equivalent to a monkey wrench thrown into the machinery, as its advocate says, it might amount to the same thing later on, and the Railroad Labor Board made no mistake in declining to commit itself to this theory.

The adoption of the family of five as the typical family is arbitrary and questionable. According to the United States census of 1920 there were 24,351,676 families in a population of 105,710,620, an average of 4.4 persons to a family, and not five. This includes all members, regardless of age. The census also shows that there were about 35,000,000 dependent children under 16 years of age, an average of 1.4 dependent children to a family, and not 3 as assumed in the living wage theory.

Furthermore, the 1920 census also shows that for each family there are 1.36 male workers. According to the living-wage theory, each family of five would be supported by one worker, while as a matter of fact each family would have the support of 1.36 workers.

It is interesting and instructive to take note of the undoubted results that would follow the adoption of the theory of "the living wage." The representative of the employees states that according to the lowest living budget now available the living wage for common labor should be seventy-two cents (.72c) to seventy-five cents (.75c) an hour.

To bring the rates of common labor on the railroads to seventy-two (.72c) an hour would necessitate an increase of 125.7 per cent. To maintain existing differentials between the rates of common labor and skilled labor—and the representatives of the employees insist that proper differentials must be maintained—would necessitate an increase by the same percentage of the rates of all classes of railroad workers.

This would add approximately \$3,112,952,387 to the annual pay roll, bringing it up to \$5,589,445,993. Total expenses would then be approximately \$7,804,871,733, and total revenues (1921) \$5,563,232,215, and the carriers would face an annual deficit of \$2,241,639,518.

But, the representatives of the employees say, it would be impracticable to establish the living wage all at once, but that as a starter forty-eight cents (.48c) an hour should be made the minimum wage for common labor for the present. Assuming the retention of the existing differentials for common labor on the railways, and for all other classes of labor, this would mean an increase of 50.45 per cent, which would add to the annual wage bill \$1,249,390,994, bringing it up to \$3,725,884,540.

The total annual expenses of the railways would be \$5,941,310,340 and total revenues (1921) \$5,563,232,215, and the carriers would be up against an annual deficit of \$378,078,125.

In either instance, there would not be a cent returns for stockholders. Of course, for those who desire government ownership this would be a quick method of getting it, for it is a sure thing that the public would not stand for the imposition of higher rates to pay such a deficit.

It must be remembered, in the last analysis of the matter, that the public would have to pay this wage bill, and when we say the public, everybody, rich and poor, is included. A vast percentage of the burden would be passed on to laboring men and women in other lines of industry in the form of increased living expenses. From the effort to meet such increased expenses there would necessarily result a wide extension of the struggle to raise wages in all other lines of industry, and the disturbance and organization of business in general.

It is our belief that the people of this country are perfectly willing that railway labor, with its hazard, skill and responsibility, should be well compensated, even to the point

of liberality. In view of this friendly public sentiment, it is not wise for labor organizations to seek to impose upon the farmers and producers of the country a crushing burden at a time when the losses of readjustment are so keenly remembered.

The argument that this theory of the living wage has been successfully tried out in Australia is not sustained by the record in this case nor by the general information accessible to the Labor Board. Most of the evidence on this point is out of date. It is admitted by the representative of the employees that Premier Hughes of Australia rejected the living-wage recommendation of the commission, reporting it as an impossible burden to industry.

Neither is it believed that the Australian countries can be pointed to as examples of industrial prosperity and happiness. Men are prone to believe that ideal conditions exist in distant lands, and we have even heard Soviet Russia extolled as the land of superlative prosperity for labor. Those who have been privileged to view conditions in such countries at short range have usually returned to the United States quite convinced that it is better to strive for the improvement of what we have than to supplant it by the visionary experiments of wild-eyed agitators.

The lengthy newspaper article of Wm. R. Hearst incorporated in the dissenting opinion is not evidence in this case. Mr. Hearst was not sworn nor cross-examined, nor is it shown that he is an expert on questions of the sort here involved. In so far as the article in question is adopted as the views of the signer of the dissenting opinion, it is pertinent and important, but a discussion of its many fallacies and misstatements need not now be entered upon in detail.

It is worthy of note, however, that this article thus approvingly quoted contains the statement that the unjustifiable lowering of the shopmen's wages caused the strike. Such a statement adopted and endorsed in an official document by a member of this Board deserves, at least, brief comment.

In the judgment of a majority of the Labor Board, and, we believe, of a great majority of the people, the shopmen's strike was an

egregious blunder without any real justification, and this is said with the kindest feeling for the employees who have suffered most from its effects. It has wrought harm to all and good to none. It has burdened the railways with an unjust expense, has inflicted great losses upon the public, especially the food producers, and has resulted in approximately \$177,535,524 loss to the strikers. For all this, the men on strike have won nothing. They have gained no concession as to any matter upon which they struck. For months the strike has been merely a struggle upon the part of the men to regain their positions.

In vivid contrast stands the course of the maintenance of way employees, whose officials wisely prevented a strike. Since July 1 this class of employees has received wages approximating \$147,656,866, which would have been lost on strike, and now, by orderly and legal processes, they are receiving under the present decision an increase in wages approximating \$20,000,000 per year.

Perhaps, there is no better time and place to emphasize the belief of a majority of the Labor Board that railway strikes are utterly useless and wasteful, and that the employees will always gain better results at the hands of any tribunals fairly constituted and representative of the people than they will by making war on the carriers and the public.

The most disturbing influence prevalent in railway operation today is the continuous preaching that the laboring man cannot trust the courts and tribunals of his country, and must therefore resort to force for the attainment of justice.

Nothing here said should be construed as an effort to discourage the legitimate activities of organized labor. It serves an essential purpose in the body politic. The conduct of the maintenance of way organization in connection with this wage controversy exemplifies the exalted service that may be rendered to labor and to our Republic by statesmanlike leadership of the railway employees.

Attest:

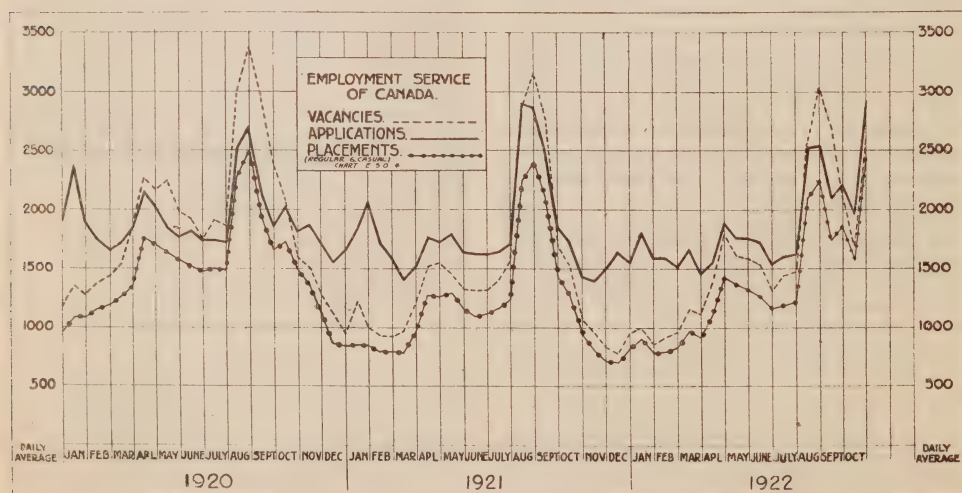
L. M. PARKER,
Secretary.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR OCTOBER, 1922

The Movement of Labour

THE business of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of October, 1922, was somewhat greater in volume than during the preceding month and during the corresponding period of 1921. The accompanying chart, which presents the returns from the offices on the basis of daily averages over half-month periods, shows a continued falling-off in applications, vacancies and placements, during the first half of October, followed by a sharp increase during the latter half of the month. This expansion in business is noticed chiefly in the Province of Saskatchewan where fall ploughing and the completion of threshing operations created a keen demand for workers. Placements of farm workers during October, 1922, numbered 22,989. The offices reported that the average number of applications for employment registered at the offices during October was 1,993 during the first half and 2,913 during the second half of the month. During

the preceding period applications averaged 2,210 daily, and during the corresponding period of last year the average number was 1,729 and 1,437 during the first and second half of the month, respectively. Vacancies notified by employers to the Service averaged 1,700 daily during the first half of the month, as compared with 2,100 during the preceding period and 1,522 during the corresponding period a year ago. During the latter half of the month vacancies averaged 2,600 daily, as compared with 1,072 during the same period of 1921. The offices of the Service effected an average of 1,565 placements daily during the first half of October, as compared with 1,846 during the latter half of September and with 1,278 during the corresponding period in 1921. The average number of placements effected during the latter half of the month was 2,445 daily, as compared with an average of 938 during the same period a year ago. The following table presents the placements



effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Total
1919 (10 months)....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,264	445,811
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922 (10 months)....	263,270	81,863	345,133

During the month of October, 1922, the number of vacancies reported by employers was 56,797, of which 46,877 were for men and 9,920 for women. Applications for employment registered at the offices numbered 64,699, of which 54,230 were from men and 10,469 from women. The offices made 54,953 references to positions during the month and effected a total of 53,013 placements, of which 43,010 were in regular employment and 10,003 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment, 39,960 were of men and 3,050 of women.

Placements in regular employment by provinces during the period under review were as follows: Nova Scotia—404 men, 140 women; New Brunswick—431 men, 90 women; Quebec—1,520 men, 509 women; Ontario—8,944 men, 1,002 women; Manitoba—3,407 men, 407 women; Saskatchewan—20,326 men, 289 women; Alberta—2,629 men, 359 women; British Columbia, 2,299 men, 254 women.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

The majority of farmers in these provinces were supplied with the necessary workers for the winter and only a few orders for this class were registered at the offices. At Halifax a few apple pickers were in demand during the early part of the month. Activity in the construction groups continued brisk. A slight difficulty was experienced in securing carpenters, bricklayers and plumbers, to meet the demand at Moncton, Chatham, St. John and Amherst. There was a falling-off in the number of workers employed

on city streets, but road and highway improvements continued to provide work for many. At Moncton and Amherst a few labourers were required for railway maintenance work. In the logging group, a number of placements of experienced bushmen were made from Amherst, Chatham, Moncton and St. John. The two latter offices reported a few vacancies for coal miners. Work along shore was fairly brisk and at Chatham a number of stevedores were placed. The demand for women clerical workers was very small, but difficulty was experienced in securing sufficient trained domestic servants to meet the demand.

QUEBEC.

In this province requests for experienced bushmen were coming in more rapidly, and numbers of men were sent to the camps from Hull, Montreal and Quebec City. There was a further reduction reported in the demand for farm workers, although a few orders for this class were reported at Montreal and Three Rivers. The demand in the construction group remained approximately the same as reported during the preceding period with a slight scarcity of experienced carpenters.

ONTARIO.

A decline in the demand for farm labour was reported by the offices in Ontario, although many placements were effected in this group from Brantford, Ottawa, St. Thomas and Peterborough. Workers for the gathering of the sugar-beet crop were in demand at Chatham. There was active employment in the building trades and vacancies for carpenters, bricklayers and plasterers were registered at the offices at Kitchener, Brantford, Ottawa and Kingston. Street paving and highway construction continued to provide work for many. At St. Thomas and Timmins numbers of labourers were placed on railway extension and maintenance works. Experienced bush-

men were in great demand at Ottawa, Pembroke, Port Arthur, Timmins and Toronto and, in most cases, little difficulty was felt in securing the workers. Labourers for sawmills and pulp-mills were required in small numbers at Pembroke and Timmins. At Oshawa a few motor mechanics and assemblers were placed. At Kitchener there was reported a shortage of textile workers, while at Toronto several women were placed as power machine operators on canvas tops and side curtains for automobiles. The beet-sugar industry at Chatham also asked a number of workers, while at Kingston vacancies were reported for a bobber and polishers on soft metal. Work along shore was fairly brisk, especially at Sarnia, where several sailors and stevedores were in demand. In the women's section a number of non-resident kitchen workers and waitresses were available, with a shortage of experienced cooks and generals.

MANITOBA.

Requirements for farm labour declined considerably during the month, reaching the normal demand for general fall work. In the construction groups there were several vacancies for concrete-form carpenters, construction labourers and painters, and at Winnipeg casual work of a seasonal nature gave employment to many. At Brandon and Portage la Prairie many men were placed as section and extra gang hands on railway work. Numerous requests for labourers and tie makers were received, and from Brandon, Dauphin and Winnipeg, groups of bushmen were sent to the camps in the northern parts of Manitoba and Ontario.

SASKATCHEWAN.

A marked increase in the demand in the agricultural group was reported by the offices, the calls being mainly for thresher hands and for workers for the fall ploughing. The unusual demand at this season is due in part to the return to the East and to British Columbia of

large numbers of the harvesters. Placements in this group during the month totalled 19,156, the greater number of these being effected from the offices at Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current and Estevan. Construction operations were fairly brisk and few building tradesmen were unemployed. At Regina a number of elevator carpenters were required, and at Saskatoon and Swift Current several building labourers and mechanics were placed. Workers for road construction and waterworks extensions were called for at Yorkton and North Battleford, while section men and extra gang hands were in demand at Regina and Saskatoon. From the offices at Yorkton, Regina, Swift Current and Saskatoon, many experienced bushmen were sent to the logging camps in Manitoba, Ontario and British Columbia. In the mining group there were several calls for workers, a number of whom were sent to the coal mines at Bienfait and Roche Percée. There was a slight decline in the number of vacancies reported for resident servants but casual workers were placed in considerable numbers.

ALBERTA.

A fairly brisk demand for farm help for fall ploughing was reported during the early part of the month, especially in the vicinity of Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge. At Medicine Hat a few potato pickers were required. Many teamsters, labourers and carpenters were required near Lethbridge, where several irrigation projects were under way, while a number of men were placed on road and highway work, undertaken by the Provincial Government as a measure towards the alleviation of the unemployment situation. Labourers and graders were required for railway maintenance work near Calgary, Drumheller and Edmonton. The demand for bushmen was very slight, a few men being placed from Calgary and Edmonton. From Lethbridge a few coal miners were placed.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

During the early part of the month the offices at Kamloops, Kelowna, Vernon and New Westminster reported a demand for fruit pickers, but during the latter part of the month few vacancies were received in this group. There were no heavy demands for workers in the building and construction groups, although Cranbrook and Vancouver reported a few orders for carpenters, plasterers and building labourers. At Revelstoke and Kamloops road work continued very brisk and a few labourers were placed on repair work at the irrigation system at Kelowna. Railway maintenance workers and bridge carpenters were required at Kamloops and Vancouver. The demand in the logging industry continued very active, and tie makers and swampers were placed in large numbers from Cranbrook, Prince George, Prince Rupert, Revelstoke and Vancouver. Vacancies for pulpmill and sawmill labourers were received and filled at Cranbrook, Nanaimo and Vancouver. The offices at Prince Rupert and Vancouver reported a number of placements of longshore workers and casual labourers. In the women's section there was little change from the preceding period, the number of vacancies for trained domestic workers exceeding the supply.

Movement of Labour

The offices of the Employment Service made 43,010 placements in regular employment during the month of October, 1922, of which 33,201 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. The Employment Service reduced transportation rate was granted to 4,470 of these persons, 2,100 of whom were going to points within the same province as the dispatching office and 2,370 to points in other provinces.

Quebec offices issued 518 special transportation certificates, 58 to bushmen and labourers going to camps at Greening, La Reine, and other points in the province, and 460 to persons, the majority of whom were bushmen going from Quebec, Hull and Montreal to camps near Sault Ste. Marie, Dean Lake, Radiant and Iroquois Falls, Ontario. Of the 1,327 workers despatched at the reduced rate by the Ontario offices, 29 were labourers going from Sudbury to Kippewa, Quebec. The majority of the provincial transfers were bushmen going from the vicinity of Toronto Hamilton and Ottawa, to the lumber camps in the northern part of the province; 17 were yard men and railway labourers going to points near Cochrane and Iroquois Falls; 1 was a chef going from Toronto to Kingston, and 2 were bricklayers going from Sault Ste. Marie and Kingston to Kitchener. Manitoba offices issued 142 certificates to persons travelling to stations within the province, a large number of whom were bushmen going from Winnipeg to Bowsman and Portage la Prairie, and a few were farm hands going to various points in the province. The offices granted also 1,153 certificates to persons going to other provinces, 10 of whom were destined to stations in Saskatchewan. Of the 1,143 persons going from Manitoba to Ontario, the majority were bushmen and tiemakers for camps near Fort William and Port Arthur. Workers in Saskatchewan, who benefited by the Employment Service reduced rate numbered 987, of whom 277 were farm hands, teamsters and coal miners, going to points within the province. One was a motion picture operator travelling from Weyburn to employment at Lanigan. To Manitoba, the offices sent 615 bushmen going to Bowsman, Birch River and Le Pas; to British Columbia, 1 bushman, 1 carpenter and 1 cook travelling to Lambertson and Vancouver, respectively; to Alberta 19 workers, chiefly coal miners, going to Redcliff and Medicine

REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1922.

OFFICES	VACANCIES		APPLICANTS					Regular placements same period 1921
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Reg'd during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	792	85	1,094	892	544	189	585	412
Amherst	80	18	160	111	50	32	83	42
Halifax	366	22	446	352	213	95	505	208
New Glasgow.....	137	32	210	179	128	7	210	76
Sydney	209	13	278	250	153	5	187	86
New Brunswick	1,088	270	1,146	905	521	334	604	286
Chatham	169	110	73	63	39	22	100	.....
Moncton	597	52	698	530	249	240	152	286
St. John	322	108	375	312	233	72	352	.....
Quebec	1,914	493	3,511	1,927	2,029	52	755	778
Hull	67	0	361	134	239	0	71	206
Montreal	1,362	242	2,361	1,383	1,311	51	520	312
Quebec	146	12	432	129	254	1	85	113
Sherbrooke	223	217	187	172	154	0	31	129
Three Rivers	116	22	170	109	71	0	48	18
Ontario	16,888	5,564	16,740	14,170	9,946	3,182	5,452	6,714
Belleville	219	18	237	217	172	41	54	110
Brantford	171	28	203	238	114	54	93	46
Chatham	382	39	312	312	274	38	0	285
Cobalt	372	138	344	330	287	20	18	158
Fort William	928	114	738	738	576	117	286	317
Guelph	213	117	216	197	133	20	43	132
Hamilton	1,326	134	1,504	1,438	720	656	779	252
Kingston	261	108	238	174	56	119	72	135
Kitchener	346	167	335	204	168	22	101	51
London	536	127	523	470	370	15	164	291
Niagara Falls	213	179	235	200	182	9	74	19
North Bay	580	695	622	591	607	14	1	224
Oshawa	192	61	234	132	99	33	53	75
Ottawa	694	125	952	894	705	134	391	597
Pembroke	98	238	114	123	123	0	1	69
Peterborough	255	231	200	203	160	10	69	125
Port Arthur	2,284	724	782	771	717	36	48	681
St. Catharines	463	26	464	389	356	32	140	57
St. Thomas	168	13	189	174	148	26	19	47
Samia	166	7	182	165	157	5	37	98
Sault Ste. Marie	489	584	614	394	226	108	151	261
Sudbury	485	371	464	460	460	0	4	458
Timmins	682	492	402	396	395	0	12	201
Toronto	4,995	851	6,165	4,570	2,422	1,607	2,704	1,847
Windsor	370	42	471	390	319	66	138	178
Manitoba	6,311	411	7,819	7,415	3,844	3,173	747	2,860
Brandon	363	31	342	280	264	14	37	312
Dauphin	282	36	190	195	149	40	1	65
Portage la Prairie	413	39	460	431	321	91	40	177
Winnipeg	5,253	305	6,827	6,509	3,080	3,028	669	2,306
Saskatchewan	22,211	1,381	21,960	21,757	20,615	1,118	242	4,846
Estevan	1,137	27	1,115	1,114	1,086	28	1	177
Moose Jaw	6,546	79	6,704	6,588	6,164	411	132	673
North Battleford	346	95	301	300	264	36	0	63
Prince Albert	1,796	809	818	813	764	49	8	302
Regina	5,158	229	5,204	5,129	4,793	335	67	1,067
Saskatoon	4,097	68	4,427	4,423	4,338	75	26	1,558
Swift Current	1,989	25	2,139	2,139	2,095	44	2	237
Weyburn	711	14	673	672	644	28	3	93
Yorkton	481	34	579	579	467	112	3	568
Alberta	4,037	218	5,676	4,018	2,988	973	1,552	2,732
Calgary	1,682	138	2,586	1,566	1,176	389	861	961
Drumheller	113	8	395	114	95	19	225	66
Edmonton	1,544	41	1,724	1,570	1,055	459	267	1,280
Lethbridge	568	22	713	567	491	76	146	235
Medicine Hat	190	9	258	201	171	30	51	190
British Columbia	3,416	295	6,753	3,669	2,553	982	2,514	1,626
Cranbrook	476	0	585	588	582	0	3	192
Fernie	108	22	108	108	105	3	0	92
Kamloops	206	116	299	184	122	20	108	84
Kelowna	26	1	24	24	15	7	4	12
Nanaimo	30	2	37	12	7	5	23	1
Nelson	201	16	219	153	152	1	44	99
New Westminster	138	2	272	126	57	69	123	57
Prince George	164	41	98	94	94	0	4	68
Prince Rupert	117	2	172	122	94	39	30	58
Revelstoke	45	7	44	39	39	0	9	21
Vancouver	1,435	50	3,859	1,853	996	639	1,623	772
Vernon	81	10	76	65	43	18	21	51
Victoria	469	26	960	501	247	181	522	119
All offices	56,797	8,717	64,699	54,953	43,010	10,003	12,831	20,254*

*108 placements effected by offices since closed.

Hat; and to Ontario 72 bushmen destined to Sudbury, Keewatin and Sault Ste. Marie. Alberta offices granted 185 certificates to persons travelling to points within the province, a number of whom were farm hands, a few coal miners, while several bushmen and cooks were sent to lumber camps. Also 17 workers were despatched to points outside the province, 11 labourers and farm hands going to stations in Saskatchewan and 2 miners and 4 bushmen to Vancouver and Kimberley, B.C. The number of workers travelling from British Columbia at the special rate was 141, 1 of whom was a violinist going from Vancouver to Edmonton, Alta. The majority of provincial

transfers were tiemakers and bushmen going to points near Priestly, Golden and Lamberton. A few were carpenters and building mechanics going to Trail and Kimberley and the remainder included housemaids and institutional workers going to various points in the province. No certificates were issued by the offices in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Of the 4,470 workers who benefited by the Employment Service reduced rate, 1,645 were carried by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 2,595 by the Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways, 229 by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and 1 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

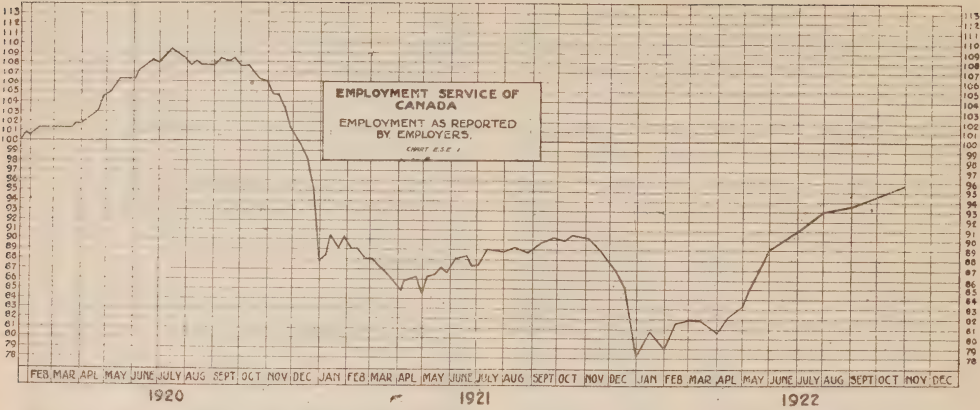
THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION DURING OCTOBER, 1922, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

FURTHER moderate improvement in employment conditions was indicated by the employers making returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at the close of October, continuing the favourable movement manifested uninterruptedly for the last six months. The tendency had been slightly upward during October of last year, but the curve of employment as shown in the accompanying chart did not then reach as high a level as for the month under review, the index number having stood nearly 6 points lower.

Statements were compiled from 6,631 concerns with a combined payroll at the end of October, 1922, of 796,632 persons, of whom 785,451 were actually working as compared with 778,641 on September 30. The index number therefore rose from 94.6 on the latter date to 95.8 for the period under review. At the close of October 1921, it had stood at 90.2. The greatest increases over the preceding month were registered in logging, manufacturing (particularly in iron and steel, textiles, pulp and paper and leather)

in coal mining, railway transportation and trade. The gains in iron and steel which occurred mainly in the automobile division, represented recovery from earlier losses, while those in logging, mining, textiles and trade were largely seasonal in character. The volume of employment afforded in sawmills continued to decline heavily and seasonal contractions were also reported in construction and in canning operations.

A more favourable situation was indicated in all sections of the country, except British Columbia, where the trend continued downward. The expansion in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces was the most pronounced, that in the former district occurring mainly in automobile factories and logging camps, while in the Prairie district increased activity in coal mining and in railway transportation accounted for the gain. Employment in all provinces was in greater volume than during the corresponding period of last year, as will be seen from the following table of index numbers:



	Relative weight	Sept. 30, 1922	Oct. 31, 1922	Oct. 31, 1921
Maritime Provinces....	8.3	91.8	91.7	91.4
Quebec and Ontario....	68.7	93.0	94.0	87.2
Prairie Provinces.....	14.5	101.9	105.0	102.6
British Columbia.....	8.5	100.1	100.2	94.3
Canada	100	94.6	95.8	90.2

No change in the situation was reported by employers in Montreal during October. Fluctuations were shown in a number of industries, but the net result was a nominal increase only. Textiles, leather, electrical appliance and confectionery plants afforded increased employment. On the other hand, tobacco and electric current concerns were slacker and employment on street railways showed a falling off. Statements were tabulated from 787 firms employing 110,800 workers as compared with 110,792 employees at the close of September. Fairly large additions to staff were registered in Toronto, where 1,409 persons were added to the staffs of the 916 concerns making returns. As their total working force included 110,235 employees this indicated a gain of 1.3 per cent. The manufacturing industries, generally, were more active although rubber factories were hardly as fully employed. Building construction showed improvement, but construction operations on streets and roads were somewhat curtailed. In Ottawa, returns compiled from 142

firms with an aggregate payroll of 13,100 persons, showed that they had enlarged their staffs by 193 workers or 1.5 per cent. Textile, pulp and paper factories were somewhat busier, while employment in lumber mills continued to decline. The tendency in Hamilton also was favourable. Statements were received from 222 firms employing 28,030 persons as compared with 27,707 at the close of September, an expansion of 1.2 per cent. The manufacturers in that city reported a more favourable situation while the construction industries suffered seasonal declines. Almost static conditions were indicated by Winnipeg concerns, 418 of whom employed 31,893 workers as compared with 31,828 at the close of September. Retail trade was much more active and confectionery, flour and cereal factories recorded some improvement. On the other hand, printing shops, sawmills and electric current plants manifested increased slackness, and building operations were somewhat curtailed. In Vancouver, contractions were again registered, 1,506 workers having been released by the 284 concerns reporting, whose payrolls included 22,599 persons. The greater part of this 6 per cent decline occurred in shipping and stevedoring. The index numbers of employment in these cities as at the end of September and at the end of October are given in the following table:—

	Relative weight	Sept. 30, 1922	Oct. 31, 1922
Montreal	14.1	92.3	92.6
Toronto	14.0	90.9	92.2
Ottawa	1.7	98.4	100.6
Hamilton	3.6	87.4	88.4
Winnipeg	4.1	98.8	99.5
Vancouver	2.9	100.7	94.9

The Manufacturing Industries

Employment in the manufacturing industries increased by almost 1 per cent in October and the index number stood higher than at any period in 1921 or 1922. The situation again compared favourably with that indicated during the corresponding month of last year, when very little change had been shown. As mentioned above, a considerable share of the increases in iron and steel during the month being surveyed were in the nature of recovery and the marked gains which occurred also in the textile industries represented revival from the seasonal depression that existed during the summer. Pronounced improvement was indicated in the leather industries; musical instrument, glass, electrical appliance, brass and kodak factories also reported increased activity. Sawmills continued to register severe curtailment of operations and fruit and vegetable canneries showed further contractions. Tobacco manufacturers and producers of electric current moreover showed smaller payrolls. Statements were compiled from 4,354 manufacturers with an aggregate working force of 436,198 persons, as compared with 432,300 employees on September 30.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS, EDIBLE.—Varying conditions were noted in this industry during October, operations in fish canneries in the Maritime provinces and British Columbia decreasing, while in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces greater activity was indicated in abattoirs and meat packing establishments. The tendency on the whole, however, was downward. Returns were received from 194 concerns employing 14,400 persons, as compared with 14,534 at the end of September, a decline of .9 per cent. During the corresponding period of

last year improvement had been indicated, but employment at that time was on a somewhat lower level than for the month under review.

LEATHER PRODUCTS.—A more favourable situation was reported in this group than for many months past, 887 persons having been added to the staffs of 211 manufacturers making returns. As the combined payroll included 18,265 persons as compared with 17,378 workers in the preceding month, this indicated an expansion of 5.1 per cent. All provinces shared in the upward movement to some extent, but the gains in Quebec were the most noteworthy. These increases, which carried on the upward trend manifested since the end of July, indicated largely revival in trade from dullness that had been registered during the greater part of the year. In October of last year moderate increases in payroll had been reported, but the index numbers for the two periods practically coincided.

LUMBER AND ITS PRODUCTS.—Statements compiled from 787 concerns in this group showed an aggregate payroll of 50,431 persons as compared with 54,928 workers at the close of September, a contraction of 8.2 per cent. Considerable curtailment of operations was recorded in lumber mills and activity in container factories also declined. On the other hand, furniture, carriage and match establishments were busier. Recessions were registered in all provinces, but those in Ontario were decidedly more extensive than elsewhere. Decreases on a smaller scale had also been recorded during October, 1921, but the index number at that time stood approximately 13 points lower.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—The upward tendency indicated in this group during the last two months continued during October, when 307 persons were added to the staffs of the 48 manufacturers making returns who employed 3,324 workers. Practically all this increase of 10 per cent occurred in Ontario. The situation again compared favourably

with that reported during the corresponding period of 1921.

PLANT PRODUCTS, EDIBLE.—The conclusion of the season's operations in fruit and vegetable canneries caused large numbers of workers to be released from such establishments, particularly in Ontario and British Columbia. On the other hand, activity in flour and cereal mills, sugar refineries, chocolate and confectionery factories increased considerably. Returns were received from 377 concerns employing 29,247 persons as compared with 29,580 workers on September 30, the difference representing a decline of 1.1 per cent. Somewhat less extensive reductions in personnel had been reported during October, 1921, but the level of employment was practically the same as for the month under review.

PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS.—Marked improvement was manifested in this group, increased activity being indicated by manufacturers of pulp and paper and of paper products and in lesser degree in printing and publishing shops. The additions to staffs in Quebec were particularly large, but improvement was also shown in Ontario and the Maritime provinces. Statements were tabulated from 506 concerns with a total payroll of 51,312 persons, or 2.7 per cent more than in September. Increases of practically the same size had been recorded during October of last year, but the situation then was considerably less favourable than during the period under review.

RUBBER PRODUCTS.—Employment in rubber footwear factories declined during the month, and tire factories also were somewhat slacker. Thirty-one manufacturers of rubber products reported that they employed 9,959 persons as compared with 10,075 workers at the close of September, a decline of 1.2 per cent. Practically all the loss took place in Ontario. Improvement had been reported during October of last year, although employment at that time was on a very slightly lower level.

TEXTILE PRODUCTS.—The upward movement indicated in this industry during September was again in evidence in October, 2,196 persons having been added to the staff of the 646 manufacturers making returns. As their total payroll included 71,834 persons as compared with 69,638 employees in their last report, this indicated an advance of 3.2 per cent. The improvement was widespread in application, being registered to some degree in all districts. Ontario firms, however, absorbed more than half of the additionally employed workers. Garment, cotton, woollen, hosiery, knitting, lace, carpet and bag factories were decidedly busier. Employment during the corresponding period in 1921 had also shown expansion, but the situation was not so favourable as in October of this year.

TOBACCO, DISTILLED AND MALT LIQUORS.—Tobacco factories were not as fully engaged as in September, mainly in Quebec. Reports were compiled from 106 concerns with a total working force of 11,548 persons, or 267 less than in the preceding month, a contraction of 2.3 per cent.

CLAY, GLASS AND STONE PRODUCTS.—The production of glass showed an increase during October, but brick, tile and cement concerns were less active. The 129 manufacturers making returns reported a combined payroll of 9,714 persons, as compared with 9,450 employees on their staffs in September. Quebec and Ontario shared equally in this expansion of 2.8 per cent. An increase in employment on a somewhat smaller scale had been indicated during October 1921, and the index number at that time was rather more than 3 points lower than for the same month of this year.

ELECTRIC CURRENT.—The favourable movement indicated by producers of electric current for many months appeared to be checked during October and there were contractions in em-

ployment involving the release of 236 persons, or 2.1 per cent of the payroll. Returns were tabulated from 103 concerns with a staff of 11,090 workers as compared with 11,326 employees on September 30. The decline was reported mainly in Quebec and Ontario.

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.—Employment in this industry continued to increase during October, the gains being registered almost entirely in Ontario. A combined working force of 6,761 persons was indicated by the 31 concerns making returns, who had employed 6,406 workers at the end of September, an increase of 5.5 per cent. The level of activity in this group was considerably higher than during the same month of last year.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS.—Considerable revival was reported in this group, particularly in automobile factories in Ontario. The production of general machinery, heating appliances and tools also showed an increase, while shipyards, foundries and machine shops recorded improvement. Rolling and forging mills, however, were slacker. Reports were compiled from 759 concerns, whose payroll aggregated 115,699 persons as compared with 112,171 employees on September 30, the difference representing an increase of 3.1 per cent. All provinces except Quebec shared in the progressive movement. The tendency during October of a year ago had been downward and employment during the month under review was in greater volume than at that time.

NON-FERROUS METAL PRODUCTS.—Brass, bronze and copper factories in Ontario were more fully employed than in the preceding month and nickel-copper smelters and refineries also were busier. The 123 concerns making returns in the non-ferrous metal products group, whose payroll included 10,694 persons, reported that they had enlarged their working force by 282 employees, or 2.7 per cent dur-

ing the month. Minor increases in personnel had also been registered during October 1921, but the level of employment was lower than for the same month of this year.

Logging

Further extension of operations was recorded in this group during October, when the additions to payrolls exceeded those indicated during any month of 1921 or 1922 to date. Returns were tabulated from 192 employers with a total working force of 23,933 persons on October 31, as compared with 16,217 in the last report. This increase of 7,716 men, or 47.6 per cent, was shared to some extent by all provinces; the gains in Ontario, however, were the largest. Seasonal activity had also been shown during October, 1921. The index number for the period under review, however, stood slightly over 6 points higher than at that time.

Mining

COAL MINING.—Marked improvement was evidenced in the employment afforded in both eastern and western coal fields, 1,970 persons having been added to the staffs of the 86 operators making returns. Their working force included 30,245 persons as compared with 28,275 in September, there being, therefore, an increase of 7 per cent. Less pronounced expansion had been reported during the corresponding month of last year, but the situation was scarcely as favourable as in October, 1922.

NON-METALLIC MINERALS.—Activity in asbestos mines in Quebec declined considerably, and quarries also were slacker. Returns were tabulated from 68 concerns employing 5,726 men, as compared with 6,140 workers on September 30, the difference representing a contraction of 6.7 per cent. Employment in this group was in considerably greater volume than during the corresponding period of last year, the

index number being some 19 points higher than on October 31, 1921.

Transportation

STREET RAILWAY AND CARTAGE.—Statements were received from 117 concerns in this group employing 21,472 persons or 666 less than on September 30. The greater part of this 3 per cent decline occurred on street railways in Ontario, although in Quebec the tendency was downward also. Expansion had been indicated during October, 1921, but the situation was not so good as in the same month this year.

RAILWAYS.—Continuation of the favourable movement indicated recently in railway transportation was apparent during the month under review. A combined working force of 78,900 persons was recorded by the 130 concerns and divisional superintendents making returns. As they had employed 77,398 workers on September 30, this was an increase of 1.9 per cent. Of the net increase in personnel of 1,502 persons reported by all the railways making returns, more than 1,000 were absorbed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, approximately 100 by the Grand Trunk and not quite 400 by the Canadian National Railways. The majority of the additional employees were employed by the railways in the Prairie provinces, although increased activity was also manifested in Quebec and Ontario. The tendency during October, 1921, had also been upward, but the index number then was slightly lower than for the month under review.

SHIPPING AND STEVEDORING.—Further reductions in payroll were registered in water transportation during October, mainly in Ontario and British Columbia. The 67 concerns from which statements were received employed 14,669 workers as compared with 15,082 at the close of September, a decrease of 2.7 per cent. Improvement had also been reported during October of last year, but the index number was considerably lower than for the period being surveyed.

Industry	Relative wgt.	Sept. 30, 1922	Oct. 31, 1922	Oct. 31, 1921
Manufacturing	55.5	86.7	87.7	81.1
Animal products—edible.....	1.8	92.4	92.2	89.4
Fur and its products.....	.2	99.1	107.8	103.7
Leather and its products....	2.3	79.1	83.2	82.7
Lumber and its products....	6.4	108.3	100.5	87.6
Rough and dressed lumber	4.2	129.1	114.2	94.7
Lumber products.....	2.2	80.2	81.9	78.3
Musical instruments.....	.4	66.7	73.2	67.8
Plant products—edible.....	3.7	103.8	101.9	101.0
Pulp and paper products....	6.5	96.9	99.6	89.4
Pulp and paper.....	3.1	101.0	104.0	89.7
Paper products.....	.8	87.7	92.3	82.7
Printing and publishing...	2.6	95.1	96.9	92.3
Rubber products.....	1.3	74.6	70.1	69.1
Textile products.....	9.1	88.7	91.8	86.2
Thread, yarn and cloth....	3.2	100.4	103.1	95.7
Hosiery and knit goods....	1.7	91.5	95.1	87.3
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	77.8	80.7	77.6
Others	1.1	88.5	92.7	85.4
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	100.9	98.3	100.3
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	80.5	92.3	77.7
Chemicals and allied products	.9	89.0	88.3	84.8
Clay, glass and stone prod.	1.2	92.8	95.5	82.3
Electric current.....	1.4	129.9	116.9	107.8
Electrical apparatus.....	.9	81.9	87.5	73.7
Iron and steel products.....	14.7	72.1	74.3	69.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	60.4	56.1	65.5
Machinery, other than vehicle	1.0	63.6	65.2	61.3
Agricultural implements...	.7	53.3	54.2	43.1
Land vehicles.....	7.0	86.1	90.9	84.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing .....	.3	22.1	23.2	31.5
Heating appliances.....	.7	89.0	93.9	89.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.) .....	.7	88.1	89.2	73.5
Foundry and machine shop products .....	.6	73.4	72.0	61.1
Others	2.1	73.4	75.3	67.5
Non-ferrous metal products	1.4	74.8	77.1	63.1
Mineral products.....	1.2	97.3	96.0	87.5
Miscellaneous .....	.5	83.9	91.8	82.0
Logging	3.1	42.1	48.0	59.7
Mining	5.8	101.1	114.5	98.1
Coal	3.9	99.4	105.7	104.7
Metallic Ores.....	1.2	103.7	104.0	87.6
Non-metallic minerals.....	.7	106.2	99.4	80.2
Communication	2.7	112.8	102.2	104.5
Telegraphs .....	.6	102.2	103.9	106.3
Telephones	2.1	103.0	101.7	104.0
Transportation	14.6	114.0	117.7	110.5
Street railways and cartage	2.7	130.4	127.0	120.6
Railways	10.0	100.2	102.2	101.1
Shipping and stevedoring...	1.9	241.5	239.0	203.9
Construction and maintenance	9.3	166.2	153.2	139.3
Building	2.6	128.1	128.1	103.7
Highway	1.4	123.8	296.8	236.5
Railway	5.3	137.6	133.3	140.4
Services	1.6	102.0	96.6	96.0
Hotel and restaurant.....	.8	106.8	98.3	95.3
Professional .....	.2	96.9	94.2	84.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	96.0	94.9	97.0
Trade	7.4	91.9	93.8	93.0
Retail	4.6	88.8	92.2	89.7
Wholesale	2.8	97.4	98.4	99.1
All Industries	100.	94.6	95.8	90.2

Construction

All three divisions of the construction industry suffered curtailment of operations during October. The losses were especially heavy in the employment afforded on highways and roads, those in

building and railway construction being on a much smaller scale. A group payroll of 73,552 workers was recorded by the 439 concerns from which returns were tabulated, who had employed 80,702 persons in their last report, a decline of 7,150 persons or 8.9 per cent. Of that number over 4,900 were released from highway construction, slightly more than 900 by building contractors and approximately 1,300 by the construction and maintenance departments of the railways. All provinces shared in the retrogressive movement. The tendency in the construction industries as a whole had also been downward during the corresponding period of last year, and the index number stood some 14 points lower than in October, 1922. The volume of employment afforded by the railway construction had been somewhat larger, but the other two divisions of the group were not as active as during this autumn.

Trade

Marked improvement was reported in retail establishments during October, and

increases in personnel on a smaller scale were also recorded in wholesale houses. The gains were of a general character except in British Columbia, where conditions showed very little change. Statements were received from 723 employers in the trade group employing a total sales force of 57,671 persons, or 1,281 more than at the end of September. This was a gain of 2.3 per cent. Increases in employment on a much smaller scale had been indicated during October 1921, and the index numbers for the two periods were practically on a level.

The table on opposite page gives the index numbers of employment as reported by employers in the various industries as at September 30 and October 31 of this year and October 31, 1921. The first column represents the proportion of workers in each industrial group in relation to the total number of workers in all groups for the month under review. (Number of workers employed on January 17, 1920 equals 100).

FAIR WAGE CONTRACTS, NOVEMBER, 1922

DURING November the Department of Labour received for insertion in the LABOUR GAZETTE the following information relative to sixteen fair wage contracts, fourteen of which were awarded by the Department of Public Works and two by the Department of Railways and Canals. These contracts contain the usual fair wage clause which provides for the prompt payment of such wages as are current in the district in which the work is to be performed, and for observance on the various works under contract of the prevailing hours of labour, and which otherwise prevents abuses and secures the legitimate rights of the labour employed.

A statement was also received as to the supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating

System and the securing of fair wages, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Construction of wharf, Canso, N.S. Name of contractor, The Sydney Construction Company, Limited, Sydney, N.S. Date of contract, Oct. 21, 1922. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Breakwater improvements, Friar's Head, N.S. Name of contractor, E. M. Dickson, Louisburg, N.S. Date of contract, Oct. 14, 1922. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Construction of wharf, St. Etienne de Malbaie, La Malbaie, Que. Name of contractor, Onésime & Jos. Poliquin, Portneuf, Que. Date of contract, Oct. 28, 1922. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Supply and installation of automatic fire proof steel rolling doors at Printing Bureau, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, The A. B. Ormsby Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, Nov. 1, 1922. Amount of contract, \$5,742.

Repairs and extension to wharf, Betsiamites (Betsiamites), Que. Name of contractor, Elz. Méthot and Nap. Fournier, Montmagny, Que. Date of contract, Nov. 7, 1922. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Construction of wharf, Aultsville, Ont. Name of contractor, Fallon Bros., Cornwall, Ont. Date of contract, Nov. 8, 1922. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Repairs and extension to breakwater, Devil's Island, N.S. Name of contractor, D. G. Kirk and Son, Ltd., Antigonish, N.S. Date of contract, Nov. 8, 1922. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Dredging, Courtenay River (Comox-Alberni), B.C. Name of contractor, Grant Smith & Co. and McDonnell, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, Nov. 3, 1922. Amount of contract, Class "B" \$0.85 per cu. yd. (in situ).

Reconstruction of wharf, Vananda (Texada Island), B.C. Name of contractor, R. Bumstead, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, Nov. 9, 1922. Amount of contract, \$3,673.

Construction of wharf, Davis Bay (Comox-Alberni), B.C. Name of contractor, R. Bumstead, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, Nov. 9, 1922. Amount of contract, \$5,245.

Repairs to wharf and renewal of float, Quatsino (Comox-Alberni), B.C. Name of contractors, McDonald, Watson & Wither, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, Nov. 9, 1922. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Repairs to piers, Kincardine, Ont. Name of contractors, David Keys and

John Keys, Kincardine, Ont. Date of contract, Nov. 13, 1922. Amount of contract, unit prices.

Alterations and additions to Post Office fittings, Clark's Harbour, N.S. Name of contractor, Geo. W. Thomson, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, Nov. 13, 1922. Amount of contract, \$856.

Alterations to Post Office building and fittings, Prescott, Ont. Name of contractor, Geo. A. Armstrong, Spencer-ville, Ont. Date of contract, Nov. 18, 1922. Amount of contract, \$3,200.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Dredging on the Balsam-Simcoe Division of the Trent Canal. Name of contractor, Fred A. Robertson and Company. Date of contract, Nov. 15, 1922. Amount of contract, schedule rates.

Construction of bridge over Welland Canal at foot of Lock 25. Name of contractor, The Hamilton Bridge Works Co., Ltd. Date of contract, Nov. 28, 1922. Amount of contract, schedule rates.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The following is a statement of payments made in November for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System, the securing of fair wages, and the performance of work under sanitary conditions.

Nature of order	Amount of order
Making metal dating stamps and type, and other hand stamps and brass crown seals	\$ 1 344.31
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.....	269.79
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	6,345.67
Repairing letter boxes, etc., and hampers	465.00
Repairing scales	34.30
Supplying mail bag fittings.....	12,672.56
Supplying ink	63.38

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1922

IN prices both the index number of wholesale prices and the family budget of retail prices advanced to slightly higher levels. The movement in both was influenced by seasonal changes in agricultural products, though in wholesale prices other groups showed some important fluctuations.

In retail prices the average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was \$10.29 at the beginning of November as compared with \$10.23 at the beginning of October; \$11.08 for November, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); and \$7.96 for November, 1914. The total for food, fuel, and rent was \$20.88 at the beginning of November as compared with \$20.86 at the beginning of October; \$21.60 for November, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); and \$14.36 for November, 1914. In foods average prices are now back to levels of the spring of 1917, while for the total budget the recession has been less because rents have not yet fallen and fuel has not fallen substantially. The chief changes for the month were increases in sugar and tea and seasonal increases in milk, butter, and cheese and a substantial seasonal increase in eggs. There were no violent declines, but meats, bread, flour, rolled oats, beans evaporated apples, and potatoes were lower. Fuel and lighting and rentals were down somewhat.

In wholesale prices the Departmental index number showed a small advance, the first since July, due partly to seasonal advances in grains and fodder and in dairy products, though these were offset somewhat by declines, also seasonal, in cattle and hogs. The index stood at 221.7 for November as compared with 219.8 for October; 227.3 for November, 1921; 304.2 for November, 1920; 356.6 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 137.5

for November, 1914. The most important advances were in grains, except flaxseed which was lower, bran and shorts, butter, cheese, milk, eggs, flour, and sugar; and less important increases in sheep, some fruits, raw and manufactured cottons, hides, spruce, nails, linseed oil and turpentine, and some metals. Declines occurred in cattle and beef, live and dressed hogs, poultry, some vegetables, jutes and hessians, coke, gasoline, and raw furs. As compared with a year ago all groups were lower except grains and fodder, animals and meats, textiles, hides and leather, metals, and fuel.

The index number of wholesale prices is based on the quotations for 271 commodities and is the simple average of the percentages of current prices for the several commodities in relation to the average prices for the base period, 1890-1899, these being, therefore, made equal to 100. The quotations for most farm products are obtained weekly and averaged for the month; the quotations for other commodities are taken for the middle of the month. The table of index numbers shows the changes by groups and sub-groups for the previous month and for the corresponding months back to 1913.

A special index number (comprising fifty of the more important commodities selected from the 271 in the Departmental list) including twenty foods, fifteen raw materials and fifteen manufactured goods, based upon price levels in 1913 as 100, showed an advance to 152.1 in November as compared with 147.3 in October; 147.2 in November, 1921; 211.9 in November, 1920; and 102.5 in November, 1914. Twenty-one commodities advanced, five declined, and twenty-two showed no change. Advances occurred in grains, dairy products, flour, sugar, cotton, hides, leather, spruce, linseed oil and turpentine; de-

clines occurred in cattle and beef, hogs, gasoline and rope.

The index number of wholesale prices in Canada published by the United States Federal Reserve Board, which included thirty-three raw materials, twenty-eight semi-manufactured or producers' goods, and thirty-eight finished or consumers' goods, and based upon price levels in 1913 as 100 showed an advance in October to 145 as compared with 144 in September; 149 in August; 154 in July; and 149 in October, 1921. As compared with September all groups were higher, while as compared with a year ago goods imported and producers' goods were higher but the other groups were lower.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce index number of exports rose from 144.71 in mid-October to 145.82 in mid-November while the index of imports fell from 166.46 to 162.44. The decline in imports more than offset the rise in exports, and the combined index number fell from 155.58 in October to 154.13 in November.

Professor Michell's revised index number of wholesale prices in Canada from 1919 to date, based on forty articles, twenty foods and twenty manufacturers' goods, with prices during 1900 to 1909 as 100, advanced to 168.3 in November as compared with 166.2 for October; 162.9 for September; 164.9 for November, 1921; 225.4 for November, 1920; and 118.4 for November, 1914. Both foods and manufacturers' goods advanced.

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of November of seventy-two staple food-stuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given, is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity, in order that

the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers who did a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915, when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts, with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.

Commodities	Quantity	(*) 1900	(*) 1905	1910	1911	1912	1913	Nov. 1914	Nov. 1915	Nov. 1916	Nov. 1917	Nov. 1918	Nov. 1919	Nov. 1920	Nov. 1921	Oct. 1922	Nov. 1922
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin, steak...	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	48.8	47.4	52.2	62.6	75.2	69.2	75.6	56.2	58.2	55.4
Beef, shoulder, roast	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	34.2	32.4	34.2	43.4	53.2	46.6	48.4	31.2	31.8	30.0
Veal, roast foreq'r...	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	18.0	17.6	19.8	24.3	27.6	26.5	28.7	18.9	18.7	18.4
Mutton, roast, hindq'r	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	20.9	20.9	24.3	29.7	35.2	33.0	35.2	24.6	27.2	26.9
Pork, fresh, roast ham	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.0	19.8	24.3	32.5	37.3	36.6	41.7	28.1	30.0	27.9
Pork, salt, mess...	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	37.6	36.2	42.6	59.8	70.0	70.6	73.4	53.2	53.8	51.8
Bacon, breakfast...	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	26.4	26.2	30.6	44.1	51.4	53.7	58.5	43.4	41.6	40.9
Lard, pure leaf...	2 "	26.1	28.2	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	36.8	36.4	45.0	64.8	74.2	79.2	73.8	46.0	45.4	45.8
Eggs, fresh...	1 doz	25.1	30.0	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	40.3	42.6	50.1	58.1	67.1	74.7	81.7	59.4	41.7	51.6
Eggs, storage...	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	32.5	34.6	41.3	50.7	58.5	65.0	70.3	62.0	37.4	43.7
Milk	6 qts	36.4	39.6	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	52.8	51.6	56.4	69.6	81.0	87.0	93.0	80.4	69.6	70.2
Butter, dairy, solid...	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	53.0	58.4	58.0	60.0	64.6	82.8	94.4	104.2	122.4	123.0	82.0	76.8	77.6
Butter, cream'y, prints	1 "	25.1	27.7	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	34.5	36.8	45.6	51.4	57.2	67.3	66.5	46.8	43.0	43.7
Cheese, old...	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	22.1	24.3	28.7	34.0	32.4	40.0	40.7	34.2	\$27.6	\$28.5
Cheese, new...	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	20.2	21.3	26.9	30.1	32.3	37.0	38.4	29.8	\$27.0	\$27.5
Bread, plain, white...	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	66.0	66.0	87.0	112.5	118.5	118.5	141.0	100.5	102.0	100.5
Flour, family...	5 "	28.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	38.0	34.0	54.0	65.0	69.0	66.0	75.0	51.0	\$45.0	44.0
Roll'd oats...	5 "	15.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	24.5	23.5	27.0	33.0	41.0	38.5	40.0	29.0	\$21.2	\$21.2
Rice, good, medium...	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	13.2	11.8	13.4	18.8	25.2	28.8	33.0	19.6	\$21.2	\$21.2
Beans, handpicked...	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	13.6	15.8	22.4	32.6	33.0	22.4	22.2	17.6	17.4	17.0
Apples, evaporated...	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	12.8	12.1	13.6	16.8	23.5	26.7	28.5	21.3	23.9	22.6
Prunes, medium size...	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.9	13.1	12.8	13.5	16.5	19.2	24.4	26.6	18.2	19.6	19.8
Sugar, granulated...	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	32.4	30.4	37.6	42.8	49.2	51.2	64.0	39.2	34.8	36.0
Sugar, yellow...	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	12.0	11.0	14.8	14.0	17.6	19.8	22.6	23.8	30.8	18.6	16.4	17.0
Tea, black, medium...	¼ "	8.2	8.2	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.8	9.6	9.9	12.5	15.6	15.5	15.7	13.6	\$14.6	\$14.8
Tea, green, medium...	¼ "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.8	10.0	9.8	11.9	15.0	16.2	16.5	15.0	\$14.6	\$14.8
Coffee, medium...	¼ "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.1	11.6	14.0	15.4	13.4	13.4	13.3
Potatoes...	2 pks	24.1	28.0	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	31.7	38.3	61.0	67.0	64.0	71.3	73.2	55.1	40.4	38.3
Vinegar, white wine...	¼ pt.	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.7	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
All Foods...		5.43	5.96	6.95	7.14	7.34	7.34	7.96	8.02	9.81	12.10	13.65	14.27	15.32	11.08	10.23	10.29
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Starch, laundry...	¼ lb.	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.3	4.0	4.0
Coal, anthracite...	1½ ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	54.0	52.8	62.4	69.7	78.4	82.9	127.2	109.7	116.4	115.6
Coal, bituminous...	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	47.3	36.3	44.2	54.9	63.6	63.3	93.8	72.6	77.0	76.8
Wood, hard...	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.6	41.3	48.5	59.6	79.0	78.5	87.0	81.7	80.3	79.1
Wood, soft...	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.0	20.0	30.6	31.4	30.4	32.7	43.5	57.3	59.9	67.4	61.1	59.4	59.2
Coal oil...	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	23.7	23.1	22.9	26.0	27.8	28.6	39.9	31.6	31.0	31.0
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fuel and Lighting...		1.50	1.63	1.76	1.78	1.82	1.91	1.99	1.84	2.11	2.54	3.06	3.13	4.15	3.57	\$3.64	3.62
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Rent	¼ mo.	2.37	2.89	4.05	4.05	4.60	4.75	4.38	3.97	4.10	4.51	4.85	5.54	6.62	6.91	6.96	6.94
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Grand Totals...		9.37	10.50	12.79	13.60	13.79	14.02	14.36	13.82	16.05	19.11	21.61	22.99	26.13	21.60	120.87	20.88

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

Nova Scotia	5.61	5.83	6.82	6.78	7.17	7.29	7.84	8.07	9.68	12.15	13.87	14.63	15.75	11.23	10.42	10.40
Prince Edward Island	4.81	5.26	5.81	5.80	6.11	6.34	6.89	6.92	8.20	10.77	12.02	12.67	13.17	9.86	9.11	9.27
New Brunswick	5.38	5.83	6.55	6.84	7.13	7.04	7.72	7.87	9.66	12.05	13.52	14.35	15.16	11.24	10.14	10.29
Quebec	5.15	5.54	6.33	6.46	6.97	6.87	7.44	7.53	9.38	11.66	13.16	13.66	14.45	10.59	9.75	9.84
Ontario	5.01	5.69	6.50	6.67	7.25	7.20	7.72	7.95	10.03	12.20	13.61	14.30	15.24	10.97	10.14	10.19
Manitoba	5.55	6.19	7.46	7.41	7.88	7.87	8.15	8.19	9.30	11.53	13.05	13.91	15.26	10.83	9.72	9.74
Saskatchewan	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.08	8.16	8.25	8.52	8.18	9.83	11.95	13.70	14.51	15.36	10.89	9.95	9.91
Alberta	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.08	8.15	8.32	8.51	8.18	9.75	12.06	13.51	14.65	15.43	10.81	9.77	9.99
British Columbia	6.90	7.74	8.32	8.79	9.03	9.11	9.31	8.62	10.27	12.63	14.19	15.40	16.58	12.28	11.61	11.65

*December only. \$Kind most sold. †Revised.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
Dominion (Average)...	cents 27.7	cents 22.6	cents 20.9	cents 15.0	cents 11.5	cents 18.4	cents 26.9	cents 27.9	cents 25.9	cents 40.9	cents 45.3	cents 63.0
Nova Scotia (Average)	29.2	24.4	21.8	16.6	12.8	15.0	21.1	26.7	25.4	38.7	41.6	60.9
1-Sydney	29.9	22.2	22	16.2	14	15.5	24	30.6	26.1	39.2	40.7	59.6
2-New Glasgow	25	20.3	19	14.3	10.6	11.5	19.6	25	25	35.6	38.7	58.3
3-Amherst	25	24.3	16.3	14	10.3	15	22	22.6	22.6	36	38.3	.....
4-Halifax	31	23	23.7	16.3	13.9	.....	18	27.5	25.6	37.5	41.4	59
5-Truro	35	32	28	22	15	18	22	28	27.6	45	49	66.6
6-P.E.I. —Charlott'n.	27.3	26.8	26.1	17.1	12.6	16	18.5	27	23.3	34.5	37.7	51.6
New Bruns. (Aver.) ..	29.9	24.6	22.5	16.4	12.7	18.0	24.6	28.0	24.3	42.0	44.1	60.7
7-Moncton	26.6	21.6	20.6	17.6	12.3	24	30	32.5	24.2	40	40	66.6
8-St. John	37.5	29	27.5	17.1	14.1	15.6	25	29.7	24.2	42.4	48.2	64.4
9-Fredericton	31.6	24	25.1	16.8	12.8	14.3	21.6	29.1	24.7	42.5	45	61.6
10-Bathurst	23.7	23.7	16.6	14.2	11.5	.....	17.7	20.6	24.2	43	43.3	50
Quebec (Average).....	24.7	23.3	22.0	15.7	11.5	15.4	24.9	24.5	23.9	37.2	40.4	61.8
11-Quebec	24.4	22.7	21.2	15.4	10.2	16.3	23.9	23.4	25.4	33.7	36.7	60.9
12-Three Rivers	23	22.1	21.8	13.7	10.1	20	21.5	23.7	23.2	37.5	40	61.7
13-Sherbrooke	32.7	28.3	31.7	22.7	16	15.7	28	25	23.6	38.4	40.5	65
14-Sorel	25	25	20	16	12	15	25	25	22	50	50	60
15-St. Hyacinthe	19	19.4	17	11	.....	15.5	22	20.6	20.4	30	40	60
16-St. John's	30	30	30	20	15	.....	30	28	28	35	40	67.5
17-Thetford Mines	20	20	15	17	12	.....	20	25	25	38	38	60
18-Montreal	25.2	21.5	22.5	11.7	8.4	10.6	25.7	25.3	24.8	38.7	41.8	62
19-Hull	23.7	20.4	19.2	14.2	8.2	14.5	28.3	24.6	23.1	33.1	36.3	59.2
Ontario (Average).....	28.7	23.4	21.5	15.7	11.9	20.9	27.7	27.7	26.7	39.3	43.5	62.3
20-Ottawa	27.5	23.3	20.8	15.2	10.5	19.7	31.1	28.3	24.9	40.4	44.2	62.1
21-Brockville	29.3	24.7	23	14.1	10.8	15	23.7	28.2	27	41	44.7	60
22-Kingston	27.6	21.4	21.2	14.2	9.4	13	21.7	25.7	21.2	37.4	40.4	50.3
23-Belleville	23.3	18	20.8	13.9	9.7	22.5	27.5	25.2	23	38.2	42.5	63.7
24-Peterborough	28.5	23.5	19.4	16.6	12.6	20.8	26.3	20.7	26	44.3	49.1	60
25-Orillia	30.8	23.7	20.5	15.2	11.2	19.7	25	23.7	20	40.3	42.6	63
26-Toronto	28.5	20.8	21.4	13	11.3	19.6	23.8	25.8	25.6	38.8	45.1	61.7
27-Niagara Falls	30	25	22.7	15.7	10.6	23.3	35	33.2	28.3	38.4	46.8	61.4
28-St. Catharines	26.4	22	19.5	14.1	10.3	20	29	25.6	25	36	40	60.7
29-Hamilton	31.5	25.4	23.3	16.5	13.3	21.3	26.5	26.2	30	38.6	42.7	61.1
30-Brantford	27.6	22.6	19.9	15.3	13.4	20.1	33.7	27.4	27.5	39.6	43.2	60.7
31-Galt	30	25	25	17.5	14.5	25	32.5	28.5	30	40.5	44.4	63.7
32-Guelph	31.7	30	22.3	17	14.8	21.2	25	28.7	26.2	38.2	41.1	58.7
33-Kitchener	31.3	28.5	22.3	19.2	14.5	25.4	27.5	28.8	28.5	39.6	43.3	61
34-Woodstock	27.4	22.1	20.4	15.5	13.9	21.2	25	28.1	25.5	39	41	61.2
35-Stratford	30	24.3	20.7	16.9	12.5	21.7	26.5	29.5	26.5	37.4	44.5	63.5
36-London	29.7	24.7	23.2	16.6	12.2	21.8	27.7	25.6	27.5	38.9	42.1	62.9
37-St. Thomas	25.2	20.2	19	13.1	9.7	18.9	25	26.2	30	37.1	40.9	58.9
38-Chatham	27.1	23.6	21	15.8	12.1	23.6	26	24.1	24.6	38	40.9	61.8
39-Windsor	25.8	19	18.8	13.7	11.1	22	31.8	25.6	25	35	41.5	58.8
40-Owen Sound	30	25	22.8	18.7	12.9	19.3	25	25	26.3	38.8	42	60.5
41-Cobalt	34	31	30	18.1	14.7	26	30	30.3	27.6	39.5	43	65
42-Sault Ste. Marie	29	24	20.8	15.7	11.4	22.4	26.2	28.4	25.8	41.4	43.3	63.6
43-Port Arthur	29.9	22.1	19.7	15.4	12.6	19.5	35	34.2	31.2	44.1	51.7	71.7
44-Fort William	24.5	18.2	18.9	14.9	11.9	19.5	26	27.7	28.6	41.1	45.7	68.2
Manitoba (Average)...	23.0	16.7	15.8	10.9	8.1	14.4	24.7	25.8	25.0	39.8	47.3	6.7
45-Winnipeg	23.9	15.8	16.3	9.9	7.9	13.7	24.4	25	25	38.8	45.1	66.0
46-Brandon	22.1	17.5	15.3	11.9	8.2	15.1	25	26.6	25	40.7	49.4	64.7
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	23.9	16.5	16.4	11.3	8.4	14.7	27.2	27.2	23.5	45.8	51.8	61.7
47-Regina	26.7	19.3	19.2	10.7	10.2	16	26.7	30.7	19	47.5	56.7	61
48-Prince Albert	15	10	11	9	7	11.2	28	25	25	48.8	53.8	61.7
49-Saskatoon	25	15	18	12.5	8	15	25	28	25	40	40	52.5
50-Moose Jaw	29	21.5	17.5	13	8.3	16.5	29	25	25	51	56.7	71.7
Alberta (Average)....	23.7	17.1	15.5	9.3	7.4	11.2	26.6	25.9	24.0	45.0	50.4	63.8
51-Medicine Hat	25	17.5	15	10	6	12.5	30	30	28	48.5	52.5	65
52-Edmonton	25	17.5	19.1	10.4	8.3	13.5	29.1	26.6	25	43.7	50.6	60
53-Calgary	19.6	15.2	12.9	8.6	7.2	10.9	22.2	22	21	42.7	48.6	64
54-Lethbridge	25	18	15	9	8	8	25	25	22	45	50	66
British Colum. (Aver.)	31.3	24.2	22.2	15.9	13.4	22.0	33.6	34.9	29.2	47.2	53.9	70.0
55-Fernie	25	20.6	20	14.2	10	18.3	30.7	34	31.5	46.2	53	67
56-Nelson	30.2	24	23.5	15.7	13.7	22.5	35	35	30.7	50.8	57.5	69.2
57-Trail	35	25	22	13.7	13.7	23.5	35	35	26.5	53.1	57.5	68.3
58-New Westminster	35	30	25	22	15	25	30	40	32	46.7	55.5	75
59-Vancouver	30.6	22.9	21.6	12.2	12.4	19.5	32.4	30	29.5	49.3	53.8	71
60-Victoria	27	18.7	17.2	12.5	11.2	20	33	30	23.7	42.2	49	65.7
61-Nanaimo	35	27.5	26	19	16.5	27.5	32.5	35	25	48.9	52.8	71.6
62-Prince Rupert	32.5	25	22.5	13.7	15	20	40	40	35	40	52.5	72.5

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1922.

Fish										Eggs		Milk, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb	Haddock, fresh and frozen, per lb	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb	Salt herrings, per lb	Salt herrings, per doz	Salt cod, boneless, per lb	Finnan haddock, per lb	Canned salmon, per lb, tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz	Cooking, fresh No. 1 and storage, per doz		Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb	Creamery, prints, per lb	
cents 15.7	cents 26.4	cents 17.8	cents 12.9	\$.607	cents 20.9	cents 20.1	cents 37.8	cents 22.9	cents 51.6	cents 43.7	cents 11.7	cents 38.8	cents 43.7		
11.8	28.3	.....	9.6	.450	18.1	16.3	28.5	23.1	49.4	47.0	11.8	39.6	43.9	1	
10	30	.....	9.2	.50	17.5	17	30	23.7	48.7	48.3	14	39	46.2	2	
13	25	15	.....	.50	16.9	18	33.8	21.6	47.1	45.3	12	39.6	45.1	3	
12	23	.....	.....	.45	18.5	15	22.5	21.5	46.2	45	10	39.3	44.2	4	
12	35	.....	10	.50	19	16.5	26.4	23.6	54.2	49.3	12	40	46.4	5	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.50	18.7	15	30	25	51	.....	11	40	47.7	.....
8	.....	.....	.....	.60	16.4	20	40	23.8	38.8	34.7	10	33.4	40	6	
13.0	35.0	.....	.....	.538	17.8	17.7	31.2	22.2	47.6	42.3	10.3	38.3	44.8	7	
12	35	.....	10	.60	18.4	17.7	25	19.8	43.6	.....	11-13	42	45	8	
15	35	.....	.....	.60	17.6	16.7	39.9	24	56.6	49.5	11	41.5	46	9	
12	35	.....	.....	.50	17.5	18.3	33.3	21.4	55	.....	as	39.5	43.1	10	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.45	17.7	18	26.6	23.3	35	35	10	30	45	.....
13.9	29.5	18.1	9.6	.660	19.6	21.0	29.8	22.3	51.0	43.1	10.8	37.5	40.5	11	
10	10	18	.....	.50	20.2	20.2	29.5	23.1	50.8	41.9	12	36.1	40.5	12	
10	30-35	.....	7.5	.75	17.5	22.5	27	22.7	46.9	39.4	12	35	39.9	13	
18	35	25	12	.....	24	21.5	30.9	22.4	52	.....	as	37.7	43.1	14	
13	25	18	10	.65	.....	25	25.7	21.3	44.7	40	12	.....	38.7	15	
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	21.5	57.5	51.1	8	.....	39.3	14	
.....	.....	15	10	.60	.....	.....	.....	21	51.5	45	11	40	41	16	
.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.3	24.6	53.3	43.8	10	36.7	39.4	17	
15-20	29.5-30	10-25	8	.60-1.00	17.7	18.7	38.6	21.7	55.5	42.1	13	39.1	41.4	18	
15	25	15	10	.....	19.2	18	23.4	22.6	47.1	41.8	10	38	41.4	19	
18.5	29.9	18.9	12.0	.658	20.4	19.9	41.5	22.0	51.9	44.9	11.2	38.6	41.8	20	
16	28	20	10	.....	19.7	19.7	43.9	22.8	51.8	44.7	10	39.8	43.2	21	
.....	35	15	.....	.....	17.8	16.5	44.6	21	44.6	37.2	9	36.5	41	22	
10-15	28-30	15-20	.....	.....	20	20	36.2	20.3	57.5	45.4	10	37.5	39.4	23	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	19	46	21.7	48.8	43.7	as	39.5	40.2	22	
15	35	20	.....	.....	22	22	36.6	23.9	49.2	44	10	37	39.6	24	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.5	19.3	31.9	22.9	47.7	44.2	9-11.5	37.7	41.4	25	
18-20	30	13-20	.....	.60	25	18.1	41	21.4	54.7	42.5	as	38.8	43.4	26	
.....	30	20	.....	.....	22.5	19.3	52.3	22.7	58.1	47.3	12	40	43.6	27	
20	30-32	25	15	.....	25	25	49.2	20.5	51.9	47.6	12	38.7	40.5	28	
20	35	25	15	.75	19.5	19.2	44.8	21.1	59.9	47.1	12	41.2	43.5	29	
25	30	20-23	12.5	.....	19.6	17.7	37.7	21.9	51.4	42.3	10	38.7	40.9	30	
18	30	20	.....	.....	20	20	35.4	22	55.4	46.6	12	39.7	42.1	31	
.....	30	20	.....	.....	20	20	42.1	22.6	54.1	47.5	10	38.8	41.9	32	
.....	.....	22	.....	.....	20	20	32.2	21.2	50.8	49.7	as	39.2	40.9	33	
.....	20	20	.....	.....	18	.....	38.1	20.2	51	45	9	36.2	39.1	34	
.....	25	20	12.5	.....	17.7	20	40	19.5	48.7	43.3	10	36.2	40	35	
.....	25	17	.....	.....	19.5	19.7	44.3	22.1	51.6	45	10	37.7	40.6	36	
15	25	10	.....	.50	20	19.2	41.3	21.9	50.5	45.8	10	40	40.6	37	
20-25	30	18	12	.....	20	21.6	40.9	21.9	45.3	41.3	12	38.5	42	38	
18	30	25	.....	.....	20	22	51	21.9	53.6	46.3	13-19	42	45.2	39	
.....	.....	16	.....	.....	17	18	36.3	22.5	44.5	42.3	10	38.2	39.2	40	
.....	.....	15	.....	.70	25	22.7	39	26.2	53	45.3	15	.....	45.3	41	
.....	.....	18	.....	.....	20	20	46.3	21.3	53	42.5	13	36.5	42	42	
.....	25	16	9	.90	22.5	19.4	44.1	24.4	57.5	50	as	37.7	44.4	43	
17-22	30	15	.....	.50	20	18.5	42	23.1	53.1	44.7	as	40	45.1	44	
.....	27.5	16.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.7	44.4	45.2	36.7	12.3	35.8	43.0	45	
.....	25	16	.....	.....	22.2	17.8	42.6	23.2	49.4	37.6	12	36.6	44.1	46	
.....	30	15	.....	.....	.....	19.5	46.1	23.6	41	39.8	12.5	35	41.9	.....
21.5	27.5	13.2	.....	.....	.....	21.9	34.3	23.7	41.3	36.9	13.0	37.6	44.8	47	
18	25	.....	.....	.....	22.5	22.5	24	23.8	43.8	37.2	13	35	42.6	48	
.....	25	15	12.5	.....	20	35.7	20	22.5	41.3	40	11	37.5	45	49	
.....	35	12.5	.....	.....	22.5	30	25	40	35.4	35	13	35	45	50	
25	25	12	.....	.....	30	22.5	47.5	23.3	40	35	15	43	46.6	.....
20.6	23.7	15.0	18.3	.....	24.0	20.9	41.1	24.7	45.8	37.3	11.5	38.2	46.0	51	
25	25	17.5	20	.....	30	.....	42.5	27.5	45	40	12	37.5	46.5	52	
17.5-20	23-25	12.5	15	.....	20	21.7	47.1	23	45.8	34.5	as	38.1	44.1	53	
.....	.....	18	90	.....	21	20.5	35.5	24.1	42.2	34.7	11	36	44.9	54	
18	22	15	20	.....	25	20.6	39.1	24	50	40	12	41.2	48.5	.....
18.6	24.8	.....	16.1	.....	24.1	23.0	41.9	24.9	65.6	48.7	14.5	44.1	50.3	55	
22	25	20	.....	.....	24.2	24.4	46.7	30	40	42.5	15	47.5	52	56	
25	30	20	.....	.....	25	25	40.4	26.2	50.6	49.7	as	45	51	57	
25	30	20	.....	.....	25	25	42.2	26.1	68.8	46.3	15	.....	53.1	58	
18	20	.....	.....	.....	20	22.5	38.3	21.2	67.5	48	11.1	45	46.6	59	
15	20	11	.....	.....	20.9	20	38	23.4	71.8	51.8	as	39.1	47.7	60	
10	28	12.5	.....	.....	22.5	20	41.8	25	63.2	48.7	as	46.5	52.1	61	
15	25	.....	.....	.....	25	22	46.9	25	72.1	50	13	.....	49.8	62	
20	.....	15	.....	.....	30	25	41.2	25	72.5	52.5	20	41.5	50.3	.....

a. Price per single quart higher.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Oleomargarine, best, per lb.	Cheese, per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour, in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice, per lb.	Tapioca, medium pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	Tomatoes, 2½ s, per can	Peas, standard, 2½ s per can	Corn, 2½ s, per can
Dominion (Average)...	28.1	28.5	6.7	18.0	4.4	5.5	10.6	12.5	18.0	18.2	16.6
Nova Scotia (Average)	32.7	27.1	7.2	17.4	5.0	5.9	10.4	14.5	19.8	19.3	17.9
1-Sydney	32.5	28.2	7.3	17.7	5.4	6.1	10.3	15.5	20.5	19.5	19
2-New Glasgow	26.7	26.7	6.7	16.6	4.6	5.5	10.5	13.7	19.6	19.1	19
3-Amherst	26.2	26.2	7.3	18	4.9	5	10	12.5	20	19.5	15.5
4-Halifax	30.6	28	7.3	17.5	5.0	6.5	11	17.5	19.1	19	18.1
5-Truro	35	26.5	7.3	17.2	5.0	6.3	10.2	13.3	20	19.5	18
6-P.E.I. — Charlott't'n.	24.8	6	18.5	4.5	5.1	10	15.2	18.5	18	17.8	
New Bruns. (Aver.) ..	27.4	27.0	7.8	18.2	4.9	5.8	10.7	15.5	19.1	17.7	16.6
7-Moncton	27	8-8.7	18	5.1	6.1	11.2	15	18.6	18.6	17.5	15.5
8-St. John	27.2	30.6	7.3	20.6	4.7	6.2	10.8	16.7	18.8	18.5	16.4
9-Fredericton	25	25.2	8	16.8	4.7	5.4	10.8	15.4	19.1	18.6	16.5
10-Bathurst	30	25	7.3	17.5	5.2	5.3	10	15	20	15	16
Quebec (Average).....	27.2	27.4	6.0	18.6	4.8	6.0	9.8	13.2	16.0	18.7	15.2
11-Quebec	26.7	27.3	7.5	17.7	4.4	5.7	9.6	13.2	16.2	18.2	14.5
12-Three Rivers	29	28.1	6	19.7	4.4	5.7	9.2	15.3	15.9	19.5	15.6
13-Sherbrooke	29.6	30	7.3	18.9	4.8	5.4	10.3	12.8	16.5	18.6	14.9
14-Sorel	27.5	24.1	4	19.5	5.0	5	9.5	13.7	15	19.5	14.4
15-St. Hyacinthe	27	24.2	5.3	18.2	4.8	6.5	10.1	13.8	16.2	22.2	15.7
16-St. John's	28	29.5	5.3	19	4.7	8	11.6	12.5	17.5	18	14.5
17-Thetford Mines	25	6	19.2	5.4	6.5	9.4	12.6	17.2	20.2	18	
18-Montreal	26.4	28	6.7-7	18.1	4.8	5.4	10.4	11.6	15.4	16.6	14.4
19-Hull	25	27.3	6	17.3	4.8	5.5	8.5	13	14.1	15.1	13.8
Ontario (Average).....	26.6	28.3	6.4	17.6	4.2	5.3	11.2	12.2	16.6	16.5	15.0
20-Ottawa	26.8	29.2	6.7	17.2	5.0	6.1	11.2	10.6	15.3	16.7	14.9
21-Brockville	27	27	6	17.2	4.9	5	10.6	10	16	14.2	14.2
22-Kingston	24.7	25.9	6	15.5	4.5	4.7	8.9	11.4	14.9	14.9	13.2
23-Bellefleur	27	25.2	5.7	17.2	4.5	5	11.7	10.8	17.1	17.6	15
24-Peterborough	26	25.7	6.7	19	4.0	5	10.5	11.2	16.8	16	16
25-Orillia	25.1	28.1	6	17.7	4.1	4.8	10.5	12.7	17.4	16.8	14.9
26-Toronto	26.1	29.4	6	17.7	4.3	5.3	10.5	12	15.8	16.1	14.4
27-Niagara Falls	28	28.1	6.7	17.2	4.3	5.2	12.1	13.2	19	18	15.8
28-St. Catharines	25.5	26.2	6.7	15.8	3.7	5	11.2	12.5	17.2	16.8	13.9
29-Hamilton	24.8	29.2	5.3	17.2	3.9	5.2	10.3	11.5	16.4	16	14.8
30-Brantford	23.6	28.6	6	17.7	3.9	5	11.6	12.2	16.4	15.3	14.5
31-Galt	28.6	29	6.7	17.3	3.9	4.9	11.9	11.8	16.9	15.8	14.1
32-Guelph	28.2	27.9	6	16.7	3.9	5.3	12.2	11.6	15	15.6	14.1
33-Kitchener	25	30.5	6.7	17.5	3.7	5.3	13.4	13.7	16.9	16.3	14.9
34-Woodstock	27	27.1	6	17.4	3.7	5	11	11	15.4	16	14.6
35-Stratford	26.5	26.6	6.7	16.7	3.8	5.4	12.1	13	15.8	16.8	15.6
36-London	25.8	29.8	6	17.4	4.1	5	11.2	11	16.1	16	14.7
37-St. Thomas	26.6	28.8	6.7	17.7	4.0	5	12.1	11.6	16	16.5	15.1
38-Chatham	25	30.2	6.7	18.4	4.3	5.6	10.6	11.8	17.9	17.4	14.8
39-Windsor	30.3	28.2	6.7	17	4.6	5.5	11.7	12.9	17	17.2	15.6
40-Owen Sound	25	27.8	6	17.7	3.8	5.3	10.4	12.4	16.6	16.1	14.7
41-Cobalt	28.6	30.4	7.4	19.3	5.0	8	12	16.2	19	20.4	19.6
42-Sault Ste. Marie	25.8	32.1	6.7	19	4.4	5.5	11.1	14.1	16.4	16.7	15.6
43-Port Arthur	28.8	27.5	6.7	17.7	4.3	5.1	9.3	13.1	16.3	16.4	15.2
44-Fort William	29.3	28.1	5.5-6.7	19.7	4.3	5	11	12.8	17.3	17.1	15.8
Manitoba (Average)...	28.3	28.9	6.6	18.7	4.3	5.0	11.3	13.3	20.5	19.3	18.1
45-Winnipeg	28.6	28.3	6	18.3	4.1	5.3	12.1	12.5	19.9	18.6	17.5
46-Brandon	28	29.5	7.2	19	4.4	4.6	10.5	14.1	21	20	18.6
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	30.0	29.4	6.4	16.6	4.0	5.2	10.5	12.9	20.2	19.8	18.4
47-Regina	28	28	6.7	17.3	3.9	4.9	9.8	12.8	18.7	18.7	16.6
48-Prince Albert	35	32.5	6.7	14	3.9	5.6	10.2	14.5	22	22	20.5
49-Saskatoon	25	30	6.6	15	3.9	5	10.5	11.9	20	18.3	18.3
50-Moose Jaw	27	5.7	20	4.2	5.3	11.5	12.5	20	20	18.3	
Alberta (Average)....	30.7	30.9	6.8	19.1	4.1	5.1	10.1	10.9	19.8	20.6	18.9
51-Medicine Hat	35	32.5	5.7-6.7	23.5	4.0	5.7	10.5	11.7	20	20	19
52-Edmonton	30	30	6.7	20	4.2	5	10.4	11.2	19.5	23.2	19.6
53-Calgary	27.6	31	7.3	17.2	4.0	4.6	9.8	10.7	20.2	20.5	19.4
54-Lethbridge	30	30	6.9	15.8	4.0	5.2	9.7	10.1	19.3	18.8	17.5
British Colum. (Aver.)	30.2	30.6	8.0	19.2	4.3	5.9	9.6	10.1	20.0	20.1	19.3
55-Fernie	34	33	10	16	4.2	5.7	11.2	10.8	21.7	20	20
56-Nelson	31	31.7	8.3	17	4.5	5.5	9.6	11.4	19.6	21.5	19.5
57-Trail	30	30	7.7	17.7	4.2	5.6	10	10	20	20	20
58-New Westminster	28.3	30	8.3	24	4.2	5.7	8.4	8.5	18.7	19.4	17.5
59-Vancouver	29.3	29.6	6-6.7	19.8	4.5	5.7	8.5	10.1	19.5	19.3	18.8
60-Victoria	28.7	31.9	7.4	19.3	4.2	6	8.9	9.5	21.6	21	19.6
61-Nanaimo	30	28.3	8	20	3.8	5.3	10	10.1	19.2	19.6	19.3
62-Prince Rupert	30	30	8	20	4.0	8	10	10	20	20	20

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1922—(Continued).

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Tansins, seeded choice, per packet (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2 1/2, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per bag, 1 1/2 bu. (90 lb.)	Per peck, (15 lbs.)	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents 8.5	cents 4.5	\$ 1.149	cents 23.6	cents 21.6	cents 22.6	cents 19.8	cents 23.3	cents 23.3	\$ 1.000	cents 34.1	\$.832	cents 50.7	
9.0	4.6	1.172	23.3	18.4	22.5	19.0	24.4	24.7	1.001	35.3	.835	60.8	1
9.4	4.5	1.34	27.2	20.6	27.2	20.6	27.2	25	1.00	34	.65	53.3	2
9.2	4.6	1.04	19.4	17.5	20	20	25.1	23.4	.96	31.2	.833	53.3	3
8.6	5.2	.75	16.6	25	21	16	21	28	.925	35	.90	50	4
10.8	4	1.23	27.2	18.7	19	19	24.2	23.7	1.07	36.2	.825	75	5
8.2	4.7	1.50	26.2	19	20	19.3	24.5	23.2	1.05	40	.966	65	6
8.2	5.2	.833	14.5	12	22.2	21.6	22.5	22.5	1.10	35	.90	62.5	
8.6	4.4	.998	21.7	16.0	19.5	21.3	23.3	23.9	.988	32.3	.903	52.9	
9.2	4.5	1.07	20.8	12.5	20.6	21.6	22.2	25	1.00	32.5	1.00	65	7
7.5	3.8	1.31	25.5	17.5	25	25	22.2	22.6	.95	33	.75	52.5	8
9.2	3.8	.862	20.4	18	19	18.6	22.6	22.8	.95	30.3	.86	44	9
8.6	6.3	.75	20	20	20	20	26	25	1.05	33.3	1.00	50	10
8.2	6.2	1.244	23.8	30.5	21.5	19.3	26.2	25.4	1.044	33.0	.961	50.8	
9.3	5.9	1.24	25.5	29.6	21	19.7	25.2	25.9	1.02	33.9	.94	47.2	11
8	8.1	1.39	26.4	25	19.3	19	28	23.3	1.07	33.7	.933	46.4	12
7.7	5.6	1.31	23.8	31.3	22.5	20.1	25	25.7	1.02	35	.92	50	13
8.5	6.5	1.15	20	20	20	19	25	30	1.00	36.2	1.00	52.5	14
7.9	5.3	1.29	22.5	25	20	19	30	22.5	1.10	35	1.20	48	15
8.5	8	1.01	22.5	40	22	19	30	27.5	1.12	35	1.00	65	16
8.2	5.5	1.59	27.7	22.5	20.7	29	29	26.1	1.12	35	.775	53.7	17
5.9	5	1.26	24.6	31.1	21.8	18.9	22.8	23.1	1.08	29.6	.917	48.3	18
10	6.1	.958	20.8	25.8	19	17.4	20.9	24.2	.87	28.7		45.8	19
8.4	4.5	1.110	23.5	21.0	21.7	19.6	22.2	22.1	.969	33.2	.795	45.8	
8.9	5.2	.948	21.5	29.9	21.7	18.8	19.8	22.9	.96	34.3	.77	47.4	20
7	5.1	.933	21.2	20	20	20	24.3	20.7	.95	31.7	.70	43.3	21
8	4.6	.943	20.6	21.8	18.6	16.5	21.7	20.3	.95	30	.758	43	22
7.6	5	1.04	22	14.2	20	20	22	20.5	1.10	37.5	.713	47.7	23
10.1	6	.89	19.6	22.2	19.7	21	22	20.6	.975	37.5	.787	43.3	24
7.9	4.4	.85	19.9	21.7	16.5	18.9	20.5	22.2	.875	30.8	.75	44.7	25
8.8	3.8	1.09	23.9	16.5	23.3	18.9	20.5	22.2	1.04	32.5	.92	47.5	26
9.9	5.2	1.31	26.7	18.8	20	19	21.8	24.1	.969	30	.783	44	28
8.9	3.9	1.19	23.9	27.5	20	19.9	20.4	21.1	.955	29.2	.771	43.6	29
8.8	4.7	1.17	25.4	18.7	20	18.3	21	22.5	.91	31.7	.75	43.7	30
7.8	3.4	1.16	24.1	17	20	17	22.1	23.3	.958	27	.862	46.4	31
7.8	4.2	1.01	20.6	17.7	25	18.1	21.8	20.9	.92	32.5	.725	43.6	32
8.6	4.4	.914	20.6	17.7	25	18.1	21.8	20.9	.92	32.5	.725	43.6	32
8.6	5.1	1.00	22.2	20.3	19.6	19.7	22.6	21.3	.82	35	.833	43.3	33
6.7	4.3	1.23	25	16	20	20	21.6	22.8	.98	37.5	.763	44.6	34
7.4	4.4	1.15	25	14.5	19.6	21	20.4	21.4	1.09	35	.783	47	35
7.3	4.2	1.25	25.8	18.9	20	21	21.1	21.4	.941	31.9	.782	47	36
8.9	4	1.29	24.6	17.6	25	20	22.4	21.7	.975	37	.878	44	37
8.6	3.1	1.22	24.1	19.5	20	18.5	21.3	19.4	1.01	35	.857	46.4	38
9.2	3.7	1.37	25.2	26.4	18.8	18.8	22.8	23.2	1.12	35.6	.888	50.7	39
8.5	4.6	.883	20	13.1	22.5	18.3	20	20.2	.75	35	.70	46.7	40
9.6	6.5	1.40	32.5	22.5	20.5	20.5	28.4	24.7	1.11	34	.96	55.8	41
7.7	4.9	1.39	26.7	19	19.3	19.3	25.6	26	1.02	30	.81	46.2	42
8.6	3.9	1.08	24.1	24.7	26.7	20.8	20.8	22.9	.942	36	.808	46.6	43
8.3	3.2	1.04	24.5	31.5	22.5	19.3	22.8	23.9	1.00	35.4	.803	45.6	44
9.6	3.3	.714	13.1	24.4	20.3	20.3	24.0	25.6	1.006	33.9	.761	47.7	
9	3.2	.715	17.8	23.8	20.7	20.7	21.2	24.9	.962	33.4	.721	42.3	45
10.1	3.3	.713	14.3	25	19.8	19.8	26.7	26.3	1.05	34.4	.80	53	46
9.3	3.9	.868	18.6	22.5	20.1	22.8	23.1	22.2	.978	34.1	.776	50.3	
8.2	2.9	.96	20.8	20	17.9	21.6	21.6	22.2	.94	33.3	.70	50	47
10	4.3	.767	15	25	23.8	25	25	25	1.00	37	.83	48	48
10.5	4.3	.883	20	22.5	18.7	19.5	25	25	1.02	33.7	.80	50	49
8.3	4	.862	20	20	20	25	25	20	.95	32.5	.775	53.2	50
8.2	3.4	1.056	22.1	24.2	22.1	23.8	22.5	22.5	1.045	35.4	.711	58.2	
8.1	4.5	1.15	21.5	22.5	25	25	18	18	1.05	37.5	.837	57.5	51
8.5	3.1	.906	21.6	25	20.7	22	22	24	1.05	35	.883	63.3	52
8.4	3	1.24	26	22.6	21	22	23.8	23.8	1.03	35.2	.78	62.1	53
7.9	2.9	.927	21.6	26.7	21.6	26	24	24	1.05	34	.743	50	54
8.7	3.8	1.563	31.2	25.2	19.3	23.1	23.8	22.5	1.030	38.0	.830	55.1	
9.7	3.3	1.35	20	25	16.7	19.7	20.2	20.2	1.12	43.2	.867	60	55
9.3	3.2	1.72	32.5	30	20	20	23	24	1.06	36.2	.81	56	56
8.1	3.7	1.61	33.3	25	18.1	29.5	21.2	20.9	.967	33.3	.80	56.7	57
7.5	4.9	1.41	25	22.5	17.7	19.9	20.9	20.9	.977	33.8	.862	53.7	58
7.4	2.7	1.24	25.3	25	20.2	21.6	23	23	1.05	38	.766	54	59
9.5	4.6	1.55	31.2	24	22	23.9	24.3	24.3	1.08	41.7	.843	52.5	60
8.2	3.1	1.55	31.4	25	22	20	25	25	1.02	37.5	.90	58	61
10	4.5	2.07	40	25	20	20	25	25	1.02	37.5	.90	50	62

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow in dollar lots, per lb.										
Dominion (Average)...	cents 8.0	cents 8.5	cents 59.1	cents 53.2	cents 28.1	cents 15.0	cents 3.9	cents 45.0	\$.723	cents 12.1	cents 8.0	
Nova Scotia (Average)	9.2	8.5	54.9	57.7	29.6	12.9	4.2	47.9	.530	12.9	8.5	
1-Sydney	9.6	9	59.1	55	32.6	15	4.5	54.6	.60	12.5	8.7	
2-New Glasgow	9	8.7	53.6	55.6	30	12.1	3.6	41	.50	13.7	8.8	
3-Amherst	9	8	55	60	27.5	10	5	42.5	.425	12	8	
4-Halifax	9	8.2	53	55.6	28.3	16	4.5	55	.65	13.7	8	
5-Truro	9.4	8.6	53.7	62.5	29.4	11.2	3.3	46.2	.475	12.5	9.2	
6-P.E.I. —Charlott'n.	8.1	7.5	51.3	59	31.4	16.8	3.1	44.8	.524	13	8	
New Bruns. (Aver.) ..	9.2	8.5	53.6	57.9	27.8	11.9	3.9	42.2	.465	12.7	8.3	
7-Moncton	9.3	8.6	53.7	57.5	30	11.2	4.1	52.5	.475	13.7	9.2	
8-St. John	9.2	8.2	54	56	27.6	12.5	3.9	41	.50	13	8.6	
9-Fredericton	9.1	8.7	53.3	55.6	25.6	11.3	4	35.4	.483	12	8.2	
10-Bathurst	9	8.5	53.3	62.5	28	12.7	3.4	40	.40	12	7	
Quebec (Average).....	8.2	7.7	61.5	54.7	27.6	14.0	4.1	48.5	.776	11.3	8.2	
11-Quebec	8	7.5	61.7	52.4	27	17.5	3.9	41	.76	10.4	8.4	
12-Three Rivers	8.4	7.8	63.9	54.4	28	15.1	4.7	50	.867	11	8.4	
13-Sherbrooke	8.4	7.8	61.4	52.9	26.9	13.7	4.2	41.4	.786	11	8	
14-Sorel	8.1	7.6	56.2	51.2	28.7	12.5	4.2	47.5	.95	11.7	8.2	
15-St. Hyacinthe	8.4	7.7	68.3	55	26.7	12.6	4.7	46.7	.733	10.7	7.9	
16-St. John's	8.2	7.7	62.5	60	27.5	14	4	70	.75	15	9	
17-Thetford Mines	8.7	8.1	60	60	28	13.8	3.3	49	.667	11.7	8.4	
18-Montreal	7.8	7.4	63	53.8	27.2	15	3.9	47.2	.737	10.5	7.8	
19-Hull	8.1	7.6	56.6	52.5	28.3	11.7	3.8	43.3	.733	10	7.7	
Ontario (Average).....	8.7	8.4	60.1	52.6	23.8	12.9	3.4	41.9	.765	11.1	8.5	
20-Ottawa	8.3	7.9	59.1	51.4	27.3	12	4	46.8	.653	10.8	7.9	
21-Brockville	9.1	8.6	60.4	56.7	23.7	11.9	3.9	35	.633	10	8.5	
22-Kingston	8	7.7	55.3	46.4	26.1	12.3	3.5	38.6	.617	10	8.1	
23-Bellefleur	8.3	8	53.5	53.3	25.8	12.7	2.6	40	.80	11	7.6	
24-Peterborough	8.3	8.2	60	55	30	13.4	3.6	46.2	.637	10.7	8.2	
25-Orillia	8.7	8.5	54.9	54.7	27.7	12.4	3.2	37.7	.617	10.6	8.7	
26-Toronto	8.2	7.9	58.3	53	25.7	11.5	3.8	39.4	.616	10.1	8.1	
27-Niagara Falls	9.1	8.4	67.5	54.6	28	13.2	3.6	43.6	.637	10.8	8.6	
28-St. Catharines	8.7	8.6	63	54	25	12.6	3.2	43.8	.767	10.5	8.2	
29-Hamilton	8.6	8.2	61.3	55.4	27.1	11.1	3.4	39.5	.65	10.1	8	
30-Brantford	8.9	8.8	61.4	54.6	24.7	12	3	41.7	.787	10.6	8.8	
31-Galt	8.9	8.5	59.4	54.3	27.1	14.3	4	46.4	.71	11	8.4	
32-Guelph	8.7	8.2	62.1	53.1	25	13.6	3.8	41.4	.80	12.3	8.2	
33-Kitchener	8.7	8.6	58.3	41.7	27.8	12.3	2.9	43.3	.675	10.6	8.8	
34-Woodstock	8.7	8.3	61.6	54	25	12	3.2	42	.612	11.1	8.7	
35-Stratford	9.2	8.8	58	47	26	13.7	3	45	.66	11.1	8.8	
36-London	8.6	8.4	62.2	55.4	26	13.8	3.5	45.5	.658	10.3	8.5	
37-St. Thomas	8.7	8.4	66.6	55.6	27.8	13.2	3.4	46.2	.721	11.5	8.9	
38-Chatham	8.9	8.3	59.2	48.7	23.8	12.3	2.9	36.6	.70	10.6	8.4	
39-Windsor	8.5	8.1	62.8	54.3	29.1	13.6	3.2	43.1	.725	10.8	8.3	
40-Owen Sound	9.2	8.5	57.5	52.5	23.7	11.2	2.9	34.2	.612	11.5	9.2	
41-Cobalt	9.2	9	60.8	58	31	13.8	4.8	46.2	.75	15	9.2	
42-Sault Ste. Marie	9.4	8.7	58.6	49.2	29	14.2	4.3	42	.812	14	8.9	
43-Port Arthur	9.1	8.6	59.3	47.5	27.5	15	2.9	42	.937	10.6	8.4	
44-Fort William	8.6	8.6	61.4	55.6	29.4	13.9	3	42.1	.85	10.7	8.2	
Manitoba (Average)...	9.4	9.1	63.0	51.0	28.6	13.2	4.0	47.7	.660	13.1	8.5	
45-Winnipeg	9.1	8.6	59.3	49.5	28.3	12.3	4	40	.569	12.4	7.9	
46-Brandon	9.6	9.5	60.6	52.5	28.8	14	3.9	41.3	.75	13.7	9	
Saskatchewan (Aver.)	9.9	9.1	60.3	51.9	30.6	18.3	4.5	46.6	.689	14.4	8.6	
47-Regina	9.6	9	56.2	54.2	26.7	15.6	5	38	.80	13	8	
48-Prince Albert	9.9	9.5	63	46	32.5	20	4.8	53.3	.90	15	8.3	
49-Saskatoon	10	9.5	62.5	56.2	33.3	20	4.3	52.5	.967	15.6	9	
50-Moose Jaw	10	8.5	59.4	51.2	30	17.5	4	42.5	.90	14	9	
Alberta (Average).....	10.2	9.4	61.0	51.0	31.1	18.1	4.9	44.5	.793	14.3	7.1	
51-Medicine Hat	10	9.7	62.5	52.5	32.5	20	5	37.5	.95	14	7.4	
52-Edmonton	9.7	9	62.8	55	32.5	16.2	5.2	53.3	.60	15	8	
53-Calgary	9.7	9	58.3	49	29.5	19.3	4.7	46.3	.79	13	8	
54-Lethbridge	11.3	9.9	60.5	47.5	30	19.1	4.5	41	.83	15	n5	
British Colum. (Aver.)	9.3	8.8	58.2	49.9	28.6	22.7	4.6	51.1	.911	13.2	5.8	
55-Fernie	10	9	58.3	55	23	15	4.5	50	.85	13.3	n5	
56-Nelson	10.2	9.3	60.4	51.5	26.5	28.3	4.3	43	1.05	13.7	7.2	
57-Trail	9.8	9.3	57.5	44.3	30	27.5	4.1	49.3	.90	14.2	n5	
58-New Westminster	8.6	8.2	53.1	50	30	24	3.6	57.5	1.05	13.3	6	
59-Vancouver	9.1	8.4	57	51.5	26.8	21.2	4.5	46.2	.816	12.1	6.3	
60-Victoria	9	8.5	56.3	51	29.5	18.5	4.7	57	.875	11	n5	
61-Nanaimo	8.5	8.4	61.7	50.7	33	22	5.4	51.7	.85	13.3	n5	
62-Prince Rupert	9.5	9	61.6	45	30	25	5.5	55	.90	15	7	

a. Including delivery. b. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. c. Natural gas used extensively.
 d. Lignite. f. Jackpine, poplar, etc. h. In British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins
 costing 5c to 15c more per gallon than in bulk. n. Small bar. * Welsh coal. †Semi-anthracite.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1922—(Concluded).

Coal		Wood						Rent			
Anthracite, per ton.	Bituminous, per ton.	Hard (long), per cord.	Hard (stove lengths), per cord.	Soft (long), per cord.	Soft (stove lengths), per cord.	Millwood cut- tings, etc., per cord.	Coal oil, per gallon.	Matches parlour, (500), per box.	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month.	6-roomed house with incom- plete modern conveniences or none, p. m.	
\$ 18.494	\$ 12.295	\$ 12.662	\$ 14.763	\$ 9.474	\$ 10.471	\$ 10.103	cents 31.0	cents 14.6	\$ 27.768	\$ 19.361	
19.250	9.415	9.200	10.400	7.400	7.750	9.143	33.0	14.8	23.700	16.403	
.....	a7.20	6.00	7.00	5.00	6.00	.....	33-35	15	10.00-20.00	10.00-14.00	1
.....	a7.00	b8.00	b8.00	b8.00	b8.00	b11.43	32-34	14	25.00	18.00	2
*18.00	9.50	9.00	10.00	8.00	.....	6.00	30	15	12.00-17.00	7.00-10.00	3
18.00-23.00	11.75-13.00	15.00	16.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	35	15	40.00	25.00-35.00	4
.....	11.00	8.00	11.00	4.00	5.00	.....	33	15	16.00-26.00	12.00-15.00	5
19.50	10.50-11.50	13.00	15.00	8.50	9.50	b9.00	27-30	15	20.00-27.00	12.00-15.00	6
18.125	11.719	11.030	13.000	7.000	8.667	6.242	31.8	14.5	26.375	17.875	7
.....	11.00-12.75	10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	.....	32-34	15	30.00-45.00	20.00-25.00	8
16.50-22.00	10.00-15.00	16.00	18.00	8.00	10.00	b10.00	32	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-20.00	9
*17.00	9.00-12.00	10.00	12.00	7.00	7.00	b4.80-6.40	30	13	25.00	18.00	10
.....	12.00	8.00	10.00	5.00	7.00	b3.125	32	15	18.00	12.00	11
18.031	12.000	13.167	15.241	9.570	11.395	10.667	28.7	14.4	21.944	14.813	12
19.00	10.00	b14.67	b14.67	b12.00	b12.00	b12.00	30	15	22.00-27.00	.....	13
18.00	11.00-12.00	10.00	18.00	8.00	12.00	b7.50	30	13	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00	14
17.50	16.50	12.00	14.00	.....	.....	10.00	30	15	25.00	22.00	15
17.50	11.50	b16.00	b17.33	b10.67	b13.33	.....	25-30	15	14.00-15.00	7.00-10.00	16
20.00	.....	.....	b18.667	.....	b13.33	.....	28-32	.....	22.00	12.50	17
*18.25	.....	12.00	14.00	8.00	b10.00	b12.00	27	12	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	18
17.50	11.00-14.00	16.00-17.00	17.00-19.00	10.00-12.00	b9.00	b12.00-16.00	30-40	15	12.00	10.00	19
16.50	.....	11.00	12.00	7.50-8.00	12.00-13.00	8.50	23-25	15	22.00-37.00	14.00-22.00	20
17.500	13.946	13.975	16.253	10.882	13.284	12.075	27.4	14.3	29.400	20.400	21
*16.50-19.50	.....	12.00	14.00	8.00	10.00	8.00-10.50	30-35	15	28.00-36.00	21.00-27.00	22
16.00	10.50	.....	b20.308	.....	b18.461	b14.40	25	14	25.00	16.00	23
16.50	15.00	15.00	16.00	12.00	13.00	b14.00	22-25	10	18.00-21.00	15.00-20.00	24
15.00-16.50	15.00	13.50	14.50	10.00	11.00	10.00	22-25	15	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00	25
18.50	13.00-14.00	14.00	15.00	8.50	9.50	7.00	25	15	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	26
16.50-18.00	12.50-13.50	12.00	13.00	8.00	.....	b7.724	30-33	12	15.00-20.00	13.00-15.00	27
15.50	13.00-14.00	18.00	20.00	14.00	16.00	16.00-18.00	27	13	35.00-40.00	22.00-25.00	28
15.50	13.50	c	c	c	c	c	29-30	15	20.00-25.00	18.00-23.00	29
15.50	.....	c18.00	c20.00	c16.00	17.00	b20.00	30	12-15	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	30
16.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	13.00	13.50	.....	28-30	14-15	35.00-40.00	18.00-25.00	31
18.00	13.50	.....	19.00	.....	13.00	b10.00	26	12.5	25.00	16.00	32
17.00	15.00	15.00	17.00	12.00	13.00	b13.00	27	15	24.00-30.00	16.00-20.00	33
16.00	14.00	17.00	18.00	12.00	13.00	.....	30	15	40.00	30.00	34
16.00-18.00	13.50	16.00	18.00	12.00	14.00	b13.33	25	15	20.00	15.00	35
16.00-17.00	10.00	10.00	14.00	7.50	12.00	.....	25	15	30.00-40.00	17.00-19.00	36
18.00	17.00	17.00	.....	16.00	16.00	.....	25	14	30.00-45.00	17.00-30.00	37
18.00	17.00	17.50	20.00	.....	14.00	b16.00	25-30	15	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	38
18.00	15.50	12.00-13.00	17.00	.....	b20.00	b9.00-15.00	28	15	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	39
18.00	14.00	.....	b20.00	.....	.....	.....	25-30	15	30.00-50.00	20.00-35.00	40
18.00-22.00	12.00-15.00	.....	.....	.....	10.50	5.00-10.00	30	15	20.00-25.00	12.00-15.00	41
16.00	12.00	14.00	15.00	.....	10.00	.....	30	15	22.00	14.00	42
22.00	18.00	11.00	12.00	.....	12.00	.....	28-30	15	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	43
18.50	10.00-11.50	9.00	12.75	7.00	10.50	b7.00	25	13.3	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	44
20.50	13.00-14.50	11.50	14.00	9.50	12.00	.....	25	15	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	45
19.50	*14.00-14.50	11.50	12.50	9.50	10.50	.....	25	15	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	46
24.375	13.250	11.500	12.750	8.500	10.000	.....	30.0	15.0	35.000	24.500	47
22.50-24.00	12.50	10.00	11.50	8.00	9.50	9.00	30	15	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00	48
25.50	14.00	13.00	14.00	9.00	10.50	.....	30	15	25.00-30.00	18.00-20.00	49
26.000	12.563	10.750	13.333	.....	10.750	12.000	36.0	15.0	35.625	23.750	50
27.00	12.00-13.50	f14.00	f13.00	.....	10.00	13.00	35	15	35.00-50.00	30.00	51
.....	d11.50	f7.50	f9.00	6.50	8.00	.....	33-35	40	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	52
25.00	d13.00-15.00	.....	.....	.....	11.00	9.00-13.00	40	15	30.00-40.00	20.00	53
.....	12.00	.....	b13.00	.....	b14.00	.....	35	15	35.00	25.00	54
.....	8.208	.....	.....	10.250	10.500	.....	34.3	15.0	31.250	20.750	55
c	c	c	c	8.00	c	c	c	15	25.00	17.50	56
.....	d5.50-6.50	.....	.....	12.50	b6.00-8.00	.....	35	15	40.00	25.00	57
.....	d8.25-12.00	.....	.....	.....	b14.00	b12.00	26-40	15	20.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	58
.....	a8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30.00	18.00	59
.....	11.178	.....	.....	9.500	10.361	5.311	h39.6	15.3	25.500	19.813	60
.....	7.75-8.25	.....	.....	12.00	.....	b4.00	.....	.....	20.00	18.00	61
.....	10.50-13.25	.....	.....	9.50	12.75	.....	50	15	20.00-30.00	18.00-25.00	62
.....	9.50-12.50	.....	.....	9.00	11.50	.....	45	15	30.00	20.00	63
.....	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	b7.50	40	15	18.00-20.00	12.00-14.00	64
.....	11.50-12.00	.....	.....	.....	7.65	5.00	35	17	29.00	25.00	65
.....	11.50-12.00	.....	.....	7.50	b9.544	b5.053	27	15	18.00-22.00	15.00-17.00	66
.....	a8.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	b5.00	35	15	22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00	67
.....	14.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30.00-40.00	20.00-30.00	68

prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportion of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises (or falls) abnormally the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income. While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food

and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Retail Prices.

Meats all averaged lower in November. Sirloin steak was down from 29.1c per pound to 27.7c. The decline was general in all provinces. Round steak showed about the same general decline as sirloin and averaged 22.6c per pound. Rib roast declined from 22c per pound to 20.9c. Shoulder roast was lower about 1c per pound to 15c. Veal averaged 18.4c per pound as compared with 18.7c in October. Mutton fell from 27.2c per pound to 26.9c, all provinces showing a decline except New Brunswick and Quebec which were up slightly. Pork roast was lower about 2c per pound at 27.9c. The decline was general. Mess pork averaged 25.9c in November as compared with 26.9c in October. Bacon and hams were down somewhat in the average, the former from 41.6c per pound to 40.9c and the latter from 65.2c per pound to 63c. In fresh fish, cod, halibut and whitefish were lower. Salt herrings and salt cod were down slightly. Canned salmon was down 4c per pound tin, averaging 37.8c. Lard was up slightly at 22.9c.

Dairy products showed a general advance. Fresh eggs averaged 51.6c in November as compared with 41.7c in October and 35.8c in September. The advance was substantial in all provinces. Cooking eggs rose from 37.4c in October to 43.7c in November. Milk was slightly higher at 11.7c per quart, increases occurring in Sydney, Montreal, Kingston, and Calgary, while other localities were unchanged. Dairy butter was up from 38.4c to 38.8c per pound, the increase

being general except in Quebec which averaged slightly lower. Creamery butter was up about 1c per pound to 43.7c. Nova Scotia and Quebec averaged slightly lower, but all other provinces showed advances. Cheese was up from 27.6c to 28.5c per pound.

Bread was slightly lower at 6.7c per pound. Most localities were unchanged. Flour averaged 4.4c per pound as compared with 4.5c in October, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan averaging slightly lower. Rice was steady while tapioca was up somewhat at 12.5c per pound. Canned tomatoes, peas, and corn were down slightly. Onions fell from 5c per pound to 4.5c. Potatoes were again slightly lower, being \$1.15 per ninety pound bag as compared with \$1.21 in October and \$1.44 in September. Evaporated apples declined from 23.9c per pound to 22.6c while prunes advanced slightly to 19.8c per pound. Raisins were down about 1½c per pound to 23.3c, while currants were steady. Raspberry jam and canned peaches showed little change. Orange marmalade was down slightly at 83.2c per four pound tin. Granulated sugar showed a general advance from 8.7c to 9c per pound. Tea was ½c per pound higher at 59c while coffee was slightly lower. Vinegar and salt were steady. Laundry starch and soap were unchanged.

Anthracite coal was down in the average from \$18.61 in October to \$18.48 in November. Prices were lower in Sherbrooke, Brockville, Kingston, Orillia, Brantford, Stratford, St. Thomas, Windsor, and Port Arthur but advanced in Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe, Peterborough, Hamilton, Woodstock, Chatham, and Brandon. Bituminous coal showed little change at \$12.30 per ton in the average. Hard wood, four foot length, averaged \$12.66 in November as compared with \$12.84 in October, declines occurring in New Glasgow, Galt, and Woodstock. Soft wood was practically unchanged at \$9.47 per cord. Coal oil was steady. Rent was slightly lower in the average, an increase at

Charlottetown being more than offset by a decrease at Sault Ste. Marie.

Wholesale Prices.

GRAINS AND FODDER.—Wheat No. 1 Manitoba Northern, at Winnipeg, rose from \$1.06 per bushel at the beginning of November to \$1.14 the third week and then declined to \$1.08 toward the end of the month. Ontario winter wheat at Toronto rose from \$1.10 per bushel the last week in October to \$1.14 about the middle of November and then fell to \$1.10. Barley at Winnipeg rose from 53c per bushel to 55c. Oats at Winnipeg rose from 47c per bushel to 50c and then declined to 46½c. Oats and corn at Toronto were steady. Flax seed, which had risen in October to \$2.45 per bushel, declined to \$2.02 by the end of November. Rye advanced from 79c per bushel to 83c and then fell to 77c. Hay at Toronto fell \$1 per ton to \$15, while straw advanced slightly to \$10 per ton. Bran and shorts advanced \$3 per ton, the former to \$23 and the latter to \$25.

ANIMALS AND MEATS.—Cattle at Winnipeg declined 25c per hundred pounds to \$4.75 and then recovered to \$5.00. Choice steers at Toronto, which were quoted at \$6.75 toward the end of October, declined to \$6.25 about the middle of the month, and then rose to \$6.75. Dressed beef hindquarters declined from 17c per pound to 15c. Veal was steady. Live hogs at Toronto, which were quoted at \$11.50 per hundred pounds at the beginning of October, declined to \$9.65 the last week in October and recovered to \$10.10 by the end of November. Dressed hogs at Toronto were slightly lower at 17c per pound. Bacon and hams were steady. Sheep advanced from \$6.50 per hundred pounds to \$7.50. Mutton and lamb were unchanged. Poultry at Montreal was lower, dressed fowl being down from 28c per pound to 25c and dressed turkeys from 45c per pound to 43c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Creamery butter at Montreal advanced from 35½c per pound at the beginning of October to

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR NOVEMBER, 1922, OCTOBER, 1922, NOVEMBER, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914 AND 1913.

(Average price 1890-1899=100)

		INDEX NUMBERS											
		Number of commodities	*Nov. 1922	*Oct. 1922	*Nov. 1921	*Nov. 1920	*Nov. 1919	*Nov. 1918	Nov. 1917	Nov. 1916	Nov. 1915	Nov. 1914	Nov. 1913
I.—GRAINS AND FODDERS—													
Grains, Ontario.....	6	180.2	169.8	152.8	265.9	340.1	313.6	388.7	285.5	183.2	180.8	143.1	115.8
Grains, Western.....	4	166.8	160.0	158.6	252.1	369.0	309.3	301.9	263.9	161.6	167.1	155.3	139.9
Fodder.....	5	169.6	159.8	204.6	305.4	282.8	263.5	207.0	184.5	160.8	177.1	155.3	139.9
All.....	15	173.1	163.9	171.6	275.3	328.7	295.7	305.0	246.1	170.0	175.9	139.9	139.9
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS—													
Cattle and Beef.....	6	185.3	190.8	180.8	308.3	322.3	343.6	290.5	211.0	204.1	215.5	202.1	177.4
Hogs and hog products.....	3	234.2	235.4	205.0	349.8	345.4	356.9	336.6	224.9	176.2	160.9	177.4	143.6
Sheep and mutton.....	3	193.3	182.8	141.0	225.6	211.2	256.9	266.1	204.0	153.5	148.1	137.4	108.2
Poultry.....	2	359.6	451.5	355.5	501.3	363.2	390.6	303.3	234.9	206.3	161.6	186.5	150.9
All.....	17	224.5	235.8	202.8	331.0	315.6	338.8	304.0	217.5	184.9	177.9	180.1	150.9
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.....													
	9	235.1	218.1	243.0	322.1	340.3	286.1	246.4	227.8	180.6	171.5	172.9	150.9
IV.—FISH—													
Prepared fish.....	6	195.9	164.2	183.5	225.5	211.1	264.9	241.6	167.7	151.8	155.4	143.6	115.8
Fresh fish.....	3	177.6	180.0	210.3	278.6	252.3	238.8	217.1	178.6	157.3	161.3	165.5	139.9
All.....	9	167.6	169.4	191.4	243.2	224.8	256.2	233.5	171.3	153.7	157.4	150.9	139.9
V.—OTHER FOODS—													
(a) Fruits and Vegetables—													
Fresh fruits, native.....	11	167.0	111.1	161.1	177.1	234.4	193.0	254.0	216.4	131.7	78.0	160.0	115.8
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	219.7	213.0	249.8	266.7	215.6	195.3	128.3	118.9	109.3	84.9	95.6	115.8
Dried fruits.....	4	221.6	216.8	194.4	227.7	278.2	275.6	264.6	183.5	167.2	115.9	115.9	150.9
Fresh vegetables.....	15	164.1	165.1	240.7	305.8	395.1	304.7	342.7	318.6	198.0	132.0	159.0	150.9
Canned Vegetables.....	3	144.6	144.6	172.5	176.1	204.9	225.7	265.6	176.0	105.4	101.2	95.9	126.5
All.....	116	185.4	166.0	210.0	242.5	286.5	255.1	263.0	214.2	152.2	111.3	126.5	150.9
(b) Miscellaneous Groceries—													
Breadstuffs.....	10	176.5	171.7	183.0	280.3	272.2	263.3	251.4	209.4	135.3	145.9	123.1	110.3
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	179.4	179.4	182.7	210.1	216.1	192.6	150.2	133.9	121.9	122.9	110.3	108.2
Sugar, etc.....	6	195.6	192.6	184.0	339.0	317.1	309.5	238.5	179.3	143.1	130.4	108.2	97.6
Condiments.....	5	160.4	160.4	175.6	221.0	227.9	253.2	196.0	151.8	136.5	118.3	97.6	112.4
All.....	25	176.6	175.7	181.7	271.3	265.2	261.4	221.0	178.5	135.3	133.0	112.4	150.9
VI.—TEXTILES—													
Woolens.....	5	219.0	219.0	190.6	318.7	395.8	429.4	368.1	237.6	200.7	148.2	136.6	150.5
Cottons.....	4	273.1	260.3	236.6	328.4	369.2	359.9	267.8	187.9	138.1	123.8	150.5	99.4
Silks.....	3	184.4	182.4	160.9	177.6	220.3	149.5	121.5	119.0	88.7	87.3	99.4	114.6
Jutes.....	2	344.9	350.4	294.5	462.3	639.2	609.5	574.3	330.1	252.1	197.5	243.7	104.7
Flax products.....	4	258.7	258.7	318.9	563.4	462.6	469.0	329.0	243.3	166.9	119.8	114.6	104.7
Oilcloths.....	2	186.2	180.9	217.6	266.0	277.8	238.7	171.4	139.8	118.7	104.6	104.7	136.9
All.....	20	241.9	239.0	234.1	357.5	390.0	380.4	304.2	210.5	161.6	129.0	136.9	150.5
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES—													
Hides and tallow.....	4	153.1	142.4	114.6	182.7	562.0	373.5	295.3	337.4	207.4	196.9	187.7	151.4
Leather.....	4	169.2	166.4	175.4	280.3	318.5	265.0	265.1	251.2	174.3	155.7	151.4	155.7
Boots and Shoes.....	3	207.7	207.7	213.2	301.9	339.7	224.6	232.9	220.3	162.4	158.3	155.7	165.8
All.....	11	173.8	168.9	163.6	250.7	412.8	293.4	267.3	272.6	183.1	171.4	165.8	150.5
VIII.—METALS AND IMPLEMENTS—													
Iron and steel.....	11	193.5	195.0	191.1	282.1	204.0	281.0	287.3	166.9	115.1	99.8	101.4	130.0
Other metals.....	12	158.8	155.4	145.7	193.3	203.8	267.3	240.1	226.7	207.0	123.3	130.0	105.6
Implements.....	10	230.7	230.7	245.0	273.2	245.0	243.7	197.8	145.9	114.8	106.2	105.6	113.5
All.....	33	192.2	191.4	191.8	244.4	216.3	264.7	243.0	182.3	148.4	111.4	113.5	150.5
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING—													
Fuel.....	6	273.6	296.9	252.0	352.5	232.7	256.5	234.0	201.7	131.9	119.0	130.4	92.2
Lighting.....	4	242.1	239.3	245.4	269.5	245.3	236.8	114.2	89.6	94.7	92.6	92.2	115.1
All.....	10	261.0	273.8	249.3	319.3	237.7	248.6	186.1	156.9	116.7	108.5	115.1	150.5
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS—													
Lumber.....	14	327.5	325.5	326.9	480.5	352.6	279.1	231.8	184.1	174.1	178.4	184.0	113.4
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	210.4	208.8	225.4	271.5	226.8	237.7	210.4	171.9	122.4	108.1	113.4	142.5
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	266.6	266.8	291.3	395.4	409.7	348.1	264.6	215.1	164.4	139.5	142.0	142.5
All.....	48	261.0	259.7	274.2	368.5	316.8	282.0	232.4	187.9	149.7	137.8	142.5	150.5
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHINGS—													
Furniture.....	6	228.4	228.4	245.9	451.3	447.8	311.8	205.9	171.5	145.9	146.6	147.2	130.9
Crockery and glassware.....	4	419.5	419.5	503.2	512.0	404.9	367.7	280.0	208.4	170.3	147.7	130.9	72.4
Table cutlery.....	2	156.3	156.3	156.3	164.1	163.4	155.1	150.7	132.2	82.5	78.4	72.4	124.6
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	264.9	259.2	277.6	286.5	253.1	272.3	211.4	144.5	125.5	123.4	124.6	111.6
All.....	16	276.3	274.9	307.0	390.2	352.8	296.2	218.9	169.0	139.5	131.9	128.1	111.6
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS													
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—													
Raw furs.....	4	601.9	681.4	635.6	459.4	1190.0	725.8	437.0	342.7	257.8	137.5	247.9	134.6
Liquors and tobaccos.....	6	264.4	264.4	267.4	303.7	300.1	218.3	198.7	148.2	134.3	138.7	134.6	111.2
Sundries.....	7	156.7	156.7	172.6	208.9	210.4	227.1	197.7	150.7	121.6	110.0	111.2	151.6
All.....	17	299.4	306.4	314.9	301.3	472.6	340.1	254.4	195.0	158.1	126.6	151.6	150.5
All commodities.....	2624	221.7	219.8	227.3	304.2	307.7	290.9	252.3	200.5	158.7	137.5	135.8	150.5

*Preliminary figures. †Nine commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915. ‡Number of commodities varies from month to month.

37c at the beginning of November and then declined slightly toward the end of the month. Cheese rose from 21c per pound to 24c. Fresh eggs at Montreal advanced from 58c to 65c and at Toronto from 60c to 80c. Milk at Montreal was 4c per gallon higher at 25c, while prices at Toronto and Victoria were steady at the recent advances.

FISH.—The export market for codfish was reported better, as stocks in foreign markets had diminished but prices for export were still relatively low. The price of Lunenburg bank dried cod was reported nominal at \$6.50 per quintal delivered at Halifax. The market for pickled fish was unchanged and herring were reported at the low figure of \$4.00 per barrel and mackerel at \$7.50, with very few orders coming in. Fresh halibut at Canso rose from 10c per pound to 12c and whitefish at Toronto declined from 14c per pound to 12½c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. — Early winter apples advanced from \$3.00-\$5.50 per barrel to \$4-\$6. Bananas at Toronto were slightly higher at 8½c per pound. Lemons rose from \$6.50 per box to \$8.00 while oranges declined from \$9.50 per box to \$7.00. Evaporated apples were up slightly to 18c per pound. Currants were also higher at 20c per pound. Potatoes and beans were steady. Onions declined from \$1.75 per seventy-five pound bag to \$1.50. Turnips declined from 75c per seventy-five pound bag to 50c. Canned vegetables were unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS.—Rolled oats rose from \$3.15 per ninety pound bag to \$3.50. Tapioca advanced ½c per pound to 8½c. Flour, Manitoba patents, which had declined steadily from \$8.00 in July to \$6.60 in October, rose to \$7.10 in November. Granulated sugar advanced 25c per hundred pounds to \$8.14.

TEXTILES.—Woollen goods showed no change. Raw cotton advanced from 22.45c per pound to 26.3c. Coloured cottons were also up slightly to 78.18c per pound. Raw silk was up from \$8.15

per pound to \$8.40. Hessians were down slightly at 12.05c per yard. Flax tow rose 1c per pound to 15c. Table oilcloth advanced from \$3.96 per piece to \$4.20.

HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS, AND SHOES.—Hides, steers' and cows', were up from 11c per pound to 12c, and calf skins from 14c per pound to 16c. Leather advanced slightly.

METALS AND IMPLEMENTS. — Black sheets were down 15c per hundred pounds to \$4.90. Aluminum, antimony, lead, spelter, and tin were higher, while copper and quicksilver were down somewhat. Bar silver at New York declined from 67¼c per ounce to 63½c. Solder bar was higher 2½c per pound at 26½c.

FUEL AND LIGHTING.—Coal at Montreal was steady. Connellsville coke at the ovens was down from \$9.00 per ton to \$7.25. Gasoline declined from 32c per gallon to 29c while coal oil advanced 1c per gallon to 21c.

BUILDING MATERIALS. — Spruce deals rose from \$24 per M to \$25. Red oak was \$5 per M higher at \$135. Pine and hemlock were steady. Iron pipe advanced from \$12.58 per hundred feet to \$12.75. Red lead was slightly higher. Wire nails were up 10c per keg to \$3.75. Sash cord rose from 55c per pound to 58c. Linseed oil and turpentine both advanced, the former from \$1.02 per gallon to \$1.08 and the latter from \$2.20 per gallon to \$2.30. Benzine was down from 32c per gallon to 29c. Window glass advanced slightly.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.—Sad irons rose from \$1.81 per set to \$2.00.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Soda ash was slightly lower at \$2.45 per pound. Other lines were unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS.—In raw furs muskrat fell from \$1.35-\$1.85 each to \$1.00-\$1.50. Skunk was also down 25c per skin at \$1.50-\$3.50. Manilla rope was 1c per pound lower at 20c. Raw rubber advanced from 19c per pound to 21½c.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movement of prices in other countries as compared with Canada.

The index numbers of retail prices which are listed are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale price index numbers are named in all cases.

Great Britain.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number of wholesale prices (1913=100) stood at 154.8 for October, a rise of about 0.6 per cent from the September level. With the exception of September, however, the index number for October is lower than any month since the price slump. During October all groups rose with the exception of meat and fish, iron and steel, other metals and minerals, and cotton.

The *Economist* index number of wholesale prices was at the end of November 23 points or 0.6 per cent above the October level, a much smaller increase than during the previous month. There was an advance of 4 per cent in textiles, the only other advance being a very slight one in grocery food products. Cereals and meats declined considerably, and both minerals and the miscellaneous group (rubber, timber, oils, etc.) showed slight drops.

The *Statist* index number, in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures stood at 130.1 at October 31, an increase of 1.7 per cent. All groups advanced except animal food, which declined 1.8 per cent. All food stuffs rose 1.4 per cent,

and materials rose 2.1 per cent. The general index number is 51 per cent below the peak of April, 1920, and 53.1 per cent above the pre-war average.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of cost of living computed by the Ministry of Labour was 180 for December 1, which was the same as for the previous month. Food prices increased 2 points, to 178, and clothing decreased 5 points, to 225. Other groups showed no change.

Austria

COST OF LIVING.—The index number calculated by the Paritatische Kommission of a complete budget for one person at Vienna, prices in July, 1914=100, showed for September an increase for the total budget of 91 per cent over the previous month, thus reaching 1,130,600. This was contributed to by increases in foods of 87 per cent the index number reaching 1,353,100, in clothing of 78 per cent, with an index number of 1,915,900, and in heat and light of 135 per cent, to 1,265,800. Rent remained unchanged at 3,300.

The steep rise during September was apparently due to the fact that the Austrian crown fell to half its August value, with the result that many household necessities doubled in price. The government regulated prices per kilogram were raised as follows: flour, from 5,000 to 8,550 crowns; rice, from 4,750 to 8,450 crowns; bacon, from 11,500 to 26,000 crowns. The price of a loaf of bread increased from 3,140 to 6,460 crowns for 1,200 grams. A man's suit (pre-war price, 45 crowns) which cost 450,000 crowns in August, increased to

990,000 crowns in September, and a pair of shoes (pre-war price, 14 crowns) cost 140,000 crowns in August and 270,000 crowns in September.

Belgium.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The official index number of wholesale prices calculated by the Ministry of Industry and Labour, which has as base, prices in April, 1914=100, was at 364 for September, an increase of 1.1 per cent on the August level. The chief increases were: tar and its products, 5 per cent; clay products, 8 per cent; resin products, 8 per cent; raw rubber, 11 per cent. Food products decreased 5 per cent. In other groups there was little or no change. The textile groups as a whole showed no change, but of its components, wools increased 8 and linens 15 per cent, while cottons decreased 6 per cent and jutes and hemp 13 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—As stated in the November issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, there are several index numbers published by the Ministry of Industry and Labour. The unweighted index number for the Kingdom showed an increase of 5 points or 1.3 per cent for October, and that for Brussels alone an increase of one per cent. The weighted index number of 30 foods, which showed an increase of 4 per cent last month took an additional sharp rise of 22 points or 5.7 per cent.

Bulgaria

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of wholesale prices published by the Director General of Statistics has as base, prices in 1913=100. This index number, by yearly averages from 1914 to 1921, and at intervals during 1921 and 1922 is as follows:

Year	Index number	Year	Index number
1914	121	1918	831
1915	185	1919	1,166
1916	268	1920	2,392
1917	667	1921	2,006
	1921	1922	
January ..	2,392	2,172	
April	2,006	2,514	
July	1,721	2,489	
October ...	2,052	2,531 (September)	

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of retail prices of 47 articles in four chief cities, published by the Director-General of Bulgarian Statistics, on the base prices in 1901-1910=100, which was 3,324 for June, 1922, rose to 3,397 for July, and 3,442 for August.

France.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Statistique Générale (Base, prices 1901-1910=100), stood at 390.0 for October, an increase of 2.4 per cent on the September level. During this period the increase in all industrial materials was 5.4 per cent. At the same time there was a decrease of 1.5 per cent in foods due chiefly to a decided drop in the "sugar, coffee and cocoa" group. The general index number of wholesale prices rose again in November to 407.0, or 4.4 per cent. Index numbers of groups are not yet available. This is the highest figure since March, 1921.

COST OF LIVING.—The Statistique Générale index number of cost of 13 commodities at Paris—prices in 1901-1910=1000—was 3,120 in October, a decrease of 0.4 per cent on the previous month's level, and 3,191 in November, an increase of 2.3 per cent on the October level.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country	Canada	Great Britain	France*		Belgium	Holland	Denmark	Norway	Sweden	Finland	Germany
	29 foods 60 cities	21 foods 600 towns	13 articles Chief cities	13 articles Paris	56 articles Brussels	29 articles 6 towns	Cost of living	Foods 30 towns (c)	51 articles 44 to 40 (u)	Cost of living	Cost of living 71 cities (g) (h)
Base period	(a)	July 1914	July 1914	1910	1910	April 1914	1893	July 1914	July 1914	July 1914	(h) 1913-14
	(b)	(c)			(f)			(e)			
1910	\$ 6.95	94	(d) 96.3	1000	1000	113	113				
1913	7.34	99	(d) 101.6			114	114				
1914-January..	7.73	105				(p) 116					
July	7.42	100	100	1004	1675		100	100	100	100	
1915-January..	7.97	107	118	(e) 1105	1295	128			(e) 113		
July	7.74	104	132.5	(e) 1235	1288	148	116		(e) 124	(e) 119	
1916-January..	8.28	112	145	(e) 1136	1439	153		143	(e) 130		
July	8.46	114	161	(e) 1420	1387	170	136	160	(e) 140	(e) 167	
1917-January..	10.27	138	187	(e) 1547	1491	186			160		
July	11.62	157	204	(e) 1845	1971	212	155	261	177		
1918-January..	12.42	167	206	(e) 2120	2056				221		
July	13.00	175	210	(e) 2446	2210	(p) 228	182	279	239		
1919-January..	13.78	186	230	(e) 2794	2665	639	190	279	339		
July	13.77	186	209	(e) 2897	2811	(p) 239	211	289	310	725.0	
1920-January..	15.30	206	236	(e) 3204	3119	410	258	295	298	819.4	
July	16.84	227	258	(e) 3898	4006	479	275	319	297	911.0	935
1921-January..	14.48	195	278	(e) 4303	4401	477	236	334	283	1065.4	1070
July	10.96	148	220	(e) 3516	3292	393	192	237	232	1139.0	1124
1922-January..	11.08	149	185	(e) 3239	3424	409	187	212	257	190	1055.1
April	10.26	138	173	(e) 3163	3272	389	184		234	182	1086.3
July	10.27	138	180	(e) 3135	3188	388	177	199	233	179	1118.4
August	10.44	141	175		3107	387	175		232	181	1136.2
September ..	10.28	139	172		3131	394	174		228	180	1136.8
October	10.23	138	172		3120	398			220	178	1136.8
November ..	10.29	139	176		3191						10504

Country	Switzerland (f)	Italy (k)	Spain		South* Africa	India	Aus- tralia*	New* Zealand	Mex- ico	United States	
	49 articles 23 towns (c)	Cost of living Rome (l)	12 articles Capitals	12 articles towns	18 foods 9 towns	Cost of living Bombay	46 foods and gro- ceries 30 towns	59 foods 25 (f) towns	Federal Dis- trict	43 foods 51 cities (s) (f)	Cost of living Mass (l) (t)
Base period	June 1914	1st semes- ter 1914	1909-14	1909-14	1910	July 1914	1911(q)	1909- 13(r)	1910	1913	1913
1910					1000			(r) 991	100	93	
1913					1163			(r) 1037		100	100
1914-January..					(p) 1148		1106			104	101.8
July	(j) 100		(x) 106.9	(n) 106.0		100	1099			102	102.1
1915-January..	(j) 107		(o) 107.7	(o) 110.8	(p) 1228		1164	1070		103	102.9
July	(j) 110		(o) 113.8	(n) 117.1			1240	1177		100	101.7
1916-January..	(j) 126	(m) 108.63	(o) 117.6	(o) 118.4	(p) 1275		1322	1200		107	105.1
July	(j) 140		(n) 120.3	(n) 123.4			1504	1236		111	109.9
1917-January..	(j) 149	(m) 122.21	(o) 123.6	(o) 125.6	(p) 1418		1516	1276		128	119.6
July	(j) 180		(o) 134.1	(n) 139.8			1453	1359		146	129.3
1918-January..	(j) 197	(m) 162.74	(o) 145.4	(o) 149.3	(p) 1437		1470	1357		160	144.6
July	(j) 229		(n) 161.8	(n) 172.8			1505	1426	169.14	167	155.1
1919-January..	(j) 252	241.48	(o) 167.5	(o) 178.5	(p) 1559		1523	1491	162.62	185	167.5
July	238	188.82	(n) 180.0	(n) 190.9			1627	1553	190.78	190	171.5
1920-January..	244	263.45	(o) 192.3	(o) 205.1	(p) 2049		1714	1539	179.03	201	192.0
July	246	312.85	(n) 202.6	(n) 220.1			1862	1688	215.85	219	202.6
1921-January..	243	374.08	(o) 175.1	(o) 185.5	(e) 1901	189	2260	1791	229.37	172	179.6
July	214	387.28	(n) 193.0	(n) 198.0	(e) 1556	177	2167	1906	215.38	148	160.8
1922-January..	189	429.69				1391	1876	1574		142	157.3
April	167	420.33				1384		1540		139	155.6
July	158	428.97				1335		1537		142	156.2
August	158	430.95				1335		1512		139	155.3
September ..	156					1344		1492		140	155.1
October	157					162				143	156.6
November ..	160										

*For France, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand base is taken as 1000 instead of 100. (a) Cost of food budget. (b) 15th of month up to end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. (c) Beginning of month. (d) Calculated from annual index number. (e) Quarter beginning in specified month. (f) 15th of month. (g) Foods, Swiss Co-operative stores. (h) Average of prices returned at two dates in the month. (i) Issued by Union of clothing, rent, heating, lighting and sundries. (m) End of previous month. (n) Average for April-September. (o) Average for October-March. (p) Average for year. (q) Base is average for 6 capital towns. (r) Four 22 articles of food included. (t) Massachusetts Special Commission on Necessaries of Life. (u) In 1920, 50 articles in 49 towns.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country	Canada				Great Britain				France	Holland	Denmark	Sweden
Authority	Labour Dept. <i>g</i>	Michell <i>h</i>	Bank of Commerce <i>g</i>		Board of Trade (new) <i>j</i>	Economist <i>h</i>	Statist <i>h</i>	Times <i>h</i>	Sstatistique Générale <i>h</i>	Central Bureau Statistics	Finans-tidende <i>f</i>	Svensk Handels Tidning <i>g k</i>
Number of Commodities	271 <i>c</i>	40	24 exports	24 imports	150	44	45	60	45	53	33	47
Base period...	1890-1899	1900-1909	1909-1913	1909-1913	1913	1901-1905	1867-1877	1913	1901-1910	1901-1910	1914	July'13 June'14
1900	108.2					110.5	75					
1905	113.8					103.3	72		98.3			
1910	124.2					113.3	78		108.1			
1913	135.5		97.02	100.38	100	122.3	85	100	115.6	114		
1914-January..	136.5		103.96	99.05		119.0	83.5		115.4			
July	134.6		105.86	97.18		116.6	82.4			a120	a100	a116
1915-January..	138.9		109.90	101.29		136.5	96.4		143.9			
July	150.2		115.41	114.77		149.1	106.4		163.7	a165	a138	a145
1916-January..	172.1		123.75	128.07		174.5	123.6					
July	180.9		131.52	141.26		191.1	130.5		210.6	a253	a164	a185
1917-January..	212.7		162.40	166.07		225.1	159.3		249.2			
July	248.7		187.26	210.52		251.4	176.9		309.8	a326	a223	a244
1918-January..	258.1		199.13	202.98		262.9	186.2		361.6			
July	284.0		207.16	221.14		278.5	193.1		389.9	a447	a293	a339
1919-January..	286.5	223.2	188.91	217.54		265.9	190.7		401.8			369
July	294.0		222.14	221.08		293.2	206.4		403.0	a339	a294	320
1920-January..	338.4	265.1	239.98	233.23	296.6	353.1	245.3	330.4	562.7	327		319
July	346.8	269.4	270.12	271.96	316.9	358.0	254.6	332.8	572.9	337	383	363
1921-January..	281.3	214.2	199.02	186.69	245.9	255.3	197.2	228.9	470.0	243	341	267
July	238.6	174.3	158.47	150.25	194.1	218.1	158.2	166.5	381.6	201	253	211
1922-January..	227.7	165.2	147.17	147.88	164.0	194.7	132.5	158.6	362.7	183	178	170
July	225.3	165.3	154.23	161.68	139.9	199.8	134.0	158.8	375.8	185	180	165
August..	222.8	164.7	153.89	171.49	155.8	193.5	129.6	156.2	382.9	177	180	163
September	220.5	162.9	148.76	165.52	153.9	190.4	127.9	155.6	380.7	174	178	158
October..	219.8	166.2	144.71	166.46	154.8	193.6	130.1	158.8	390.0		176	155
November	221.7	168.3	145.82	162.44		194.7		160.7	407.0		180	

Country	Germany	Italy	Egypt	*South Africa	India	Japan	*Australia	*New Zealand	United States			
Authority	Federal Statistical Office <i>j</i>	Bachi <i>j</i>	Dept. of Statistics	Census and Statistics Office	Dept. of Statistics <i>j</i>	Bank of Japan <i>j</i>	Com'n-wealth Statistician <i>h</i>	Government Statistician	Bureau of Lab'r Statistics <i>j</i>	Federal Reserve Board <i>j</i>	Brad-street <i>j</i>	Dun <i>f</i>
Number of Commodities	38	76 <i>d</i>	23	188	75	56	92		404	100	106	200
Base period...	1913	1913	Jan. 1'13 Jul. 31'14	1910	July 1914	Oct. 1899	1911	1909-13	1913	1913		
1900	88						894				\$ 7.8839	\$ 93.355
1905	87						910				8.0087	99.315
1910	91						1003	984			9.9881	121.801
1913	100	100		1125		132.2	1088	1051	100	100	9.2076	118.576
1914-January..		102					b1085	b1045	98		8.8857	124.528
July	a106	93		a1090	100	a126.3	b1185	b1073	97		8.6506	119.708
1915-January..		105					b1387	b1221	98		9.1431	124.168
July	a142	131	a102	a1204	a112	a127.8	b1222	b1304	100		9.8938	124.958
1916-January..		184					b1502	b1323	113		10.9163	137.666
July	a153	193	a124	a1379	a125	a151.9	b1505	b1403	123		11.5294	175.142
1917-January..		230					b1525	b1450	153		13.7277	169.562
July	a179	304	a168	a1583	a142	a196.4	b1715	b1593	188		16.0880	211.950
1918-January..		363					b1877	1677	184		17.9436	222.175
July	a217	429	a207	a1723	a178	a255.0	b1954	1808	190	201	18.1624	232.575
1919-January..		262					283.2	1888	199		18.5348	230.146
July	339	362	a225	a1854	a200	320.8	2008	1788	212	216	18.8964	227.973
1920-January..	1256	507	318		218	398.0	2311	1990	233	248	20.3638	247.390
July	1367	604	282	a2512	209	316.6	2671	2262	241	254	19.3528	260.411
1921-January..	1439	642	214	2064	178	265.8	2233	2233	170	168	12.6631	198.600
July	1428	520	164	1688	183	259.8	1813	2065	141	145	10.7284	159.833
1922-January..	3665	577	168	1472	178	272.5	1673	1918	138	142	11.3725	164.444
July	10059	558	138	1423	181	266.0	1569	1828	155	165	12.1069	173.743
August..	19202	571	139		178	258.3		1829	155	165	12.0688	173.558
September	28698	582	138		176	255.2		1802	153	164	12.0793	172.479
October..		601				177			154	165	12.5039	175.649
November											13.3482	182.291

*For South Africa, Australia and New Zealand base is taken as 1000 instead of 100. a. Average for year. b. Quarter beginning in specified month. c. 230 commodities, 1890-1909; 272, 1910-1914; 271, 1915-1922. d. New index number is joined to old index number (38 commodities) and all converted to base 1913-100. e. The commodities in these two new index numbers are in the one case, articles chiefly exported, in the other case, articles chiefly imported. f. First of month. g. Middle of month. h. End of month. j. Monthly average. k. Now Göteborgs Handels och Sjöfartstidning.

Germany.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—On an average for the month of October the Reichsmark was worth .0332 American cents, or just less than one-half the September value. In accordance with this and the general economic situation prices have kept on increasing more and more sharply. The index number of the Federal Statistical Office shows an increase of 49 per cent for the month under review. Goods produced rose 56 per cent or to 258 times the pre-war price, and imported goods rose 33 per cent, and are thus 431 times the price in 1913. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* index number by groups for the past three months is as follows, on the base, prices in July, 1914=1.

Date	Food	Textiles or leather	Minerals	Miscellaneous	Industrial products	All
Sept. 1.....	292	364	426	216	194	289
Oct. 1.....	386	727	549	321	350	441
Nov. 1.....	890	1,539	1,290	720	577	945

Thus the monthly increase from October 1 until November 1 is one of 114 per cent, or in other words, prices were considerably more than doubled during that month. This is not only the highest level yet reached by the index number, but also the highest percentage increase yet recorded.

COST OF LIVING.—The Federal Statistical Office now calculates an index number for clothing, and consequently a new cost of living index number has appeared, which includes food, rent, heat and light, and clothing. The change took place at the beginning of April, but the old index number of cost of living exclusive of clothing still continues to be

published. With a pre-war base period the sum of 13.93 marks was fixed on as the average expenditure of a family of five over a four weeks' period. The expenditure in four weeks for the entire budget on the pre-war estimate was 104.86 marks. The new cost of living index number for the family budget, for 71 cities, average prices in 1913-14=100, is as follows:

1922	Food	Heat and light	Rent	Clothing	All
April	4,356	3,497	287	4,829	3,436
May	4,680	4,411	300	5,688	3,803
June	5,119	4,822	313	6,519	4,147
July	6,836	5,939	343	8,016	5,392
August	9,746	7,716	403	12,571	7,765
September	15,417	16,112	417	26,623	13,319
October	26,623	.....	.....	38,664	22,066

The comparatively low level of rentals is due to Government control of the same.

Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of wholesale prices in Milan, published by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry was for September 104.11, an increase of 1.7 per cent above the August level. An increase of 1.7 per cent followed in October, when both food and industrial materials again showed increases. The index numbers for October were as follows (average prices, May-December, 1921=100), foods, 103.35, industrial materials, 107.07, general average, 105.95.

Poland

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number published in "Labour Statistics

of the Polish Republic," of cost of living of a working class family of four, at Warsaw, taking as base, prices in 1914=1, increased to 908, or 15 per cent in August. Food increased 15 per cent, clothing, 18 per cent, fuel and light, 16 per cent, and sundries, 13 per cent. Lodging and water rates showed no change for the month.

Soviet Russia

WHOLESALE PRICES. — The Department of National Economy of the Commissariat of Finance of Soviet Russia has published index numbers of wholesale prices in Russia. On the base, prices in 1913=1, the index numbers for the whole country are as follows:—

1921

September.	62,854
October.	64,121
November.	81,421
December.	102,771

1922

February.	448,043
March.	894,143
April.	1,949,511
May.	3,655,733
June.	4,173,154
July.	4,618,967
August.	5,026,074

Thus prices in August are shown by this index number to have been over five million times as great as in 1913.

India

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of cost of living in Bombay, compiled by the Bombay Labour Office, dropped 3 points, or 1.8 per cent during October. Food prices decreased 4.9 per cent, all food-grains, with the exception of rice, taking part in the fall, as well as ghee, potatoes and sugar. Fuel and lighting and house rent remained unchanged and clothing dropped 7.6 per cent.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number of wholesale prices of commodities rose to 154 (1913=100) in October, an increase of 1 point on the September level, or $\frac{3}{4}$ of one per cent.

Farm products increased $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent due to advance in grains, cotton, hay, eggs and hides. Miscellaneous commodities increased $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; foods $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and cloths and clothing $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Building materials and house-furnishing goods increased $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Fuel and lighting materials continued to decrease in the face of increased production. Chemicals and drugs showed no change.

The index number calculated by the Federal Reserve Board rose one point in October, thus reaching the level of July and August. Whilst goods produced remained at the same level for October as September, imported goods rose 7 points. Raw materials dropped slightly for the second time, producers' goods rose 3 points, continuing the advance which has been uninterrupted since March, and consumers' goods rose 2 points. Goods exported, which declined sharply in September, recovered in October.

The *Annalist* index number of price of a food budget of twenty-five foods, taking the average of 1890-99 as 100, was 194.158 on October 15, and 195.619 on November 18. The general trend of this index number was upward from the end of November, 1921, until the beginning of September of the current year, when the peak for 1922 was reached. Since that time the general trend has been downwards. In common with the other United States index numbers, there

was a rising tendency in October, but at December 2 the figure was down again below the level at the beginning of July.

Gibson's average index number of wholesale prices of 22 articles of food for November showed another slight increase, standing at 72.2, which is 3.4 per cent above the previous month's level.

Wholesale prices as measured by *Bradstreet's* index number continued to advance in November. The rise was less sharp, however, than during the previous month. The index number at December 1 was \$13.7835, a gain of 3.3 per cent on the previous month's level. The greatest increases were food products and textiles, while fruits, fuel, metals and naval stores declines somewhat in price. In all, thirty-seven commodities advanced, twenty-one declined, and forty-eight remained unchanged.

Dun's index number of wholesale commodity quotations reached \$185.462 by

December 1, an advance of 1.7 per cent for the month. The index number is now 12.8 per cent above its level at January 1, last. During the month under review the dairy and garden group increased by 3.4 per cent; breadstuffs rose 3.2 per cent; clothing, 2.3 per cent; the miscellaneous group, 2.2 per cent, and "other food," 1.9 per cent. Meats declined slightly, and metals declined 1.6 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of retail prices of 43 foods in 51 cities compiled by the Bureau of Labour Statistics showed an increase of 2 per cent for the month of October. During the month from September 15 until October 15, 14 articles increased in price, the chief increases being strictly fresh eggs, 21 per cent; rolled oats, 10 per cent; butter, 9 per cent. Nineteen articles decreased in price, the chief decreases being: onions, 14 per cent, navy beans, raisins and oranges, 6 per cent.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

THE three legal decisions which are summarized below have reference respectively to a claim for wages in Manitoba, the hypothecation of a

bequest to satisfy a judgment of Workmen's Compensation in Quebec, and a case of employers' liability in Quebec.

Workman suing for wages under Manitoba Builders' and Workmen's Act has no right of appeal if his action is dismissed.

The agent of the proprietor of a farm in Manitoba made a contract with a certain man to work the farm at so much an acre for any work that could be figured on an acre basis and at an agreed price for any other work, the contractor to supply the labour. The contractor hired a man as a gasoline tractor operator about August 15, 1921. In the following month the contractor abscond-

ed and the tractor operator brought an action against the proprietor of the farm for a balance of \$123 in wages, at the rate of \$150 per month. The action was dismissed by a county court judge, and the plaintiff appealed to the Court of Appeal of Manitoba.

It was held by the Court of Appeal that the plaintiff had a right of action

against the proprietor under the Builders' and Workmen's Act, but that his claim to be paid at the rate of \$150 a month and his board was excessive; the rate of \$95 a month in the opinion of the Court would be entirely adequate. While the Court held that the trial judge erred in dismissing the case, the plaintiff, however, was debarred from appealing

from the decision, as the law provides that there is no appeal from any judgment in any action provided for by the Act unless the amount of the judgment exceeds \$200. Where the plaintiff has lost his case and his action has been dismissed he has no right of appeal.

The appeal was therefore dismissed.
(*Manitoba—Sigurdson vs. Leistikow.*)

Bequests exempted from seizure by terms of will cannot be hypothecated to satisfy claim for workmen's compensation.

A workman in Quebec obtained a judgment against his employer under the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act, and subsequently he obtained a judgment in the Superior Court hypothecating, for the purpose of collecting this compensation, certain immoveables which had been bequeathed to the employer by his father. The executors, of whom the employer was one, appealed against this judgment on the ground that the father had declared in his will that all the goods which he left to his children should be exempt from seizure in respect either to capital or revenue for any debt contracted by his legatees. They therefore asked that the registration of this judgment be annulled. The workman entered the plea that by the first judgment respecting compensation he had been awarded an annuity, and that it was an alimentary debt, for the satisfaction of which the inherited goods could be seized notwithstanding the exemption clause contained in the will.

It was held by the Court of King's Bench that the judgment of the Superior Court was badly founded for the follow-

ing reasons. The father of the employer had the right to dispose of his property as he wished, and was violating no law in rendering exempt from seizure the immoveables which the workman sought to hypothecate. On account of this clause in the will, therefore, these immoveables could not be hypothecated. The debt due to a workman under the Workmen's Compensation Act is not an alimentary debt because that presupposes need on the one side and means on the other, whereas compensation for industrial accidents is not governed by the needs of the victims or the wealth of the employers, but is the same for rich and poor, and not being an alimentary debt it is therefore not a preferred claim.

The Court in its judgment declared the registration of the judgment in favour of the defendant workman to be null and illegal, and ordered the annulment of this registration upon the two immoveables, with costs of both courts against the defendant.

(*Quebec—Routhier and another vs. Bigras.*)

An action within scope of Quebec Workmen's Compensation law cannot be tried under common law.

The mother of a boy who was killed while at work, in the Province of Quebec, brought an action at common law against the company for which he had worked. She claimed damages amounting to \$9,999 alleging that the accident was due to the fault and negligence of his employers, and she testified that he had been her principal support. The Superior Court awarded her \$2,000 damages. The Company appealed in the Court of King's Bench against this decision on the ground that the plaintiff had no right of action under the common law. It was held by the Court that the declaration of the plaintiff brought the case under the Workmen's Compensation Act, as by an amendment of 1919, the law applied when a son who was the

victim of an industrial accident, was the principal support of his parents, the law up to that time having required that such a son be the sole support of his parents. While the right of action under the common law still exists for those who cannot avail themselves of the Workmen's Compensation Act, for those who are under the Act the provisions of the Act govern.

The Court therefore in its judgment maintained the appeal with costs, annulled the judgment of the Superior Court, and voided the action with costs, but reserved to the plaintiff all rights she might have by virtue of the law of Workmen's Compensation.

(Quebec—*Black Lake Asbestos and Chrome Company vs. Dame Marquis.*)



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